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CONTAINING

An Impartial RELATION of all TRANSACTIONS, both *Civil* and *Military*, *Foreign* and *Domestick*.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF

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Affairs of the several Nations of *EUROPE*, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals, Promotions, *&c.* that happen'd from the last Day of *July*, 1714, to the first Day of *January*, 1716; being the first Seventeen Months of the Reign of King GEORGE.

Together with

The Characters and Parentage of Persons of eminent Rank, who departed this Life, during that Time.

In Two VOLUMES.

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THE Historical Register,

CONTAINING

An Impartial RELATION of all TRANSACTIONS, both *Civil* and *Military*, *Foreign* and *Domestick*, that happen'd during the first Seventeen Months of the Reign of King GEORGE.

VOLUME I.

Wherein is contain'd,

I. The Introduction, giving an Account of the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown in the most Illustrious House of *Hanover*; and of Queen *Anne*'s Sickness and Death.

II. Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*, being the last of Queen *Anne*'s Reign.

III. The Proclaiming of King *George*; his Journey from *Hanover*, Arrival in *England*, Entry into *London*, Coronation, *&c.*

IV. Memorials, *&c.* relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Canal and Port which the *French* King intended to make at *Mardyke*.

V. Proceedings of the Fifth Parliament of *Great Britain* (being the First of King *George*'s Reign) 'till *January* 9, 1716, where the Quarterly *Historical Registers* began.

VI. Abstract of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy.

VII. Articles of Impeachment against *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*.

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THE PREFACE.

THE following Sheets are intended as an Addition to the *Hiſtorical Regiſters* already publiſh'd; and to render that Work a compleat Narrative of all the remarkable Occurrences that have happen'd during the whole Reign of his preſent Majeſty King *GEORGE*, to this Time. For that Undertaking not having been attempted till the Beginning of the Year 1716, the remarkable Events of the firſt Seventeen Months of the King, computing from the Death of Queen *ANNE*, remain unaccounted for in our former

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mer Collections: To ſupply there fore that Defect, theſe Volumes ar offer'd to the Publick; in the pe ruſing whereof, the Reader will fin the ſame Method has been follow'd as in the compiling of the forme *Regiſters*, and the ſame Impartiality likewiſe obſerv'd in the Narrative Part thereof, by barely relating Mat ters of Fact, without making any Deſcant thereon, either of Com mendation or Reprehenſion. The Actions are related, the Actors only mention'd, and the Reader left to judge, whether worthy of Blame or Praiſe.

To convince the Publick of this Truth, it will ſuffice to inform them, that theſe Volumes have been collected and compiled by the ſame Perſon as the thirty-three *Regiſters* already publiſh'd; and it would be unreaſonable to ſuſpect him of

ſwerving

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ſwerving from a Method, which a Nine Years Experience had taught him was acceptable to the Publick.

That the Reader may not be ſurpriz'd, at not finding in this Work ſome of the moſt memorable Events of the Year 1715, particularly, that there is little or no Mention made of the Rebellions that then broke out in *England* and *Scotland*, nor of the Death of *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*, or the Conſequences attending it in that Kingdom, and ſome other Affairs of leſs Moment; it will be neceſſary to apprize him beforehand, that he will find thoſe Matters related in the *Firſt*, and in ſome of the following *Regiſters*: For Part of thoſe Tranſactions falling within the Time we then undertook to write of, we conſider'd that our Relations would have been imperfect, had we not gone ſomewhat

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what back, and taken Notice of the Riſe of thoſe Affairs, whoſe Progreſs and Concluſion it was of neceſſity for us to mention. But tho' they are omitted in theſe Volumes, the Reader will, in their proper Places, find them referr'd to in the former *Regiſters*, of which theſe Volumes are to be deem'd a Part.

THE

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THE INTRODUCTION.

INtending to write the Hiſtory of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King *George*, from the Time of his Acceſſion to the Throne, to the Beginning of the Year 1716, at which Time the *Hiſtorical Regiſter* N° I. begins that Hiſtory, it will be requiſite, for the more perfect Underſtanding of ſeveral Tranſactions we ſhall have Occaſion to mention, to premiſe, not only ſome Occurrences that happen'd during the later End of the preceding Reign, but alſo to take Matters ſomewhat higher, and ſhew how the Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms came to be ſettled in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*: Which Tranſactions, not being properly Part of the Reign we are going to write, yet abſolutely neceſſary to be known for the Reaſon above mention'd, ſhall, together with ſome others of the like Nature, be the Subject of this Introduction.

First then, it will be neceſſary to ſhew, how the Crown of theſe Realms came to devolve on his preſent Majeſty King *George*. In the Year 1700, upon the Death of *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the only ſurviving Iſſue of the Body of the late Queen, then Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, King *William* III, having, in a Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, recommended to them to ſettle the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, in Caſe of his own Death, and after the Deceaſe of the Princeſs

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Anne of *Denmark* without Iſſue of her Body, the Parliament did thereupon in the ſame Seſſion draw up a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, which receiv'd the Royal Aſſent *June* 12, 1701; whereby it is declar'd and enacted,

I. THAT the moſt excellent Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs, and Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, Daughter to the moſt excellent Princeſs *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, eldeſt Daughter of King *James* I. of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declar'd, to be the next in Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line to the Crown of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, after his Majeſty, and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and that for Default of Iſſue of the ſaid Princeſs *Anne*, and of his Majeſty reſpectively, the ſaid Crown and Regal Government, *&c.* ſhall remain to the ſaid Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants.

II. Provided, that all Perſons who may inherit the ſaid Crown by Virtue of this Limitation, and are, or ſhall be reconcil'd to, or hold Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or profeſs the Popiſh Religion, or marry a Papiſt, ſhall be ſubject to the Incapacities of the Act, *Anno* 1 *W. & M. Seſs.* 2. *cap.* 2. entitled, *An Act for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown*: And that every King and Queen of the Realm, who ſhall come to the Crown by Virtue of this Act, ſhall take the Coronation-Oath, made 1 *W. & M. Seſs.* 1. *cap.* 6. and make, ſubſcribe, and repeat the Declaration in the before-mention'd Act, 1 *W. & M. Seſs* 2. *cap.* 2.

III. And for farther ſecuring our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, from and after the Death of his Majeſty, and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and in Default of Iſſue of the ſaid Princeſs and his Majeſty reſpectively, it is enacted,

1. That

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1. That whoſoever ſhall hereafter come to the Crown, ſhall join in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

2. That in Caſe the Crown ſhall hereafter come to any Perſon not being a Native of *England*, this Nation ſhall not be oblig'd to engage in any War, for Defence of any Dominions or Territories not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without the Conſent of Parliament.

3. That no Perſon who ſhall hereafter come to the Crown, ſhall go out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, without Conſent of Parliament. [*Note*, This Clauſe is repeal'd by 1 *Geo. cap.* 51. as ſhall be ſhewn hereafter]

4. That after the Limitation by this Act ſhall take Effect, all Things relating to the Well-governing of this Kingdom, properly cognizable in the Privy Council, ſhall be tranſacted there; and all Reſolutions ſhall be ſign'd by ſuch of the Privy Council as ſhall adviſe and aſſent to the ſame. [This Clauſe is likewiſe repeal'd by 4 & 5 *Anne*, *cap.* 8. entitled, *An Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland.]

5. That after the ſaid Limitation ſhall take Effect, no Perſon born out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, (altho' Naturaliz'd, or made a Denizen) except ſuch as were born of *Engliſh* Parents, ſhall be capable to be of the Privy Council, or Member of either Houſe of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Truſt, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands from the Crown, to himſelf, or to any others in Truſt for him.

6. That no Perſons who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or receives a Penſion from the Crown, ſhall be capable of ſerving as a Member of the Houſe of Commons. [This Clauſe is alſo repeal'd by the Union Act above-mention'd.]

IV. That after the ſaid Limitation, *&c.* Judges Commiſſions be made, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*, and their Salaries aſcertain'd and eſtabliſh'd; but

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upon the Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

V. That no Pardon under the Great Seal of *England*, be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

VI. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for ſecuring the eſtabliſh'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, ſhall be ratify'd and confirm'd.

After the paſſing of this Act, the King order'd it to be fairly engroſs'd, and ſeal'd with the Great Seal of *England*, and appointed *Charles Gerard*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, to carry it to the Court of *Hanover*, and there preſent it to her Royal Highneſs, taking with him, at the ſame Time, the whole Habits and Ornaments of the Noble Order of the Garter, for *George-Lewis*, Elector, (now our moſt gracious Sovereign) who had been juſt before elected a Knight-Companion.

Soon after Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, ſhe order'd the Princeſs *Sophia* to be pray'd for, in the Prayer for the Royal Family; and the more firmly to ſecure the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, did, in the Parliament holden in the 4th and 5th Years of her Reign, give the Royal Aſſent to two farther Acts, *viz. An Act for naturalizing the ſaid Princeſs* Sophia, *and the Iſſue of her Body*; and the other, entitled, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown of* England *in the Proteſtant Line*; and of this laſt Act, 'tis neceſſary to give the following Abſtract.

I. FOR the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, *&c.* enacted, That if any Perſon after the 25th of *March* 1706, ſhall maliciouſly, adviſedly, and directly, by writing, printing, *&c.* affirm, that our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that now is, is not lawful or rightful Queen of theſe Realms, or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, *&c.* hath

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hath any Right to the Crown, *&c.* or any Perſon, otherwiſe than according to the Acts of 1 *W. & M. cap.* 2. and 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion, *&c.* and for the farther Limitation of the Crown, *&c.* or that the Kings or Queens of *England*, are not able, by Authority of Parliament, to make Laws, *&c.* of ſufficient Force to bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Inheritance aud Government thereof, ſuch Perſon ſhall be guilty of High Treaſon, *&c.*

II. Any Perſon that ſhall, after the ſaid 25th of *March*, malicioufly and directly, by preaching, teaching, or adviſed ſpeaking, maintain, that her ſaid Majeſty is not lawful or rightful Queen of theſe Realms, *&c.* or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, or any other Perſon, *&c.* have any Right to the Crown, *&c.* otherwiſe than according to the aforeſaid Acts, *&c.* or that the Kings and Queens of *England*, *&c.* with Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws of ſufficient Force to limit the Crown, *&c.* ſuch Perſons convicted, ſhall incur the Penalty of *Præmunire*, mention'd 16 *R.* 2.

III. No Perſon to be proſecuted on this Act for Words ſpoken, unleſs Information be given on Oath, *&c.* within three Days after the Words ſpoken; and ſuch Offence to be proſecuted within three Months after Information; and no Conviction, but by the Oaths of two credible Witneſſes.

IV. That this preſent Parliament, or any other to be call'd hereafter by her Majeſty, her Heirs, *&c.* ſhall not be diſſolv'd by the Demiſe of her Majeſty, her Heirs, *&c.* but to continue, and impower'd, if ſitting at the Time of ſuch Demiſe, immediately to act notwithſtanding, *&c.* for ſix Months, and no longer, unleſs prorogu'd or diſſolv'd by the Perſon to whom the Crown comes, according to the Limitations aforeſaid; and if prorogu'd, than to ſit upon that Day, to which ſo prorogu'd, and continue for the Reſidue of the ſaid ſix Months, unleſs ſooner prorogu'd or diſſolv'd, *&c.*

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V. If a Parliament is in being at the Death of her Majesty, her Heirs, *&c.* but happens to be separated by Adjournment, *&c.* such Parliament to meet immediately, and act notwithstanding for six Months, and no longer, unless sooner prorogu'd, or dissolv'd, as aforesaid.

VI. In case no Parliament is in being at the Time of such Demise, that has met and sate, then the last preceding Parliament to convene and continue as aforesaid, *&c.* but subject to be prorogu'd, *&c.*

VII. Nothing in this Act to extend to alter or abridge the Queen's Power, her Heirs, *&c.* to prorogue or dissolve Parliaments, nor to repeal the Act made 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. *(for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments)* but to be in Force in every Thing not inconsistent with the Direction of this Act.

VIII. The Privy Council at her Majesty's Demise, *&c.* not to be dissolv'd, but to act for six Months after, unless sooner determin'd by the next Successor, *&c.* nor the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, President, Privy Seal, High Admiral, or any the Great Officers of the Houshold, *&c.* nor any Civil or Military Employments within *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, *&c. Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, or Plantations, to be void, but continue for six Months after such Demise, *&c.*

IX. The Great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet, and all other Seals, *&c.* at her Majesty's Demise, to be used as the respective Seals of the Successor, until contrary Orders.

X. The Privy Council, at the Time of her Majesty's Demise, *&c.* to cause the next Protestant Successor to be proclaim'd in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, *&c.* and upon Neglect, or Refusal, such Members and Officers to be guilty of High Treason, *&c.*

XI. For continuing the Administration of the Government in the Name of such next Protestant Successor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom at the Time of her Majesty's Demise) until her or his Arrival, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor or Keeper, Lord High Treasurer,

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ſurer, Lord Preſident of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Lord High Admiral, and Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, at that Time being, to be Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*, and impower'd in the Name of ſuch Succeſſor to act as if preſent, *&c.*

XII. That the Perſon, who by the Limitations aforeſaid, is next to ſucceed to the Crown, *&c.* is impower'd at any Time, during her Majeſty's Life, by three Inſtruments under Hand and Seal, revocable at Pleaſure, to nominate ſo many Perſons, natural born Subjects of *England*, to be added to the aforeſaid Lords Juſtices, to act as fully, as if herein particularly nam'd, the major Part aſſembled, not to be leſs than five, *&c.*

XIII. The ſaid three Inſtruments ſhall be tranſmitted into *Great Britain* to the next Succeſſor's Reſident, whoſe Credentials are to be inroll'd in Chancery, and to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, *&c.* cloſe ſeal'd up, and to be ſeverally put into ſeveral Covers, to be ſeverally ſeal'd up, with three ſeveral Seals of the ſaid Reſident, Archbiſhop, and Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, *&c.* each to have one lodg'd in their Hands; and if the ſaid Nomination is to be revok'd, then the ſaid Inſtruments to be deliver'd up by the Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody ſoever they happen to be; which, after her Majeſty's Demiſe, *&c.* ſhall immediately be open'd and read before the Privy Council, and afterwards inroll'd, *&c.*

XIV. The Perſons with whom the ſaid Inſtruments are depoſited, their Executors, *&c.* or any other in whoſe Cuſtody they ſhall happen to be, opening the ſaid Inſtruments, or neglecting to produce them before the Privy Council, incur a *Præmunire*, as inflicted by the ſaid Statute of *Præmunire*.

XV. One of the ſaid Inſtruments produc'd before the Privy-Council, ſhall be as effectual as all; and if there be no Nomination, then the Lords Juſtices aforeſaid, or any five, are inveſted with the Power above-mention'd.

XVI. Any Nomination already made by the Succeſſor, ſignify'd by ſuch Inſtruments depoſited as

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aforesaid, *&c.* shall be as effectual for constituting the Persons so nominated Lords Justices of *England*, to be Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, as if such Nomination were made pursuant to this Act.

XVII. The Lords Justices not to dissolve the Parliament order'd to sit, without express Direction from such succeeding Queen or King; nor to give the Royal Assent to any Bill, *&c.* for repealing or altering the Act made 13 & 14 *Car.* II. *viz. An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayer*, &c. on Penalty of High Treason, *&c.*

XVIII. The Lords Justices before they act, to take the Oaths express'd in 3 *W.* & *M. cap.* 8. and the Oath in this Act, before the Privy Council; and all the Members of both Houses of Parliament, Privy Council, *&c.* and all Officers and Persons in Places and Employmen s, *&c.* continu'd by this Act, are to take the last mention'd Oath.

XIX. The Persons that shall be Lords Justices by this Act, to be Persons deem'd as executing Offices of Trust, *&c.* and requir'd to do all Acts requisite by the Laws, *&c.* to qualify themselves.

XX. After the Demise of her Majesty without Issue of her Body, instead of the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act of the First of her Majesty's Reign, *cap.* 22. the Oath mention'd in this Act to be taken, *&c.*

XXI. The next succeeding Queen or King, affixing any Seal to any Writing, *&c.* before their Arrival in *Great Britain*, to execute any Regal Act, *&c.* the same to be as effectual, as if pass'd under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, *&c.*

XXII. If after her Majesty's Demise, before the Arrival of any succeeding Queen, or King, in *Great B itain*, the Lords Justices call a Parliament, by Writs Tested in their Names, such Parliament not to be dissolv'd by such Arrival, but shall proceed after without new Summons.

XXIII. If any the aforesaid seven Officers, other than the Lord Treasurer, be in Commission at her Majesty's Demise, the First Commissioner to be one

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one of the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*, *&c.* if there be no Lord Treaſurer, and the Office of Treaſurer of the *Exchequer* ſhall be in Commiſſion, then the Firſt Commiſſioner to be one of the Lords Juſtices.

XXIV. That after the Diſſolution of this preſent Parliament, no Perſons who have any Office or Place, *&c.* whatſoever under the Crown, in their own Name, or in others in Truſt, a Commiſſioner, Secretary or Receiver of Prizes, *&c.* or Controller of Accounts of the Army, or Commiſſioner of Tranſports, or ſick and wounded, Wine Licenſes, nor Agent of any Plantation, or Commiſſioner of the Navy in any the Out-Parts, or any Penſions from the Crown during Pleaſure, ſhall be Members in any Parliament hereafter.

XXV. Perſons choſen Members after the Diſſolution of this Parliament, accepting any Office of Profit from the Crown, during Continuance as Members, their Election to be void, and a new Writ iſſu'd, *&c.* yet capable of being elected again.

XXVI. To prevent, for the future, too great a Number of Commiſſioners for executing Offices, no greater Number ſhall be conſtituted, than have been employ'd at ſome Time before the 1ſt Day of this preſent Seſſion.

XXVII. This Act not to extend to any Member being an Officer in the Navy, or Army, who ſhall receive any new or other Commiſſion, *&c.*

XXVIII. Perſons hereby declar'd incapable to vote in any Parliament hereafter, and afterwards return'd as Members, *&c.* ſuch Election to be void; and if they preſume to ſit or vote, to forfeit 500 *l.*

All the former Acts for ſettling the Succeſſion to the Crown of *England* in the Proteſtant Line, were confirm'd, and thereby extended to *Scotland*, by the ſecond Article of the Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; which receiv'd the Royal Aſſent in the fifth Year of her late

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late Majesty's Reign. The said second Article is as follows:

II. That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her most Sacred Majesty, and in Default of Issue of her Majesty, be, remain, and continue to the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electoress, and Dutchess Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is settled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* III, entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* And that all Papists, and Persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof: And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from Time to Time, descend to, and be enjoy'd by such Person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoy'd the same, in Case such Papists, or Person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the first Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*

These Extracts are a sufficient Proof of his Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, and therefore 'twas necessary to give them. The Princess *Sophia*, indeed, must have succeeded the late Queen, had not Death prevented her but few Days before, *viz.* on the 8th of *June*, on the Evening of which Day, as she was taking the Air in the Garden of the Palace of *Herrenhausen*, she was seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, and dy'd in the

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the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs, (now Princeſs of *Wales*) and the Counteſs of *Pickbourg*, who were walking with her, before any other Perſon could come up to her Aſſiſtance. She was the 5th and youngeſt Daughter of *Frederick* V. Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of *England*, only Daughter of *James* I. and born at the *Hague*, *October* 3, 1630, ſo that ſhe was 83 Years, 8 Months, and 5 Days old, when ſhe expir'd.

Some ſhort Time before her Death, Baron *Schutz*, Envoy from the Elector of *Brunſwick*, deliver'd a Memorial to the Miniſtry here, demanding, that the then Duke of *Cambridge*, now Prince of *Wales*, might have his Writ of Summons to Parliament; a plain Proof of the Duke's Intention to come over into *England*, which the Court here highly reſented, as appears by the following Letters which the Queen wrote to the Princeſs *Sophia*, and that Duke, which are as follows.

The Queen's Letter to the Princeſs Sophia.

Madam, Siſter, Aunt,

SInce the Right of Succeſſion to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to you, and your Family, there have always been diſaffected Perſons, who, by particular Views of their own Intereſt, have enter'd into Meaſures to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilſt I am yet living. I never thought, till now, that this Project would have gone ſo far, as to have made the leaſt Impreſſion on your Mind; but as I have lately perceiv'd, by publick Rumours which are induſtriouſly ſpread, that your Electoral Highneſs is come into this Sentiment, it is of Importance, with reſpect to the Succeſſion of your Family, that I ſhould tell you, ſuch a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it, ſome Conſequences that will be dangerous to the Succeſſion itſelf, which is not ſecure any other Ways, than as the Prince who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Prerogative. There are here (ſuch is our Misfortune)

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a great many People that are seditiously dispos'd; so I leave you to judge what Tumults they may be able to raise, if they should have a Pretext to begin a Commotion. I perswade myself therefore, you will never consent that the least Thing should be done, that may disturb the Repose of me or my Subjects.

Open your self to me with the same Freedom I do to you, and propose whatever you think may contribute to the Security of the Succession, I will come into it with Zeal, provided that it do not derogate from my Dignity, which I am resolv'd to maintain. I am, with a great deal of Affection, *&c.*

St. James's,
May 19, 1714.

Superscrib'd,
To my Sister and Aunt, Electress Dowager of Brunswick *and* Lunenburgh.

The Queen's Letter to the (then) Duke of Cambridge, *was to this Effect.*

Cousin,

AN Accident which has happen'd in my Lord *Paget*'s Family, having hinder'd him from setting forward so soon as he thought to have done, I cannot defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts, with Respect to the Design you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the Opening of this Matter ought to have been first to me, so I expected you would not have given Ear to it, without knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my own Dignity, the Friendship I have for you, and the Electoral House to which you belong, and the true Desire I have that it may succeed to my Kingdoms; and this requires of me that I should tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of my Dominions, and the Right of Succession in your Line, and consequently more disagreeable to me,

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me, than such a Proceeding at this Juncture. I am, with a great deal of Friendship,

St. James's, *May* 19, 1714. *Your very affectionate Cousin,*

ANNE R.

Superscrib'd,
To the Duke of Cambridge.

At the same Time the Lord High Treasurer wrote the following Letter to the (then) Elector of *Brunswick.*

May it please your Royal Highness,

THO' I expect Mr. *Harley* every Moment in return from your Court, and thereby shall have another Opportunity of doing myself the Honour to present your Royal Highness with my most humble Duty, and the Assurance of my utmost Service; yet I cannot slip this Occasion of the Queen's Messenger attending your Royal Highness with her Majesty's Letter, to lay myself at your Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is not just enough to allow me to be inviolably devoted to your Succession, nothing coming into Competition with that, because I know I please the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of your Serene House. I hope therefore I shall find Credit with your Royal Highness, when I humbly lay my sincere Opinion before you. The Queen is most heartily for your Succession: If there be any Thing which may render it more secure, which is consistent with her Majesty's Safety, it will be accomplish'd. It is not the eager Desires of some, nor what flows from the Advice of others, whose Discontents, perhaps, animate their Zeal, can balance the Security you have in the Queen's Friendship, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Subjects; for as I am sure your Royal Highness's great Wisdom would not chuse to rule by a Party, so you will not let their narrow Measures be the Standard of your Government. I doubt not but the Accident that happen'd about the Writ, may be

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be improv'd to encreaſe the moſt perfect Friendſhip between the Queen and your moſt ſerene Family. I will ſtudy to do every Thing to demonſtrate the profound Veneration and Reſpect wherewith I am,

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,
Your Royal Highneſs's
Moſt dutiful, moſt humble,
and moſt obedient Servant,

OXFORD.

There was a fourth Letter on the ſame Subject, *viz.* from the Queen to the Elector of *Brunſwick*, which, for Reaſons unknown to us, it was never thought fit to publiſh.

Upon the News of the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*, an Order was made at the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*, for altering in the Book of Common Prayer theſe Words, *The Princeſs* Sophia, into the Words, *The Elector of* Brunſwick.

The Queen herſelf ſurviv'd not the Princeſs *Sophia* many Days; for on the 29th of *July*, 1714, ſhe found herſelf indiſpos'd with a dozing Heavineſs, and a ſhooting Pain in her Head, upon which her Domeſtick Phyſician, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, having conſulted with four others of her Majeſty's Phyſicians in ordinary, *viz.* Dr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Sir *David Hamilton*, Dr. *Shadwell*, and Dr. *Sloane*, it was judg'd proper that her Majeſty ſhould be let Blood by cupping; accordingly Mr. *Ayme*, Surgeon, being immediately ſent for, perform'd his Office, between Twelve and One in the Afternoon, in the Preſence of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, Serjeant-Surgeon *Dickens*, and the Lady *Maſham*, took about eight Ounces and a Half of Blood, which he obſerv'd was very thick; and took Notice, at the ſame Time, that the Queen's Eyes were dim and glaſſy. Her Majeſty found herſelf ſomewhat better; went to Bed at the uſual Hour; reſted pretty well till three a-Clock in the Morning, being *July* 30, when ſhe wak'd,

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wak'd, and finding ſomething lie heavy on her Stomach, and reaching to vomit, ſhe brought up ſome Matter, and then compos'd herſelf to ſleep. Towards Seven a-Clock her Majeſty wak'd again, and finding herſelf pretty well, roſe from Bed, and got her Head comb'd. This done, towards eight her Majeſty went to look on the Clock, and Mrs. *Danvers*, one of the Bedchamber Women, taking Notice, that her Majeſty fix'd her Eyes a long Time upon it, aſk'd her, What ſhe ſaw in the Clock more than ordinary? The Queen anſwer'd her only with turning her Head, and a dying Look; at which Mrs. *Danvers* being frighted, call'd for Help. Dr. *Arbuthnot*, and ſuch other Phyſicians in Ordinary as were in waiting, judging that her Majeſty was ſeiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, caus'd her to be let Blood, which Operation Mr. *Dickens*, Serjeant-Surgeon, perform'd, and took about ten Ounces and a Half. Her Majeſty came to herſelf again, and was pretty quiet till a little after Nine. Towards ten a-Clock, her Majeſty was ſeiz'd with a ſecond Fit of Heavineſs and Dozing, which encreas'd ſo much upon her, that for above an Hour ſhe was ſpeechleſs, motionleſs, and inſenſible. Thoſe about her Majeſty judging ſhe was either dead, or near expiring, the Dutcheſs of *Ormond*, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber then in waiting, ſent, with all Speed, a Meſſenger to her Conſort, with this melancholy News; which being brought to the Committee of Council then aſſembled at the *Cockpit*, near *Whitehall*, they immediately broke up, and went to *Kenſington*. In the mean Time, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, and ſuch other Phyſicians as happen'd to be at Hand, thought fit to give her Majeſty a Vomit, which not having all the deſir'd Effect, they adminiſter'd another Medicine, propos'd by Dr. *Mead*; upon which her Majeſty recover'd her Speech, and was ſenſible.

The Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle* being inform'd of the deſperate Condition the Queen's Life was in, their Graces repair'd with all Speed to *Kenſington*, and without being ſummon'd, went into the Council-

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Council-Chamber, where the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewſbury* and *Ormond*, the three Secretaries of State, *viz.* (the Lord *Bolinbroke*, Mr. *Bromley*, and the Earl of *Mar*) the Biſhop of *London*, and ſome others, were aſſembled in a Committee. The Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyle* having acquainted the Board with the Reaſons that brought them thither, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* return'd them Thanks, for their Readineſs to give the Council their Aſſiſtance in that nice Juncture; upon which they took their Places; and then mov'd, that the Queen's Phyſicians might be examin'd, and order'd to give an Account in writing of the Queen's Illneſs, which was done accordingly. After this, one of the Council repreſented, how neceſſary it was, in Caſe it pleas'd God to call the Queen to his Mercy, that the Place of Lord Treaſurer ſhould be fill'd; (for the Earl of *Oxford* had been oblig'd to reſign the Staff of that high Office on the 27th of *July* in the Evening.) To which the whole Board aſſenting, the Duke of *Shrewſbury* was propos'd, and unanimouſly approv'd, as the fitteſt Perſon for that high Truſt. Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Shadwell*, Dr. *Mead*, and the other Phyſicians that were examin'd, having aſſur'd the Council that the Queen was ſenſible, and might be ſpoke to, the Lord Chancellor, with the Duke of *Shewſbury*, and ſome other Lords, were order'd to attend her Majeſty, and to lay before her the unanimous Opinion of the Council, upon which her Majeſty ſaid, *They could not recommend a Perſon ſhe liked better than the Duke of* Shrewſbury; and giving him the Treaſurer's Staff, bid him uſe it for the Good of her People. His Grace would have return'd her Majeſty the Lord Chamberlain's Staff; but her Majeſty deſir'd he ſhould keep them both; ſo that the ſame Nobleman was, at once, poſſeſs'd of three of the higheſt Places of Truſt, Honour, and Profit, under the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*; being Lord Treaſurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; as he was, two Days after, doubly one of the Lords Regents of *Great Britain*, both by his

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Place of Lord Treaſurer, and by the King's Nomination: A Circumſtance hardly to be parallell'd in our Hiſtory.

About three a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Queen relapſed into a kind of Lethargick or Apoplectick Fit, out of which ſhe was hardly recover'd by the Application of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* to her Noſtrils. Hereupon her Phyſicians thought fit to apply Bliſters to five or ſix Parts of her Body; and in order to that, to get her Head ſhav'd; and at the ſame Time acquainted the Council, that her Majeſty's Life was in the utmoſt Danger, and entirely depended on the Effect of this laſt Remedy. We may here take Notice, that the Duke of *Ormond* had, in all Haſte, ſent Mr. *Lowman*, with one of the Queen's Coaches, to fetch Dr. *Ratcliffe*; but whether that celebrated Phyſician thought he could do no Good, or expected to be call'd by an expreſs Order from Council, he excus'd himſelf, upon Account of his having taken Phyſick that very Day.

In the mean Time, the Privy Council, which ſat from One till about Four, and met again at Six in the Afternoon, took into Conſideration the State of the Kingdom; and ſome ſevere Reflections were made on the late Adminiſtration, for leaving the Maritime Places, particularly the important Town of *Portſmouth*, unprovided both with Men and warlike Stores, and conſequently uncapable to make any Defence in Caſe of a ſudden Invaſion, which might be reaſonably apprehended, in Caſe of her Majeſty's Demiſe. But the preſent Buſineſs not being to inquire into, but to mend Faults, the Council provided for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, in the firſt Place, afterwards of the Maritime Towns, and laſt of all of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond* diſpatch'd his Orders to the commanding Officers at *Whitehall*, for doubling the Horſe and Foot-Guards; and at the ſame Time, two hundred Men were order'd to march, to reinforce the Garriſon of the *Tower*. The Privy Council wrote a

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Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, desiring hi
to take Care of the Peace of the City; which h
Lordship did immediately, by summoning the Lie
tenancy, who order'd out the Trained-Bands. Th
Militia of the Hamlets were also order'd out; a
were likewise the Trained-Bands of the City
Westminster. Orders were immediately dispatch
to four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, qua
ter'd in the adjacent Counties, to march u
with all Speed to the Villages near *London*, t
keep the disaffected in Awe. Brigadier *Sutton* an
Captain *Cole* were sent with Orders for seven
the ten Battalions of *British* Forces, then in *Fla*
ders, to embark at *Ostend*, and sail for *Englan*
with all possible Speed. On the other Hand, th
Lords of the Admiralty, by Order of the Counci
dispatch'd Directions for laying an Imbargo on a
Shipping, and for fitting out as many Men of W
as could sooneſt be got ready; for which Purpo
all Sea-Officers and Seamen, who were not paid o
were order'd forthwith to repair to their respectiv
Ships at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Shee*
ness; and Orders from Council were also dispatch
to all the Military Officers of *Great Britain*, to r
pair to their respective Posts, to see that no Distu
bance were offer'd to the publick Tranquillity.

Her Majesty continu'd all the Night, between th
30th and 31st of *July*, in a Kind of Lethargic
Dozing, which encreas'd to such a Degree abo
ten a-Clock on Saturday Morning, that all her Ph
sicians despair'd of her Life. Hereupon the Priv
Council, who were just assembled, sent Orders t
the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Lif
Guards, to be in Readiness to mount at the first War
ing, in order to proclaim the Elector of *Brun*
wick King of *Great Britain*. At the same Tim
their Lordships caus'd a Letter to be written to h
Electoral Highness, to acquaint him with the e
tream Danger the Queen's Life was in; with th
Measures they had taken to secure the Crown t
him; and to desire his Electoral Highness to repa
with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where

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British Squadron, that was fitting out with all poſſible Expedition, would attend his Electoral Highneſs, and bring him over, in Caſe it pleas'd God to call the Queen to his Mercy. This Letter, ſign'd by all the Council, was that very Morning ſent Expreſs by *James Craggs*, Junior, Eſq; and, at the ſame Time, Orders were diſpatch'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, to deſire the States-General to get ready to perform the Treaty of Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, if Need ſhould require. This done, the Privy Council reſum'd the Conſideration of the State of the Kingdom, particularly in relation to the ill Condition of the Sea-Port Towns, and it was reſolv'd to reinforce, with all Speed, the Garriſon of *Portſmouth*; for which Purpoſe, a Draught of 600 Men, pick'd out of the Out-Penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital, were ſome Days after form'd into a Regiment, commanded by Colonel *Pocock*, and ſuch Half-Pay Officers as were next at Hand. At the ſame Time, the Council rightly judging, that if the Pretender's Friends ſtirr'd any where in *Great Britain*, 'twould be moſt probably in *Scotland*, their Lordſhips order'd Brigadier *Whetham* to repair thither; and the ſame Day appointed the Earl of *Berkeley* (formerly Lord *Durſley*) to command the Fleet.

In the mean Time, the Queen, who was generally thought, or at leaſt reported to be, dead, gave ſome Signs of Life between twelve and one a-Clock, and took ſome Spoonfulls of Broth. Her Majeſty continu'd in a dozing heavy Condition till about ſix in the Afternoon, when her Pulſe beating ſomewhat faſter and higher, thoſe about her began to entertain ſome Hopes. But this was but the Flaſh of a dying Light; for the Bliſters not having the Effect that was expected, her Majeſty expir'd on Sunday the firſt of *Auguſt*, a little after ſeven a-Clock in the Morning, without being able to receive the Holy *Viaticum*, which the Biſhop of *London* was ready to adminiſter to her. She dy'd in the 50th Year of her Age, being born at St. *James's* on the 6th of *February* 166$\frac{4}{5}$, at 39 Minutes paſt

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Eleven at Night. Thus dy'd the moſt excellen Princeſs ANNE STUART, ſecond Daughter o *James* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* II. b his firſt Wife the Lady *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter t *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*. She was chriſten'd at St. *James's* Palace, her eldeſt Siſter the late Queen MARY, o ever glorious Memory, and the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*, being her Godmothers, and Dr. *Sheldon* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, her Godfather. In the Year 1669, her Royal Highneſs was, for her Health, ſent into *France*, and after her Return into *England*, ſhe did not only acquire a heathful Conſtitution of Body, but likewiſe thoſe Accompliſhments of Mind, which are ſeldom found in a Perſon of ſo tender Years. She was, principally by the Care of Dr. *Henry Compton*, late Lord Biſhop of *London*, bred up and educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of *England*, and, together with her Siſter the Lady *Mary*, confirm'd therein by the Dean of the Royal Chapel at *Whitehall* in 1676. King *Charles* II. her Uncle, to quiet the Minds of his People, who were under juſt Apprehenſions of Popery, made it his Care to marry her to a Proteſtant Prince, as he had done her Siſter the Lady *Mary*, and at length concluded a Marriage-Agreement with Prince *George* of *Denmark*, ſecond Son to *Frederick* III. and younger Brother to *Chriſtian* V. King of *Denmark*, to whom ſhe was wedded the 28th of *July* 1683, in the Royal Chapel at St. *James's*, by *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*. She had Iſſue by him, 1. A Daughter, of whom her Royal Highneſs was deliver'd on the 12th of *May*, 1684, and being ſtill-born, was privately interr'd. 2. Lady *Mary*, ſecond Daughter, born at *Whitehall* the 2d of *June*, 1685, dy'd *February* 1690. 3. Lady *Anne-Sophia*, third Daughter, was born at *Windſor* the 12th of *May*, 1686, dy'd the *February* following. 4. *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, born at the Royal Palace at *Hampton-Court*, the 24th of *July*, 1689; who, at his Baptiſm, was declar'd by King *William*, Duke

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of *Glouceſter*. After the Death of his Queen, King *William* grew more particularly fond of this hopeful young Prince, and on the 6th of *February*, 1696, caus'd him to be elected a Knight Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter; and on the 24th of *July*, (being his Birth-Day) he was inſtall'd at *Windſor* in Perſon. This illuſtrious Youth, tho' he was but of a weak and tender Conſtitution, yet had a Manly Soul, and a very lively Genius. He began early with the Theory of War; underſtood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation; knew all the different Parts of a ſtrong Place, and Ship of War; and could marſhal a Company of Boys, who had liſted themſelves to attend him. He likewiſe took much Pleaſure in Hunting, and in martial Exerciſes; ſo that in the Year 1698, being then entering the 10th Year of his Age, his Majeſty thought fit to take him out of the Hands of the Lady *Fitzharding*, his Governeſs, and to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* to be Governor to his Highneſs; and at the ſame Time, appointed the Biſhop of *Saliſbury* to be his Highneſs's Preceptor, having under him Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to her Royal Highneſs, his Mother, who taught him the Rudiments of Learning with great Succeſs. But after all theſe promiſing Hopes, which this young Prince gave of a longer Life, and the early Virtues and good Qualities that ſhined in him, he was ſnatch'd away at the End of eleven Years and five Days, and was interr'd in *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. 5. The Lady *Mary*, another Daughter, born at St. *James*'s in *October* 1690, but dy'd ſoon after ſhe was baptiz'd. 6. *George*, another Son of this Royal Pair, born at *Sion-Houſe*, *April* 1692, but dy'd as ſoon as born.

Thus much it was neceſſary to premiſe by Way of Introduction; we proceed now to our intended Hiſtory.

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THE

Hiſtorical Regiſter,

FROM

July 1714, to *January* 1716.

NO ſooner was the Queen expir'd, than the Lords, and others of her late Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, immediately aſſembled in the Royal Palace of St. *James*'s, to whom the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High Chancellor, and M. *Kreyenberg* Reſident of *Brunſwick*, in whoſe Hands, according to the Direction of the Act 4 & 5 *Annæ*, *Par.* 13, (which ſee in the Introduction *Page* vii.) the three Inſtruments, under the Hand and Seal of his Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick*, nominating the Perſons to be added to the ſeven great Officers of the Kingdom, appointed to be Lords Juſtices, were lodg'd, produc'd the ſame, which were found to be written with his Electoral Highneſs's own Hand, and the Names were as follows:

1. Sir *William Daws*, Bart. Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.
2. *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
3. *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*.
4. *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Bolton*.
5. *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire*.
6. *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*.
7. *John Campbel*, Duke of *Argyle*.
8. *James Graham*, Duke of *Montroſe*.
9. *John Ker*, Duke of *Roxburgh*.
10. *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*.
11. *Arthur Anneſly*, Earl of *Angleſey*.
12. *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carliſle*.
13. *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*.

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14. *Mountague-Venables Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon.*
15. *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough.*
16. *Edward Ruſſel*, Earl of *Orford.*
17. *Charles Townſhend*, Lord Viſcount *Townſhend.*
18. *Charles Montague*, Lord *Halifax.*
19. *William Cowper*, Lord *Cowper.*

The ſeven great Officers, on whom the Adminiſtration of the Government, during the Abſence of the Succeſſor, devolv'd, by Virtue of the Act 4 & 5 *Anne* above-mention'd, were,

1. Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, as Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
2. *Simon Harcourt*, Lord *Harcourt*, as Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain.*
3. *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham*, as Lord-Preſident of the Council.
4. *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, as Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain.*
5. *William Legg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, as Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. And
7. Sir *Thomas Parker*, Kt. as Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench.*

After the Opening of the above Inſtruments, the Lords of the Council, in Purſuance of the above-mention'd Act, caus'd the following Proclamation to be publiſh'd.

WHEREAS it hath pleas'd Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory, by whoſe Deceaſe the Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, are ſolely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince *George* Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*; we therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of her late Majeſty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London*, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Conſent of Tongue and Heart, publiſh and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince, *George* Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege

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Liege Lord, *GEORGE*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and conſtant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beſeeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bleſs the Royal King *GEORGE* with long and happy Years to reign over us. *Given at the Palace at St. James's the 1ſt Day of* Auguſt, 1714.

GOD Save the KING.

Tho. Cantuar'	*Guernſey*	*John Weſt*
Harcourt C.	*Cowper*	*John Povey*
Buckingham P.	*Scarſdale*	*Thomas Onſlow*
Shrewsbury	*Cardigan*	*Robert Monroe*
Dartmouth C. P. S.	*Grantham*	*Geo. Beaumont*
Portmore	*Bruce*	*Rockingham*
Loudoun	*Stair*	*Carteret*
Findlater	*St. Albans*	*Bathurſt*
Orford	*Hay*	*Dundonald*
Argyle	*Oſſulſton*	*Kilſyth*
Kent	*Dunmore*	*Tho. Frankland*
Radnor	*Willoughby de Broke*	*Sherard*
Poulett	*Edw. Northey*	*Geo. Treby*
Ferrers	*Rob. Raymond*	*Wm. Northey*
Somerſet	*Delawarr*	*Al. Abercrombie*
Northumberland	*Hollis, L. Pelham*	*C. Cholmondeley*
Ormond	*Dunbarton*	*Rob. Marſham*
Roxburgh	*John Eyles*	*Jo. Middleton*
Mar	*Arth. More*	*Heneage Finch*
Sunderland	*Harley*	*Jo. Pringle*
Rocheſter	*Nath. Gould*	*Ja. Scott*
Northampton	*Ra. Freeman*	*R. Edgcombe*
Marſhall	*Ch. Roſs*	*Wm. St. Quintin*
John London'	*Nich. Carew*	*H. Walpole*
Bolingbroke	*John Bland*	*Cha. May*
Halifax	*J. Hynde Cotton*	*Chr. Wren*
Oxford & Mortimer	*Wm. Pulteney*	*C. Aldworth*
Maſſel	*Alex. Abercromby*	*John Pepper*
Lexington	*Ja. Lowther*	*Acton Baldwyn*
Lanſdown	*Tho. Clarges*	*Arch. Hutcheſon*
Paget	*John London*	*John Gape*
Berkeley	*James Stanhope*	*William Cadogan*
Guilford	*Ed. Harley*	*R. Bruce*
Somers	*H. Boyle*	*W. Moriſon*
W. Bromley	*John Trevor*	*Robert Briſtow*
W. Wyndham	*J. Holland*	*Hugh Hughes*

Bingley

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Bingley	*Ri. Onſlow*	*Hunſdon*
Dorſet	*J. Hill*	*R. Rich*
Lincoln	*Will. Harvey*	*J. Montgomerie*
Montague	*J. Smith*	*Tho. Conyers*
Berkeley	*Chr. Muſgrave*	*Mountjoy*
Grafton	*Ed. Southwell*	*Jo. Cockburne.*
T. Coke	*Ja. Vernon*	

Purſuant to this Proclamation, the Heralds proclaim'd his preſent Majeſty by the Style of GEORGE, King of *Great Britain*, *&c.* at the uſual Places, with the uſual Solemnity; a very great Number of the Nobiſity in their Coaches, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, *&c.* aſſiſting at the Ceremony.

The ſame Day the Lords Juſtices diſpatch'd Orders into *Scotland*, to have the like Proclamation publiſh'd there, according to the Uſage of that Kingdom, which was perform'd accordingly by *Archibald Campbel*, Earl of *Iſla*, then Lord Juſtice General of *Scotland*; the Duke of *Montroſe*, one of the Lords of the Regency, being preſent, and at the Head of the Proceſſion. This was on the 4th of *Auguſt*. The Proclamation there I purpoſely omit, it being the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, as the above Proclamation for *England*.

The like Meaſures were taken for proclaiming the King in *Ireland*; and the Orders of the Lords Juſtices arriv'd at *Dublin* on the 6th, when the King was immediately proclaim'd there, with all the Solemnities uſual on ſuch Occaſions, and with the ſame Proclamation, *mutatis mutandis*, as above.

The Day following the Lords Juſtices and Council of *Ireland* iſſu'd out the following Proclamation, for the diſarming the Papiſts, and ſeizing their Horſes.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Tho. Armagh, Con. Phipps, Canc.

WHEREAS by the Deceaſe of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory, the Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, are ſolely and rightfully come to our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* for preventing Dan-

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s that may ariſe at this Juncture from Papiſts, or other ſons diſaffected to his Majeſty's Government, and for ſerving the publick Peace of this Kingdom, we the rds Juſtices and Council, do hereby ſtrictly charge and uire all Papiſts licens'd to keep and wear Arms, forth- h to deliver up their reſpective Arms, and all Ammu- ion in their Poſſeſſion, to the next Juſtice of the Peace, Chief Magiſtrate where ſuch Perſons do reſide, who hereby requir'd to give a Receipt for the ſaid Arms Ammunition, and to keep the ſame till farther lers.

And we do hereby ſtrictly command and require all ſtices of the Peace, and other Officers in this Kingdom, thin their ſeveral Juriſdictions, to ſearch for, take, d ſeize all Arms, Armour, and Ammunition of what nd ſoever, which ſhall be found in the Poſſeſſion of Papiſts not licens'd; and all reputed Papiſts, and other rſons ſuſpected to be diſaffected to his Majeſty's Govern- ent, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon or Perſons Truſt for them, or any or either of them, and to re- rn a true and particular Account thereof to the Clerk the Council, or his Deputy, of ſuch Arms as they ſhall ize purſuant to this Proclamation, with the Names of the Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody or Power they ſhall find uch Arms, Armour, and Ammunition. And if any Papiſt or Papiſts, or other ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons, ſhall preſume to carry or keep Arms, Armour, or Ammu- nition, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this our Proclamation, we do hereby will and require all Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates, to proceed againſt all ſuch Offender and Offenders, and to put the Law in due and ſtrict Execution.

And we farther charge, command, and require all Juſtices of the Peace, and other Chief Officers and Ma- giſtrates, within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, to ſeize and take all ſerviceable Horſes, Geldings, and Mares that ſhall be found in the Poſſeſſion of any Papiſt, reputed Papiſt, or ſuſpected Perſon, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon or Perſons in Truſt for any Papiſt, reputed Pa- piſt, or ſuſpected Perſon, and the ſame to keep accord- ing to Law; and ſtrictly to examine upon Oath all and every Perſon and Perſons whom they ſhall ſuſpect to conceal any Arms, Armour, or Ammunition, Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to any Papiſt, reputed Papiſt, or ſuſpected Perſon, and to do all and every Thing

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Thing that is farther requir'd in and by the Laws of this Kingdom, for the Puniſhment of ſuch who ſhall conceal the ſame.

Given at the Council-Chamber in his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dublin, *the 7th Day of* Auguſt, 1714.

Will. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. Kildare, Shelburne, Cha. Fielding, P. Savage, William Stuart, Sam. Dopping, C. O Neill.

GOD Save the KING.

We return now to *England.*

The Day the Queen dy'd, the Lords Juſtices being in Council at *Kenſington*, an Order was made, for making the following Alterations in the Book of *Common-Prayer*, *viz.* inſtead of *Lady Queen* ANNE, read *Lord King* GEORGE; inſtead of *Her*, read *His*; and inſtead of *the Elector of* BRUNSWICK, read *his Royal Highneſs the* PRINCE, *&c.* Let us now attend the Proceedings of the Parliament upon the Death of the Queen.

Proceedings of the Second and laſt Seſſion of the Fourth Parliament of Great Britain, *being the laſt of Queen* Anne's *Reign.*

PUrſuant to the Act *6 A. cap. 7. par. 6.* (which ſee in the Introduction, *Page* iv.) the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter* in the Afternoon of the very Day the Queen dy'd; but the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, being abſent in the Country, ſuch of the Members of both Houſes as were preſent, only qualify'd themſelves by taking the Oaths, making and ſubſcribing the Declaration, and taking and ſubſcribing the Oath of Abjuration; other Members, as faſt as they came up to Town, repair'd to their reſpective Houſes to do the like, the 2d and 3d of *Auguſt*; as the Speaker himſelf, being come to Town, did on the 4th. The next Day, the Lords Juſtices came to the Houſe of Peers, and ſent a Meſſage to the Commons by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, requiring their immediate Attendance. The Commons went up accordingly, and the Lord Chancellor, being one of the Lords Juſtices, in their Name, made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT having pleas'd Almighty God to take to himself our late most gracious Queen, of blessed Memory, we hope that nothing has been omitted, which might contribute to the Safety of these Realms, and the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties in this great Conjuncture. As these invaluable Blessings have been secur'd to us by those Acts of Parliament, which have settled the Succession of these Kingdoms in the most illustrious House of *Hanover*, we have regulated our Proceedings by those Rules which are therein prescrib'd.

The Privy Council, soon after the Demise of the late Queen, assembled at St. *James's*, where, according to the said Acts, the Three Instruments were produc'd and open'd, which had been deposited in the Hands of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Resident of *Brunswick*. Those, who either by their Offices, or by Virtue of these Instruments, had the Honour of being appointed Lords Justices, did, in Conjunction with the Council, immediately proceed to the proclaiming of our lawful and rightful Sovereign King *George*, taking, at the same Time, the necessary Care to maintain the Publick Peace.

In Pursuance of the Acts before-mention'd, this Parliament is now assembled; and we are perswaded, you all bring with you so hearty a Disposition for his Majesty's Service, and the Publick Good, that we cannot doubt of your Assistance in every Thing which may promote those great Ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We find it necessary to put you in Mind, that several Branches of the Publick Revenue are expir'd by the Demise of her late Majesty; and to recommend to you, the making such Provisions, in that Respect, as may be requisite to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And we assure ourselves, you will not be wanting in any Thing that may conduce to the establishing and advancing of the Publick Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We forbear laying before you any Thing that does not require your immediate Consideration, not having receiv'd his Majesty's Pleasure; we shall only exhort you, with the greatest Earnestness, to a perfect Unanimity, and a firm Adherence to our Sovereign's Interest, as being the only Means to continue among us our present happy Tranquillity.

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The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Juſtices Speech, it was reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to condole with his Majeſty, upon the ſad Occaſion of the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign; to congratulate his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne; and to aſſure his Majeſty of the utmoſt Aſſiſtance of this Houſe, to ſupport his Majeſty's undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the Pretender, and all other Perſons whatſoever: And alſo to expreſs the impatient Deſires of his faithful Commons, for his Majeſty's ſafe Arrival and Preſence in *Great Britain*; and the unanimous Reſolutions of this Houſe to maintain the Publick Credit, and effectually make good all Funds which have been granted by Parliament, for the Security of any Sums of Money, which have been, or ſhall be advanc'd for the Publick Service; and that they will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, by all other Means, to make his Majeſty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs; and it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to take the next Day into Conſideration, the Lords Juſtices Speech to both Houſes.

The ſame Day the Houſe of Peers agreed upon the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, tho' deeply ſenſible of the great Loſs theſe Nations have ſuſtain'd by the Demiſe of her late Majeſty, of bleſſed Memory, think it our Duty, at the ſame Time, with thankful Hearts to Almighty God, to congratulate your Majeſty upon your happy and peaceable Acceſſion to your Throne: And we do, with the utmoſt Loyalty and Duty, aſſure your Majeſty of our zealous and firm Reſolutions to ſupport your undoubtedly rightful and lawful Title to the Crown, againſt all Enemies and Pretenders whatſoever.

Our Zeal and Affection for your Majeſty's Service, engage us to exert ourſelves with all Vigour and Unanimity for ſecuring the Publick Safety; and we will always, to the utmoſt of our Power, maintain the Honour and Dignity of your Crown; And we do with faithful Hearts

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Hearts beſeech your Majeſty, as ſoon as poſſible, to give us your Royal Preſence, which we are perſwaded will be attended with all other Bleſſings to your Kingdoms.

This Addreſs having by the Lords Juſtices been tranſmitted to the King, his Majeſty was pleas'd to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

GEORGE *R.*

I Take this firſt Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you have given me therein.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have ſhewn upon my Acceſſion to the Crown, are great Encouragement to me, and I ſhall always eſteem the Continuance of them, as one of the greateſt Bleſſings of my Reign.

No one can be more truly ſenſible than I am, of the Loſs ſuſtain'd by the Death of the late Queen, whoſe exemplary Piety and Vertue ſo much endear'd her to her People, and for whoſe Memory I ſhall always have a particular Regard.

My beſt Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to repair this Loſs to the Nation. I will make it my conſtant Care to preſerve your Religion, Laws, and Liberties inviolable, and to advance the Honour and Proſperity of my Kingdoms.

I am haſtening to you, according to your Deſire, ſo affectionately expreſs'd in your Addreſs.

On the 6th of *Auguſt*, the Commons appointed the Grand Committeees, for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Juſtice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections, came to the uſual Reſolutions concerning Elections, and made the cuſtomary Orders againſt Strangers coming into the Houſe of Commons, *&c.* This done, Mr. Secretary *Bromley* reported from the Committee appointed to draw up an Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, that they had drawn up the ſame, which was read, and unanimouſly agreed to as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, having a juſt Senſe of the great Loſs the Nation has ſuſtain'd by the Death of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *ANNE*, of bleſſed Memory, humbly crave

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crave Leave to condole with your Majeſty on
Occaſion.

It would but aggravate our Sorrow, partic
enumerate the Virtues of that pious and moſt
Princeſs: The Duty we owe to your Majeſty,
our Country, oblige us to moderate our Grief,
tily to congratulate your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the
whoſe princely Virtues give us a certain Proſpe
ture Happineſs, in the Security of our Religion
and Liberties, and engage us to aſſure your Majeſ
we will, to our utmoſt, ſupport your undoubted
the Imperial Crown of this Realm, againſt the Pr
and all other Perſons whatſoever.

Your faithful Commons cannot but expreſs thei
tient Deſire for your Majeſty's ſafe Arrival and
in *Great Britain.*

In the mean time, we humbly lay before your M
the unanimous Reſolution of this Houſe, to maint
Publick Credit of the Nation, and effectually to
good all Funds which have been granted by Parli
for the Security of any Money which has been, o
be advanc'd for the publick Service, and to endeavo
every Thing in our Power, to make your Majeſty's
happy and glorious.

After this, the Members of the Houſe, who we
the Privy-Council, were order'd to preſent the ſaid
dreſs to the Lords Juſtices, with the Deſire of the H
that they would tranſmit the ſame to his Majeſty,
all convenient Speed. This their Excellencies did acc
ingly, and on the 25th of *Auguſt*, Mr. Secretary *Bro*
acquainted the Houſe, that the Lords Juſtices had recei
his Majeſty's Anſwer to the humble Addreſs of this Hou
as follows:

GEORGE *R.*

*YOUR dutiful and loyal Addreſs is very acceptable to m
The Unanimity and Affection my Commons have ſho
upon my Acceſſion to the Crown, are moſt agreeable Inſtan
and Pledges of their Fidelity to me. I have a juſt Senſe
your inexpreſſible Loſs, by the Death of your late Sovereig
You may be aſſur'd of my conſtant Endeavours to ſecure to y
the full Enjoyment of your Religion, Laws, and Liberti
and that it will always be my Aim, to make you an happy a
flouriſhing People; to which your Reſolution to maintain t*

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Credit of the Nation, will greatly contribute. I am to you according to your earneſt Deſire, and the juſt ons of my People.

Speaker having read this Anſwer to the Houſe, it olv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the humble of this Houſe be return'd to his Majeſty, for his cious Meſſage, in Anſwer to their Addreſs; and That the ſaid Return of Thanks to his Majeſty, nted to the Lords Juſtices, with the Deſire of this hat they will tranſmit the ſame to his Majeſty.

e 6th of *Auguſt*, a Motion was made in the Houſe mmons, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of nour and Dignity of the Crown; the Conſidera- which was refer'd to the Committee of the Houſe the next Day, when the ſaid Motion was mouſly agreed to, and framed into a Reſolution, was reported, and agreed to on the 9th of *Auguſt*. ext Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, er'd farther of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, fter ſome Debate, came to two Reſolutions, which, e 11th, were reported by Mr. *Conyers*, the Chair- of that Committee, and agreed to by the Houſe, as ws:

That towards the Supply granted to his Majeſty, for upport of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Ho- and Dignity of the Crown, the ſame Revenues h were payable to her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of d Memory, during her Life, and had Continuance he Time of her Demiſe, be granted and continu'd in Manner to his Majeſty, during his Life, except the enue of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, which is by Law ed in his Royal Highneſs the Prince, as Duke of *nwall*.

That the ſaid Revenues be continu'd from the Death her late Majeſty.

And then order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the ſaid olutions. Hereupon *John Wykes*, Eſq; Member for the wn of *Northampton*, propos'd the tacking to it the Bill, ich had ſo often miſcarry'd, *for limiting the Number of bers in the Houſe of Commons*; but no body ſeconded that tion.

Before we proceed, we muſt take Notice of ſome other vate Tranſactions in the Houſe of Commons. Accord- g to the Reſolution taken in Council, the Parliament

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met the very Sunday the Queen expir'd; but the Speaker of the Commons being in the Country, Mr. *Bromley*, Secretary of State, mov'd to adjourn to the Wedneſday following, and was ſeconded by Mr. C——. Sir *Richard Onſlow* repreſented thereupon, that Time was too precious at that nice Juncture, to trifle away the leaſt Part of it; and therefore he mov'd, that the Houſe ſhould adjourn to the next Day, which was carry'd.

A great many Perſons, particularly the leading Men among the Tories, whoſe Hopes and Deſigns were daſh'd by the Queen's ſudden Death, were extream angry with Doctor *Ratcliffe*, for not attending her Majeſty, when ſent for by the Duke of *Ormond*; upon a fond Belief, that he might have preſerv'd her Majeſty's Life. Their Reſentment went ſo far, that on the 7th of *Auguſt*, Sir *John Packington* made a Complaint againſt Dr. *Ratcliffe* for not attending the Queen, when ſent for by the Duke of *Ormond*; [*See the Introduction, Page* xvii.] but it being repreſented, that the Doctor, who had the Honour to be a Member of the Houſe, was then abſent, that Matter dropt. The ſame Day, Mr. *Bromley*, Secretary of State, mov'd for an Addreſs of Condolence and Congratulation; dwelt much on the great Loſs the Nation has ſuſtain'd by the Death of the late Queen; and was back'd by ſeveral Members, particularly by Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who mov'd, that they ſhould give the King Aſſurances of their making good all Parliamentary Funds. *Thomas Onſlow*, Eſq; Son to Sir *Richard Onſlow*, ſaid thereupon, 'That the 'principal Streſs of the Addreſs ought not to lie upon 'condoling, but upon congratulating, and giving the King 'Aſſurances of their Readineſs to maintain both his Maje'ſty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and Publick Credit.' When the Addreſs had, the next Day, been reported and agreed to, a Motion was made, that two Members of the Houſe ſhould be appointed to carry it over, and preſent it to his Majeſty; but no body ſeconding that Motion, it was reſolv'd, that the Lords Juſtices ſhould be deſir'd to tranſmit it to the King.

Auguſt 7. There was a ſmall Debate about the Choice of the Chairman of the grand Committee of the Subſidy; ſome of the Members having mov'd, and inſiſting on the placing Sir *William Wyndham* in the Chair; but *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; repreſented, 'That Mr. *Conyers* had, for ſo 'many Years, ſo well diſcharg'd that Office, that it were 'inconſiſtent with Gratitude, Good-Manners, and Pru'dence, to chuſe another.' Upon which Mr. *Conyers*

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was plac'd in the Chair. Then it was propos'd to give the King One Million Sterling, for the Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, *&c.* that is about 300000 *l.* more than the late Queen enjoy'd; but tho' no direct Opposition was then made against that Motion, yet the same was afterwards dropt; the wisest in both Parties being of Opinion, that the only Way to preserve our excellent Constitution, is to keep the Crown still dependent for extraordinary Subsidies on the House of Commons; and that none but slavish Time-Servers, and Enemies to their King and Country, will ever be for putting the Sovereign in such a Condition, as that he may live without Parliaments.

On the 12th of *August*, Mr. *Conyers* presented to the House the *Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, which was read the first Time, and unanimously order'd to be read a second. After this, Mr. *Pugh* presented to the House another *Bill for rectifying Mistakes in the Commissioners Names, for putting in Execution the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament*, entitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain *for the Year* 1714: Which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. This was done accordingly the next Day; and the said Bill committed to the Committee of the whole House, who were directed to receive a Clause, for the continuing, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, all such Laws, as would otherwise expire at the End of this Session. The same Day, the *Bill for the Support of the King's Houshold*, was read the second Time, and committed, for the next Day, to the Committee of the whole House: After which, *Mr. Horatio Walpole* mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive two Clauses,

1. One to impower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to issue the Sum of 650221. 8 *s.* 8 *d.* (being the Arrear due to the Troops of *Hanover*, for their Service in the *Low Countries* in the Year 1712,) out of the 300000 *l.* granted in the last Session of Parliament to her late Majesty, towards satisfying the Debt due on Account to the Land-Forces.

2. The other Clause, to enable and require the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to issue out of any Money granted by

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Parliament, the Sum of 100000*l.* to be paid to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall apprehend the Perſon of the Pretender, if ever he ſhould land, or attempt to land in any of his Majeſty's Dominions.

Sir *William Wyndham* ſeconded Mr. *Walpole* as to the firſt Clauſe; and Mr. *Shippen* very ingenuouſly own'd he had oppos'd that Payment in the late Reign, but that he was for it now. *Charles Aldworth*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *New Windſor*, back'd likewiſe the Motion; but as if he deſign'd to expoſe the Member, who, at this Juncture, appear'd ſo forward to pay thoſe very Troops, which, a few Months before, he had treated as Runaways, he ſaid, 'That for his Part he had formerly been againſt 'that Payment, becauſe he had been given to underſtand, 'in that very Houſe, that thoſe Troops were Deſerters; 'but that he had ſince been inform'd, that they were 'hir'd to fight, and had ſerv'd well as long as there was 'fighting; and if when they came in Sight of the Enemy, they who had hir'd them, would not ſuffer them to 'fight, he did not ſee the Reaſon why they ſhould be 'call'd Deſerters." As to the other Clauſe, for giving a Reward of 100000*l.* to ſuch as ſhould apprehend the Perſon of the Pretender, M. *C——n* ſaid, the next Day, (*Auguſt* 14.) in the grand Committee, 'That he was not 'the Day before in the Houſe when that Clauſe was 'mov'd; but if he had been preſent, he would have oppos'd it, becauſe, in his Opinion, the Proteſtant Succeſſion was no longer in Danger, ſince his Majeſty's 'peaceable Acceſſion to the Throne." And he was ſo poſitive in this Aſſertion, that he defy'd all the Houſe to prove the contrary. He was ſeconded by Mr. *Shippen*: But Mr. *Pouſteney*, and, after him, the Lord *Lumley*, argu'd, 'That the Proteſtant Succeſſion was in Danger, as long 'as there was a Popiſh Pretender, who had many Friends 'both at Home and Abroad: That the late Queen was ſenſible of that Danger, when ſhe iſſu'd out her Proclamation againſt him; and that the Caſe was not alter'd by 'her Majeſty's Demiſe: That the Nation would be at no 'Charge, if the Pretender did not attempt to land; and 'if he did, 100000*l.* would be well beſtow'd to appre'hend him." To which Mr. *C——n* made no Reply.

Not above 60 or 70000*l.* having been ſubſcrib'd to the Royal, or Parliamentary Lottery, before the late Queen's Death, which was occaſion'd partly by the Diffidence of the Generality of money'd-Men in the late Adminiſtra-

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tion, partly by the low Intereſt allow'd by the Parliament for the Blank-Tickets, the Lords of the Regency, and Privy Council, reſolv'd to ſhew their Zeal for the Reſtoration of Publick Credit: In order to that, they went in a Body to the Bank of *England*, ſubſcrib'd great Sums themſelves; and to encourage others to follow their Example, by keeping up the Value of the Tickets, the Lord High Treaſurer declar'd in an Advertiſement in the *Gazette*, That in Caſe the whole Sum of 1,400 000 *l.* ſhould not be advanc'd upon the Lottery Act lately paſs'd in Parliament, ſo that there ſhould be a Remainder of Tickets to be brought as Money into the *Exchequer*; a Reſolution was taken, that ſuch remaining Tickets ſhould not be iſſu'd from thence, till the ſaid Lottery ſhould have been fully drawn.

By theſe Means, above one Half of the whole Sum was ſubſcrib'd in two Days Time; but however, the Lords Juſtices being apprehenſive, that the remaining Part would not come in ſo faſt, their Excellencies reſolv'd to take the firſt Opportunity to lay the whole Matter before the Parliament, in order to procure from the Commons a farther Encouragement for the Subſcribers. According to this Reſolution, Mr. *Craggs*, who on the 31ſt of *July*, was diſpatch'd to *Hanover*, being, after a difficult and ſtormy Paſſage, return'd on Friday the 13th of *Auguſt*, about Seven a-Clock in the Morning, with Letters from the King to the Lords Juſtices, their Excellencies went, that very Afternoon, to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction we can now tell you, that we have this Morning receiv'd a Letter from the King, wherein his Majeſty is graciouſly pleas'd to acquaint us, that his Majeſty is haſtening hither, to employ his utmoſt Care for putting theſe Kingdoms into a happy and flouriſhing Condition.

He has commanded us, in the mean Time, to continue our Care of every Thing that may conduce to the Peace and Safety of his Dominions: And we are aſſur'd, that if this had requir'd his more immediate Preſence, he would, without the leaſt Delay, have repair'd hither, for the Support of ſo dutiful and faithful Subjects; for his Majeſty does very particularly expreſs his great Satis-

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faction in the Loyalty and Affection which his People have universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

At the Opening this Session, we did not mention to you the Apprehensions we then had from the Smallness of the Sum, at that Time advanc'd, that the Lottery would not be full, being desirous, in the first Place, to try to make it effectual in the Manner the Parliament had establish'd it: But we are oblig'd now to acquaint you, that all our Endeavours have fail'd of the desir'd Success, tho' the Contributions have been thereby considerably increas'd.

We must therefore earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to take this into your Consideration, and to give such farther Encouragement as you shall think proper, for raising the whole Sum which was intended, and is absolutely necessary for carrying on the Service of the Year.

The Commons being return'd to the House, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Justices Speech, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House, for the Satisfaction his Majesty has been pleas'd to express in the Loyalty and Affection which his Subjects have universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and for his gracious Intentions of making his People speedily happy with his Royal Presence; and also to assure his Majesty of the Continuance of the same Zeal and Affection to his Majesty upon all Occasions; and, that this House will contribute their utmost Endeavours for preserving the Publick Peace until his Majesty shall arrive. Which Address was order'd to be presented to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of the House, that they would transmit the same to his Majesty with all convenient Speed.

The same Day the Lords Spiritual and Temporal came to this Resolution, That the most humble Thanks of this House be return'd to his Majesty, for his Majesty's Grace and Goodness to his People, express'd in his Majesty's Letter to the Lords Justices, with the Assurance of the Fidelity and Zeal of this House for his Majesty's Service.

And order'd, That the Lord Chancellor do lay the said Resolution before the Lords Justices, and desire their Lordships to transmit the same to his Majesty with all convenient

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nient Speed; which their Excellencies did accordingly, together with the Addreſs of the Commons.

Auguſt 14. The Commons, in a grand Committee, conſider'd of that Part of the Speech of the Lords Juſtices, deliver'd the Day before, which related to the Lottery, and came to the following Reſolutions, which the Monday following were reported and agreed unto.

1. That for raiſing ſo much as is wanting to compleat the full Sum of 1,409,000 *l.* which was intended to be rais'd for the publick Service by Way of a Lottery, by Virtue of the late Act of Parliament in that Behalf; the Time for receiving the Contributions on that Act be prolong'd.

2. That the Sum of 105000 *l.* a Year, by that Act granted, be encreas'd, and made up to be a yearly Fund of 116573 *l.* 12 *s.* during the Term of 32 Years therein mention'd.

3. That the publick Monies which ſhall from Time to Time come into the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, not appropriated to any particular Uſe or Uſes, by any Act or Acts of Parliament made before the Act for the ſaid Lottery, be made an additional Security over and above the Revenues and Branches ſettled by the ſaid Act, for making good the ſaid Fund of 116573 *l.* 12 *s. per Annum*, and that the ſame unappropriated publick Monies, or ſo much thereof, as ſhall from Time to Time be neceſſary for compleating and making up the ſaid encreas'd Fund, be from Time to Time apply'd thereunto.

4. That the Intereſt, after the Rate of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the Blank Tickets in the ſaid Lottery, be encreas'd by an Addition after the Rate of 1 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, and allow'd as well in Reſpect of the Contributions which have been made, as thoſe which ſhall hereafter be made in the ſaid Lottery, out of the ſaid encreas'd yearly Fund.

And it was order'd, 1. That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the *Bill for rectifying Miſtakes in the Commiſſioners Names for putting in Execution the Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſion of Parliament*, entitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen*, is committed, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe or Clauſes, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolutions.

2. That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe or Clauſes, for

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confining the Number of Managers for putting in Execution the Powers and Truſts in them repos'd by the Lottery Act, to One and Twenty; and for providing, that their Allowance ſhall not exceed one hundred Pound each.

But it is obſervable, that this laſt Clauſe was afterwards dropt in the Committee, by Reaſon that the ſame would have claſh'd with the Clauſe in the Act 6 *Annæ, by which no Office, Place,* &c. *was to become void, by Reaſon of the Demiſe of her Majeſty.*

The ſame Day Mr. *Conyers* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the *Bill for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, was committed, the Amendments which they had made to the Bill, and had directed him to report to the Houſe, and he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Bill and Amendments in at the Table, where the ſaid Amendments being read and agreed unto by the Houſe, it was order'd, that the Bill, with the Amendments, be ingroſs'd. A Bill was alſo order'd to be brought in, *To enable all Perſons, now reſiding in* Great Britain, *to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in* Great Britain, *requiſite to qualify themſelves to continue their reſpective Places, Offices, and Employments in* Ireland.

Auguſt 17. The ingroſs'd *Bill for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold,* &c. was read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords.

On the 18th, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleas'd to confer ſome Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Dr. *Pelling*, Chaplain to their Houſe.

Auguſt 19. The two Bills depending in the Houſe, were read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, who that Day ſent back to the Commons the Money-Bill, without any Amendment. The 20th, theſe two Bills were alſo ſent down again to the Commons without Amendments; and the ſame Day, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms attended, and, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, preſented to the Houſe, the Account of prohibited *Eaſt-India* Goods, and Naval Stores.

Auguſt 21. The Lords Juſtices went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon preſenting to their Excellencies the *Bill for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain,

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tain, together with the other Money-Bill, made the following Speech.

My Lords,

THE Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, under the preſent Happineſs they enjoy by his Majeſty's peaceable and quiet Acceſſion to the Throne, could not enter upon any Work more ſatisfactory and pleaſing to themſelves, than the providing a ſufficient Revenue for the Occaſions of his Majeſty's Civil Government, in order to make his Reign as eaſy and proſperous, as the Beginning of it hath been ſecure and undiſturb'd.

They are ſenſible, that the Peace of the Kingdom is not to be preſerv'd, nor the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects to be protected, without ſupporting the juſt Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and therefore they have thought it their Intereſt, as well as Duty, to make ſuch a Proviſion, as may not barely ſuffice to the Neceſſity of the Government, but may be ſuitable to the State, the Honour, the Luſtre, which the Crown of *Great Britain* ought to be attended with.

Whatſoever is ſuperfluous in that Proviſion, and more than the ordinary Services of his Majeſty ſhall require, will but enable him to exert his higheſt and moſt valuable Prerogative of doing Good: And we can give no greater Proof of the Truſt we repoſe in his Majeſty's gracious Diſpoſition, than putting the ſame entire Revenue into his Hands, which her late Majeſty dy'd poſſeſs'd of; whoſe Virtues we all admir'd, and of whoſe Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom, we had had ſo long Experience.

As the Crown itſelf deſcends immediately, and knows no Vacancy, the Commons have taken Care that the Revenue ſhould follow it as cloſe as poſſible; for they have given all the Diſpatch to this Grant, which the Forms of their Proceedings would allow; ſo that when his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to anſwer the impatient Deſires of his People, by coming to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms, he will find himſelf equally eſtabliſh'd in theſe Revenues, as if he had ſucceeded to all by an uninterrupted Right of Inheritance; the only Difference is this, that if he had inherited them, he would have wanted one ſingle Proof of the Duty, and Affection, and Unanimity of his Subjects.

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Our Deſire is, that this may be look'd upon as an Earneſt and a Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which we ſhall always retain, and which, upon every Occaſion, we ſhall be ready to demonſtrate to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government: As ſuch, we hope, his Majeſty will graciouſly accept it at this Time; and hereafter, when he ſhall have had Experience of this firſt voluntary Offering of his loyal Commons, we hope he will find it to his Satisfaction, as large and as ample as he could wiſh; might but the Term of the Grant be as long as we could wiſh, ſince it is to have equal Continuance with his Majeſty's Life.

My Lords,

The Bill which the Commons have paſs'd for the Purpoſes I have mention'd, is entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain.

They have alſo prepar'd another *Bill, as well for rectifying Miſtakes in the Names of the Commiſſioners for the Land-Tax, as for raiſing ſo much as is wanting, to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the Year* 1714. This having been recommended to their Care, and appearing to them to be neceſſary for his Majeſty's and the Publick Service, they have Reaſon to think, they have abundantly ſupply'd the Defects in the former Proviſion; and in this Aſſurance, they humbly preſent this Bill alſo for the Royal Aſſent.

Then the Lords Juſtices gave the Royal Aſſent to the three following publick Bills:

1. *An Act for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain.

2. *An Act for rectifying Miſtakes in the Names of the Commiſſioners for the Land-Tax for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen; and for raiſing ſo much as is wanting to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the ſaid Year.*

3. *An Act to enable Perſons now reſiding in* Great Britain, *to take the Oaths, and to do all other Acts in* Great Britain, *requiſite to qualify themſelves to continue their reſpective Places, Offices, and Employments in* Ireland.

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After which, the Lord Chancellor, being one of the Lords Juſtices, in their Name made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE cannot but expreſs our greateſt Satisfaction, and, in his Majeſty's Name, return you Thanks, for the convincing Proofs which you have given, in this Seſſion, of your Duty and Affection to his Majeſty, and of your Zeal for his Government.

We muſt particularly thank you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*, for the Aids which you have granted to his Majeſty, for the better Support of the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing any Diſappointment in the Supplies given in the laſt Seſſion for the Service of this Year. You may be aſſur'd, that the Unanimity, the Chearfulneſs, and the Diſpatch, with which you have proceeded in granting theſe Aids, will render them yet more acceptable to his Majeſty: And you may depend upon our making a faithful Repreſentation thereof to him.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

All neceſſary Buſineſs being now happily concluded, it will be proper for us to put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion. We think fit, at preſent, in his Majeſty's Name, to deſire you forthwith reſpectively to adjourn your ſelves until Wedneſday next.

Accordingly both Houſes immediately adjourn'd to the 25th of *Auguſt*, when being met again, the Commons order'd, that their Speaker be deſir'd to print the Speech by him made on the 21ſt. Then Mr. Secretary *Bromley* acquainted the Houſe, that the Lords Juſtices had receiv'd his Majeſty's Anſwer to the humble Addreſs of this Houſe at the Beginning of this Seſſion; which he preſented to the Houſe, as was related before.

After this, the Lords Juſtices went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAving, ſince your late Adjournment, receiv'd his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, under his Sign Manual, to your ſeveral Addreſſes; and by his Majeſty's Command,

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Command, order'd them to be deliver'd to you reſpectively; we do now, in his Majeſty's Name, prorogue this preſent Parliament till Thurſday the 23d Day of *September* next; and this preſent Parliament is accordingly prorogu'd to Thurſday the 23d Day of *September* next.

Having concluded the Second and laſt Seſſion of the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the laſt of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, let's proceed to other Occurrences.

The ſame Day the Queen dy'd, Monſieur *d'Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, being under ſome Apprehenſions of his Houſe being inſulted by the rude Populace, in Caſe there happen'd any Diſturbance, writ a Letter to the Duke of *Ormond*, deſiring his Grace's Protection. The Duke having communicated the ſame to the Lords Juſtices, their Excellencies order'd a Guard of the Trained Bands to ſecure the Houſe of the Envoy; but all was quiet, and no Inſult was offer'd to any Body.

On the 3d of *Auguſt* the Lords of the Regency judg'd it neceſſary to have a Secretary of their own, and unanimouſly made Choice of *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; At the ſame Time the Poſt-Maſter-General was order'd to ſend all the Letters and Packets, directed to the Secretaries of State, directly to the Secretary of the Regency; which was a great Mortification to the former, particularly to the Lord *Bolinbroke*, who was now oblig'd to wait with a Bag in his Hand at the Door of the Room where the Regents aſſembled.

Aug. 4. The Lords Juſtices ſpent ſome Time in peruſing a great many Letters which the Poſt brought the Night before: And the ſame Day, the Lords of the Admiralty, by Command of the Regency, iſſu'd out Orders for taking off the Embargo laid on all Shipping.

On the 5th of *Auguſt* the Lords Juſtices in Council, purſuant to the Act 6 *Anne*, *cap.* 7. ſign'd a Proclamation, 'Requiring all Perſons, being in any Office of Authority or Government, at the Demiſe of the late Queen, 'to proceed in the Execution of their reſpective Offices, 'and to take the Oaths mention'd in that Act, and to do 'all other Acts requiſite by the Laws and Statutes of this 'Realm, to qualify themſelves to continue in their reſpective Places.

On

On the 7th of *Auguſt*, *Charles Mordaunt*, Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, who had been travelling in *Italy* and *France*, arriv'd in *England*, and the next Day acquainted the Lords of the Regency, that being in *France* a few Days before, the Moſt Chriſtian King had aſſur'd him, 'That he would inviolably maintain the Treaties of 'Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, particularly with Relation 'to the Settlement of the *Britiſh* Crown in the Houſe of '*Hanover*." This exactly agreed with the Declaration which Monſieur *d' Iberville*, Miniſter of *France*, made to the Regency, and to Baron *Bothmar*, even before he had receiv'd particular Orders for it from the Court of *France*; being (as he ſaid to moſt of the Lords Regents, to whom he made Viſits) already impower'd to do it by his general Inſtructions: And, on the other Hand, Mr. *Matthew Prior*, who was then reſiding at the Court of *France* in Quality of Envoy, having, by Orders of the Regency, notify'd to the *French* King the Death of the late Queen, and King *George's* Acceſſion to the Throne, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty repeated to him the Declaration he had made to the Earl of *Peterborough*. Some Days after, Monſieur *d'Iberville* receiv'd a Letter from the Marqueſs *de Torcy*, approving what he had done; and another from the *French* King to the *Britiſh* Regency, importing, in Subſtance, beſides the Declaration before-mention'd, 'That having 'been inform'd, that Reports had been ſpread, as if he 'deſign'd to make Alterations in the late Renunciations, 'he thought fit to declare, as he had already done to the 'Earl of *Peterborough*, that the ſaid Reports were altogether falſe and groundleſs: That the King of *Spain* having ſent the Cardinal *del Giudice* as Embaſſador to *France*, 'which might create ſome Suſpicions, his moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſty had deſir'd the King, his Grandſon, to recall 'him; and that the Elector of *Brunſwick* having ſome 'Time before the Death of the Queen, ſignify'd to his 'Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that whenever his Succeſſion to 'the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall take Place, he would 'cultivate a Friendſhip with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; 'he (the King of *France*) on his Part, aſſur'd the Lords 'Juſtices, that he would do all that lay in his Power, to 'maintain a good Intelligence and Amity between the 'two Crowns.

The Anſwer which Mr. *Prior* receiv'd about another Affair, was not altogether ſo agreeable and ſatisfactory in *England*: The Lords of the Regency had order'd him to repreſent to the Court of *France*, 'That his Moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſty

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'Majeſty having promis'd to interpoſe his good Offices 'with the King of *Spain*, in Favour of the *Catalans*, 'they were ſurpriz'd to find, that, inſtead of that, his 'Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ſent his Troops to aſſiſt thoſe 'of his Grandſon in the Reduction of *Barcelona*; and 'that their Excellencies hoped, his moſt Chriſtian Ma-'jeſty would make good his Promiſes, and conſider the 'ill Conſequences of his ſuffering his Forces to act againſt 'a People, who were under the Protection of the Crown 'of *Great Britain*." To this Mr. *Prior* receiv'd an An-ſwer, 'That the Moſt Chriſtian King had already made 'good his Engagements in Behalf of the *Catalans*; that 'their Obſtinacy was the Cauſe of all the Misfortunes 'that might befall them; and that his Glory would 'not ſuffer him to recall his Troops from before *Bar-'celona*.

Some Days before this Anſwer was tranſmitted to *Eng-land*, the Marqueſs *d'Almaza*, one of the Deputies from the Principality of *Catalonia*, made Application to the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*; and communicated to their Excellencies a Letter he had receiv'd from the Go-vernor of *Majorca*, with an Account of the Condition of the City of *Barcelona*. Upon which their Excellencies order'd, that a Copy of the Letter they had written to the Court of *France*, ſhould be communicated to the Mar-queſs; and he was farther aſſur'd, that Directions had been ſent to Admiral *Wiſhart*, not to moleſt the Inhabi-tants of *Barcelona*, or hinder any Relief to be brought to them by Sea.

Notwithſtanding the repeated Aſſurances from the Court of *France*, that they would give no Manner of Diſtur-bance to the Proteſtant Succeſſor, the Lords Regents contin-u'd taking all the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of the Kingdom, and in particular of the Maritime Places; and not judging the Reinforcement they had already ſent down to *Portſmouth* under the Command of Colonel *Pocock*, ſufficient for the Defence of that important Town, their Excellencies order'd another Draught of 500 Out-Penſioners of *Chelſea-Hoſpital*, to march thither, under the Command of Colonel *Jones*. At the ſame Time, their Excellencies order'd the Juſtices of Peace of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, to take exact Liſts of the Popiſh Recuſants, and to take away their Arms and Horſes.

Amongſt the late Queen's Papers was found a Draught of a Will, but the ſame was never ſign'd, nor executed. On Tueſday, the 3d of *Auguſt*, her Body was open'd; but, according

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ding to her Majesty's Orders, the Surgeons did not dle with her Head. They found her Vitals very d; and only some Water in the *Abdomen*. The next t her Bowels were bury'd in *Westminster-Abbey*; and the 5th, the Lord Marshal issu'd out the following Or- for a general Mourning:

In Pursuance of an Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council at St. James's, *the 5th Day of* August, 1714: *These are to give publick Notice, that it is expected, that all Persons upon the present Occasion, of the Death of her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, do put themselves into the deepest Mourning, (long Cloaks excepted.) The said Mourning to begin upon Sunday the 15th Instant; and that as well all Lords, as Privy Counsellors, and Officers of her Majesty's Houshold, do cover their Coaches, Chariots, and Chairs, and cloath their Livery Servants with Black Cloth, by Sunday the 22d Instant; and that no Person whatsoever, for the first six Months, put any Escutcheons of Arms, or Arms painted, on their Coaches, nor use any Varnish'd or Bullion Nails to be seen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs.*

SUFFOLK, *M.*

On the 19th of *August*, the Lords Justices receiv'd Letters from the King, with Directions, that the late Queen's Body should be interr'd with all the Decency and Pomp consistent with a private Burial: Upon which, that Ceremony, which was to have been perform'd on the 22d, was put off to the 24th, and the Lord Marshal issu'd this Order.

Whereas the Solemnity of the Interment of her late Majesty Queen Anne, *is appointed to be perform'd on Tuesday the 24th of this Instant* August; *this is therefore to give Notice, that all Persons who ought to go in the Proceeding on this Occasion, are (for their greater Conveniency) to enter at* Westminster-Hall *Door: And that the Lords, the Peeresses, and Lords Sons, the Privy Counsellors, and the Judges, are desir'd to meet in the House of Peers at the Hour of Six in the Evening: The Maids of Honour, and the Bedchamber Women, are desir'd to assemble in the Robing Room, adjoining to the Lobby next the Painted Chamber; as all others concern'd, are to do in the said Painted Chamber; where they will be marshall'd, and put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpose.*

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And all Perſons are requir'd to take Notice, that none can have Admittance into the Prince's Chamber, Weſtminſter-Abbey, *or King* Henry *the Seventh's Chapel, before the Entrance of the ſolemn Proceſſion, except ſuch as by Reaſon of their particular Services muſt attend there.*

Note, *That all the Knights of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and St.* Andrew, *are to wear their Collars of the ſaid Orders at this Solemnity.*

SUFFOLK, *M.*

Aug. 20, 1714.

Accordingly on the 24th, was ſolemniz'd, in the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, the private Interment of her late moſt excellent Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, of bleſſed Memory. The Lords, the Peereſſes, the Lords Sons, Privy Counſellors, Judges, and others, who were to attend this Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening in the Houſe of Peers, the Painted Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining, where being call'd out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten of the Clock thro' the Prince's Chamber into the *Palace-Yard*, and thence to the South-Eaſt Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until her Majeſty was interr'd. The Royal Corps was borne under a Canopy of Purple Velvet, preceded by a great Number of her late Majeſty's Servants, the Judges, Privy Counſellors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers. The Pall was ſupported by ſix Dukes. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Ormond* (in the Abſence of the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who was indiſpos'd) was chief Mourner, ſupported by the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Richmond* in long Cloaks, wearing their Collars of the Order, her Train borne by two Dutcheſſes, aſſiſted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, and follow'd by two other Dutcheſſes, at the Head of fourteen Counteſſes, as Aſſiſtants, all in long Veils of Black Crape; and after them the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the Maids of Honour, in like Veils; then the Bedchamber Women, and the Gentlemen Penſioners, clos'd the Proceeding. At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir receiv'd the Royal Body with an Anthem, and marching before *Norroy* King of Arms, who carry'd the Crown and Cuſhion, they proceeded ſinging into King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, where being arriv'd, the Body was depoſited on Treſſels, while the Service of the Church was perform'd by the Biſhop

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Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*, and afterwards inter'd in the same Vault with their late Majesties King *Charles* the Second, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

On Thursday the 19th of *August*, some Merchants trading to *Spain*, laid before the Lords of the Regency, certain Difficulties they labour'd under: An Account of which was contain'd in the two following Letters from their Correspondents.

Cadiz, July 29.

THE King of *Spain* has demanded a Donative in this Place, and in other Parts of *Spain*, and particularly of the *British* Merchants and other Foreigners inhabiting here; and their Proportion of the Donative is settled by a Note left at each of their Houses, regulating what each Person is to pay, which the said Merchants have refus'd to comply with, as being contrary to Treaties in Force, and have represented the same to the King of *Spain*; but instead of finding Redress, they have had Soldiers quarter'd upon them, and expect the Number to be doubled every Day, during the Time they shall refuse to pay the said Donative; however, they have resolv'd to let their Effects be seiz'd, rather than comply with a Demand so unjust in itself, and so dishonourable to the *British* Nation, of which there is no Precedent.

Cadiz, July 29.

OUR Factory is insulted the most that ever was yet experienc'd from this Government; a Donative (or free Gift) being endeavour'd to be extorted by Violence from us: To which Effect, our Governor has put Guards of Soldiers in our Houses, threatening to double them, at 8 Rs Val. *per Diem*, which amounts to half a Dollar, until we pay the said Donative, which amounts to 125 Pieces of Eight on some, on others more or less. Thus the Principal of our Articles and Privileges are trampled on: This is the Respect shewn to our Queen and Nation, and the honourable Usage given to her Subjects here: And what can be expected for the future? We hope a sudden and determin'd Resolution will be taken at the Court of *England*, to get Satisfaction for this arbitrary Dragooning the *British* Subjects; and that a Stop will be put to their ever pretending here any more to such an Extortion and Breach of Publick Faith, otherwise there will be no living, nor can we ever be secure here.

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These two Letters were made publick on the 20th, and occasion'd a general Resentment against the last Ministry, who had settled the *Spanish* Trade on so precarious a Bottom, and made it subject to the Will and Pleasure of the King of *Spain:* But upon the first News of the Queen's Death, the *Spanish* Court recall'd the Orders they had given for exacting the Donative before-mention'd.

Let us now take Notice of the Occurrences that happen'd in foreign Countries on Occasion of the Queen's Demise.

On the 13th of *August*, *N. S.* the Messenger dispatch'd from *Kensington* the Day before the Queen dy'd [*which see in the Introduction, Page* xix.] with Letters for the Earl of *Strafford*, arriv'd at the *Hague*, and immediately proceeded to *Utrecht*, whither his Excellency was gone to confer with the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain* and *Portugal*, upon the Subject of the Peace still depending between those two Crowns. The same Night, Mr. *Craggs* arriv'd at the *Hague*, and having made a short Visit to the Great Pensionary *Heinsius*, pursu'd his Journey with all Speed to *Hanover*; as did the next Day, Monsieur *Godike*, Secretary to Baron *de Bothmar*, who brought first to the *Hague* the melancholy News of the Queen's Death, and the joyful Account of King *George*'s auspicious Inauguration, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. The same Day the Earl of *Strafford* arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, and immediately after his Return, he had a long Conference with the Great Pensionary; and on the 15th of *August* his Excellency had another with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he made the following Speech.

Messieurs,

ALtho' upon my Arrival from *Utrecht*, I hear that the Queen is dead, and that the Privy Council have unanimously caus'd the Elector of *Brunswick* to be proclaim'd King; and altho' I have Reason to credit that News, nevertheless, not being inform'd of it myself from Home, I thought it my Duty, and even necessary, to hold a Conference with you, Messieurs, the Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, to communicate to you what I receiv'd from my Court, even before the Death of her Majesty, *viz.* That the second Day of her Illness, the Lords, and others of the Privy Council, sign'd, with unanimous Consent, a Letter to the Elector of *Brunswick*, to assure him of their inviolable Duty, in Case the Queen should happen

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to die; and to desire his Electoral Highness to repair to *England* with all Speed, having order'd a Squadron to come on your Coasts for his Transportation, and to attend his Orders; taking, at the same Time, all the necessary Precautions for the Preservation of the Publick Repose and Tranquillity, and to oppose the Designs of the Enemies of our Constitution.

The Lords of her Majesty's Council think it proper I should inform their High Mightinesses of all this; and that they rely on the Friendship and Assistance of this Republick in this Conjuncture; hoping, that their High Mightinesses will take strict Care to prevent any Attempt that might be made to oppose or disturb the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of *Brunswick*, in Case it pleas'd the Almighty to deprive us of the Queen.

Nothing will more alleviate so considerable a Loss, or more effectually keep up the Spirits of my Countrymen, than if I can give them, on the Part of this Republick, Assurances of a firm, constant Friendship, and their being ever ready to assist us in maintaining the Protestant Succession, on which depend both the Interest of our Holy Religion, and the Security of our Laws and Constitution.

Messieurs,

Your Alliances and Interests, and even the Interest and Tranquillity of all *Europe*, require, that you should at present give a Demonstration of your Union with us: Nor do I in the least doubt, that the Answer I expect from their High Mightinesses, will very much contribute to accomplish the Settlement of that happy Succession in the Elector's Person: By which Means, we shall have nothing to fear, either for our Religion, or for the Repose of *Europe* in general, and of our Nations in Particular.

What I had the Honour to tell you on the Part of the Queen, in my two last Conferences, are but too convincing Proofs, that in the Person of her Majesty, you lose a good and sincere Friend and Ally, and a true Defender of the Faith: *England* loses in her the best of Queens; and I, in particular, a Princess who has heap'd Favours upon me; and who vouchsafed to Honour my Family with her Affection.

The only Thing can repair so considerable a Loss, is the Union and Unanimity of Counsels of the two Nations for the Support and Interest of a Prince, who, besides his acquir'd Right, has, by so many Proofs of his Bravery, and other eminent personal Qualities, shewn

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himſelf the worthieſt and ableſt to ſucceed ſo great and ſo good a Queen.

Permit me alſo, Meſſieurs, to inform you, that by the Act of Succeſſion, we are to continue in Employment ſix Months after the Demiſe of the Queen, unleſs the King, her Succeſſor, thinks fit to diſpoſe of it otherwiſe; wherefore, till then, you will be pleas'd to look upon me as Embaſſador of the Crown of *Great Britain.*

The next Day the States General came to the following Reſolution:

Extract of the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States General of the United Provinces. *Thurſday* Aug. 16. N. S. 1714.

HAving heard the Report of the Sieur *d'Eſſen*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for foreign Affairs, who, purſuant to, and in diſcharge of their Commiſſorial Reſolution of the 15th Inſtant, have examin'd the Propoſal made Yeſterday, in a Conference, to the ſaid Deputies, by the Earl of *Strafford*, Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, in relation to the Sickneſs and Death of her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and deſiring that their High Mightineſſes will aſſiſt in maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the moſt Serene Houſe of *Brunſwick*; the whole being mention'd more at large in the ſaid Propoſal, and in the Acts of Yeſterday.

Which having been taken into Conſideration, it was thought fit, and reſolv'd, that to the aforeſaid Propoſal of the ſaid Earl of *Strafford*, Anſwer ſhall be return'd, That the News their High Mightineſſes have receiv'd, firſt of the Sickneſs, and afterwards of the Death of her ſaid Majeſty, have caſt them into the utmoſt Affliction.

That in this Conjuncture, it is a great Comfort to them to ſee, by the Communication the Earl of *Strafford* has given them, the prudent Meaſures the Privy Council have taken, even while her ſaid Majeſty was ſtill alive, both to deſire his Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick* to repair to *England* with all Speed, and to preſerve the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. That their High Mightineſſes have ever look'd upon the good Intelligence, Friendſhip, and Union between the Crown of *Great Britain*, and this State, as the moſt ſolid Foundation of the Safety and Proſperity of

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of both Nations, of the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and of the Liberty of *Europe*; that for that Reaſon, they have always endeavour'd to cultivate and improve that good Intelligence and Union, and will ſtill endeavour to do it on this Occaſion: That remembering full well the Engagements they have enter'd into by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty, for the Maintenance of the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, of the moſt Serene Houſe of *Brunſwick*, they are alſo reſolv'd to perform the ſame; and, in order thereto, to take all Meaſures that ſhall be judg'd neceſſary: That he, the Earl of *Strafford*, may be aſſur'd, that theſe are the true Sentiments of their High Mightineſſes, and he may give theſe Aſſurances to the Regents of *Great Britain*, during his Majeſty's Abſence; their High Mightineſſes wiſhing, as much as any Men in *England* can do, that his Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick*, to whom the Succeſſion to the Crown is devolv'd, and who is already proclaim'd King, may, without Oppoſition, quickly enjoy the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms; and that they will contribute thereto all that ſhall be in their Power; hoping to find in the Friendſhip and Affection of his preſent Majeſty, what they have loſt by the Death of the Queen of moſt glorious Memory; of whoſe Affection and Friendſhip for this Republick, they have had Proofs on ſeveral Occaſions.

That, moreover, their High Mightineſſes will readily continue to acknowledge the Earl of *Strafford*, in Quality of Embaſſador of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

And an Extract of this preſent Reſolution ſhall be put into the Hands of the ſaid Earl of *Strafford*.

The Night before, after the Arrival of Baron *de Bothmar*'s Secretary with the News of the Death of the Queen of *Great Britain*, Monſieur *Klingraeff*, Reſident of *Hanover*, preſented to the States General a Memorial, with a Letter from King *George*, which was lodg'd in his Hands *evenmaliter*, that is, to be in a readineſs if there ſhould be occaſion; by which his Majeſty requir'd of the States, the Performance of their Guaranty of his Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*; and which was the Reſult of a prudent Forecaſt, in order to baffle any ſiniſter Deſign to defeat the ſaid Succeſſion, which the Modellers of the *New Barrier-Treaty* might have had in View, when in the 14th Article of it they ſtipulated, 'That the States 'General ſhould, at the Requeſt of her Royal Majeſty, or '(after her Deceaſe) of the next Heir, born of her Body,

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'or (on Failure thereof) of the next Protestant Heir, 'who should, at that Time, have a Title to, and possess 'the Crown, by Virtue of the Acts and Statutes of *Great* '*Britain*, and not otherwise, furnish the Succours, to 'make good the Guaranty, concerning the Succession to 'the Crown of *Great Britain.*" (A) The States General assembled upon it that very Night; and the next Day came to the following Resolution:

An Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

Mercurii die, 15 Augusti, 1714.

IN the Assembly to Day, a Memorial was read, presented by M. *Klingraff*, Resident of his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick Luneneburg*, now King of *Great Britain*, who with it deliver'd likewise to their High Mightinesses a Letter from his said Electoral Highness, by which they are desir'd in the present Occurrence of the Decease of the Queen of *Great Britain*, to perform their Guaranty, pursuant to the Treaty concluded between her Majesty of glorious Memory, and this State.

Which being taken into Deliberation, 'tis thought fit and resolv'd, that Answer shall be return'd to his said Electoral Highness, now his Majesty of *Great Britain*, *viz.* That as soon as their High Mightinesses were inform'd of the Sickness and Death of her said Majesty of *Great Britain*, of glorious Memory, they immediately bethought themselves of the Engagements they had enter'd into, for the Guaranty of the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line, so as it is settled by Acts of Parliament; that at the same Time they consider'd with themselves, not only how much it concerns the Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, that the Settlement of the

(A) *Similiterque Domini Ordines Generales, requisitione facta ex Parte Regia Suæ Majestatis, aut post Obitum ipsius,* HÆREDIS PROXIMI EX ILLA NATI, *aut iisdem deficientibus, Successoris Proximi Protestantis*, qui Titulum & Coronam tunc temporis habuerit, *Virtute Actorum Statutorumque* Magnæ Britanniæ, & NON ALITER, *auxilia — Subministrabunt ad præstandam ipsorum Fidejussionem, sive* Guarantiam *super Successionem ad Coronam* Magnæ Britanniæ, *&c.*

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the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line ſhould have entire Effect, but alſo how deeply the Proteſtant Religion, the Safety of this State, and the Liberty of all *Europe* are intereſted therein; that therefore they unanimouſly reſolv'd to perform their Engagements, and to execute all that by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty they have promis'd; whereto they are the more readily induc'd by the firm Aſſurance which his Majeſty in the ſaid Letter is pleas'd to give them of his Good-will towards this State: That as they receiv'd the Account of the Death of her ſaid Majeſty with Grief, ſo it was very acceptable News to them, that his Electoral Highneſs, as the next Heir in the Proteſtant Line, was inſtantly proclaim'd King, by the unanimous Advice of the Council, and with the Acclamations of the People: That they moſt heartily congratulate his Majeſty thereupon, and wiſh him all farther happy Succeſſes in a proſperous Reign: That from this good Beginning, they hope his Majeſty will take peaceable Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, without any Oppoſition: That nevertheleſs, their High Mightineſſes are willing and ready to perform their Engagements, and to take all proper Meaſures with his Majeſty for that End: That it being likely his Majeſty will ſpeedily go for *England*, their High Mightineſſes will be very glad if his Majeſty will pleaſe to take his Journey through they Dominions; that they will endeavour to facilitate his Majeſty's Paſſage with all that is in their Power; and that they will at all Times ſhew the high Eſteem they have for his Majeſty's Perſon and Friendſhip, and that they have his Intereſts as much at Heart as their own.

Which Anſwer, with a Copy thereof, ſhall be put into the Hands of the Reſident M. *Klingraff*, that he may ſend the Original to his Majeſty, and at the ſame Time have a Reply to his own Memorial: Likewiſe a Copy of this Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes, together with the ſaid propos'd Anſwer, ſhall be deliver'd to M. *Van Borſelen*, the High Mightineſſes Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, who is at preſent here, to ſerve for his Inſtruction, and for his giving the like Aſſurance to the Regency in *England* on his Arrival there.

On the 16th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* this Reſolution, with a Letter conformable to it, to King *George*, was deliver'd to the Reſident of *Hanover*; and, at the ſame Time, their High Mightineſſes diſpatch'd Letters to the States of the

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ſeveral Provinces, deſiring them, forthwith to provide the neceſſary Funds for fitting out a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War; of which Twelve, which were ſaid to be deſign'd for the *Baltick*, were almoſt ready to put to Sea.

On the 18th, the Earl of *Strafford*, Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, notify'd to the Penſionary of *Holland* the Death of the late Queen, and the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King *George* to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Two Days after, his Excellency made the ſame Notification to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States General; upon which he receiv'd the uſual Viſits and Complements of Condoleance and Congratulation from the Preſident, and chief Members of that Republick. The ſame Night, the Earl of *Strafford* receiv'd two Expreſſes by his Majeſty's Meſſengers; one from *Hanover*, with a Letter from the King, directing him to continue to take Care of his Majeſty's Affairs at the *Hague*; the other Meſſenger came from *London*; and his Excellency immediately ſent him forward, with ſome Diſpatches for the King.

About the Middle of *Auguſt*, the Count *de Tarouca*, Embaſſador Plenipotentiary of *Portugal*, in a Conference with the States Deputies, notify'd to them, the favourable Declaration which the Lords Regents of *Great Britain* had caus'd to be made to Monſieur *de Bruciado*, the *Portugueze* Envoy at *London*, *viz.* 'That *Spain* ſhould be oblig'd to 'conclude Peace immediately with the Crown of *Portugal*, 'or that in Caſe of Refuſal, his *Portugueze* Majeſty might 'depend upon being aſſiſted by the Crown of *Great Britain*, conformably to the Treaty of defenſive Alliance 'between thoſe two Crowns.' This Declaration having been reported to the States General, their High Mightineſſes caus'd Aſſurances to be given to the *Portugueze* Miniſter, 'That they would readily concur in all Meaſures, 'his *Britannick* Majeſty might judge proper to be taken 'for obliging *Spain* to agree with *Portugal* on fair and juſt 'Conditions of Peace.'

On the 28th of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, the Earl of *Strafford* receiv'd a Letter from the King by a Meſſenger, and two Days after, his Excellency made the following Speech to the States General.

High

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High and Mighty Lords,

THE unwritten Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and one of the Lords Juſtices of his Majeſty's Kingdoms during his Abſence, repreſents to your High Mightineſſes, that the King his Maſter has receiv'd, with all poſſible Marks of Satisfaction, your High Mightineſſes Anſwer to the Speech, made by him the ſaid Embaſſador to your Deputies for foreign Affairs on the 15th Inſtant; and that his Majeſty has order'd him to return you his Thanks for the Readineſs and Affection with which your High Mightineſſes have declar'd your Reſolution to fulfil your Guaranty for ſupporting the Proteſtant Succeſſion: And tho' his Majeſty never doubted of the Friendſhip and Exactitude of this Republick, in accompliſhing all their Engagements relating to him; yet the Diſpatch and Affection with which you have done it, has even ſurpaſs'd his Expectation.

Your High Mightineſſes have thereby engag'd the Friendſhip of a King, which cannot but be very advantageous to you, as well in regard to the Neighbourhood and Powerfulneſs of his Kingdoms and States, as with reſpect to his Majeſty's perſonal Merit, who, for his many excellent Qualities, will be eſteem'd and courted by all *Europe*, as well as lov'd and reſpected by his own Subjects: And as he is known to be a Prince, who is a religious Obſerver of his Word, your High Mightineſſes may be aſſur'd, that in gaining his Friendſhip, you ſecure to yourſelves a ſolid and laſting Support.

Your High Mightineſſes Anſwer, and quick Reſolution to ſecond the Meaſures taken in *Great Britain*, for maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion, were no leſs agreeable to the Lords Juſtices, and the whole Kingdom, ſince by this Union of our Counſels, that happy Peace and Tranquility we now enjoy, will be preſerv'd in Spite of all thoſe who would attempt to trouble it.

The Lords Juſtices deſire in particular, that I would ſignify to your High Mightineſſes, in this Memorial, their great Satisfaction in obſerving thoſe Marks of Affection and Regard to the King and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which you have ſhewn in your Letter to his Majeſty, which was communicated to them by Baron *Bothmar*.

As to my own Particular, the Inclination and Zeal I always had for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, on Account of the Good of my Country, is now become perſonal for the

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the King, who, ſince the Queen's Death, has, in a very gracious Manner, been pleas'd to honour me with ſeveral Marks of his Royal Favour.

'Tis with the greateſt Satisfaction, that I ſee the good Effects which the Union between the King, his Kingdoms, and this Republick, will have through all *Europe*; and as I have always done the utmoſt in my Power to preſerve this Union, ſince I have had the Honour to be employ'd as Embaſſador to your High Mightineſſes, ſo I ſhall continue to apply all my Endeavours to that End, as long as I ſhall remain with you in that Quality, and even afterwards, ſhall never forget the perſonal Marks of Friendſhip and Eſteem, which I have receiv'd from the principal and moſt valu'd Members of this Republick.

Hague, Aug. 30, *N. S.* 1714. STRAFFORD.

Some Days before, the Reſident of *Hanover* at the *Hague*, deliver'd the following Letter from the King to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords, moſt dear Friends and Allies,

THE Letter of the 15th Inſtant, which your High Mightineſſes have written to us, as our good Friends and Neighbours, has been deliver'd to us by an Expreſs. As nothing more agreeable could happen to us upon our Acceſſion to the Throne, than to receive from your High Mightineſſes ſuch obliging Aſſurances of your good Intentions for us, and the publick Good, ſo nothing is wanting in our Acknowledgment in that Reſpect, and in the high Eſteem we have for your High Mightineſſes and your Friendſhip. Your High Mightineſſes are to be entirely perſwaded, that ſeeing it has pleas'd God to call us to the Throne of *Great Britain*, we ſhall make it one of our moſt ſerious Applications, to embrace all Opportunities to acknowledge, by all poſſible Means, what you have done for us on this Occaſion; to contribute to the Strengthening and Increaſe of your Proſperity and Security, and that of your Republick; to live with you in an indiſſoluble Union; to concur with a Concert of Zeal and Forces to the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberty of *Europe*; and to ſupport and ſecond the laudable Intentions of your High Mightineſſes. Upon our Arrival in *Holland*, where, with the Aſſiſtance of God, we intend to be in a few Days, we ſhall have the Satisfaction

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Satisfaction in a more ample Manner to confirm all this to your High Mightineſſes by Word of Mouth. We thank you in a particular Manner for your obliging Invitation, and are much oblig'd to you for the ſame. We remain, High and Mighty Lords, your affectionate for ever, &c.

Sign'd,

Hanover, *Aug.* 21, *N. S.* 1714. GEORGE LOUIS, R.

Before the Receipt of this Letter, the States General had appointed Meſſieurs *Van Welderen*, *Noordwyck*, *Taats van Amerongen*, and *Burmania*, to receive his *Britannick* Majeſty on the Frontier of their Territories; and ſome Days after, the States of *Holland* nam'd Deputies of their own to receive his Majeſty at his Entrance into that Province, and to conduct him to the *Hague*. On the other Hand, their High Mightineſſes caus'd eight Men of War to be equipp'd with all poſſible Expedition, in order to join the *Britiſh* Squadron appointed to convoy the King over to *England*.

The Court of *France*, tho' ſtunn'd by the unforeſeen Accident of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s ſudden Death, yet, with great Prudence, follow'd the beſt Counſel, which, in the preſent Condition of their Affairs, they could take; and that was, readily to acknowledge King *George*. Accordingly, beſides the Declarations mention'd above, Monſieur *de Chateauneuf*, their Embaſſador at the *Hague*, made the Earl of *Strafford* the uſual Complements of Condolance upon the Death of the late Queen, and at the ſame Time thoſe of Congratulation upon King *George*'s Acceſſion to the Throne.

Meanwhile the Pretender, who having, upon the Peace of *Utrecht*, been forc'd to depart the Dominions of *France*, was retir'd to *Bar-le-duc* in *Lorrain*, receiv'd there, on the 4th of *Auguſt*, the News that the Queen was either dead, or paſt Recovery; upon which he inſtantly took Poſt for *Verſailles*; but the King of *France* having Notice of his Arrival, immediately ſent the Marquels *de Torcy* to him with this unwelcome Meſſage, *viz.* 'That his Moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſty was ſurpriz'd at his being return'd 'into his Dominions, knowing the Engagements he was 'under, in Reſpect to the Succeſſion of the Crown of 'Great Britain in the Houſe of *Hanover*; and therefore 'deſir'd him to quit his Territories.". Upon which the Chevalier

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Chevalier *de St. George* (for that was the Title the Pretender had taken upon his Departure from *France*) having made a Viſit to the Queen Dowager of *England* at the Monaſtery of *Chaliot*, return'd to *Bar-le-duc*, and ſoon afterwards went to *Luneville*, where the Court of *Lorrain* then reſided, and after that to *Plombieres*.

About this Time, Mr. *Laws*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Bruſſels*, having notify'd to the Council of State, to whom the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* was then committed, the Death of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Acceſſion of King *George* to the Crown, the ſaid Council, in a Body, went on the 12th of *Auguſt* to Mr. *Laws*'s Houſe, and made him a formal Complement of Congratulation and Condoleance on this Occaſion. The Council of Finances went likewiſe to his Houſe in a Body on the ſame Account.

We return now to *England*, where, on the 5th of *Auguſt*, the Lords of the Regency took into Conſideration the Complaint of the Merchants, whoſe Ships had been made Prize by the *Swedes*, and gave ſome Directions thereupon. On the 6th their Excellencies conſider'd farther of the Buſineſs that had a long Time been depending before the Privy Council, relating to the Election of a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the City of *Dublin*, and determin'd it to be one of the ancient Privileges of that City to chuſe their own Magiſtrates. This Determination being immediately diſpatch'd away to the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, their Excellencies, on the 19th of *Auguſt*, ſummon'd the nominal Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, and the Aldermen in Town, and propos'd to them to proceed forthwith to the Election of a Mayor and Sheriffs for the remaining Part of the Year till *Michaelmas* next: But the Mayor declin'd proceeding to a Choice in Conjunction with the Aldermen; whereupon the Aldermen, after the nominal Lord Mayor had refus'd either to proceed to an immediate Choice, or to name a Time when he would go upon the Election, went into a Choice without him, which by a Majority fell upon Alderman *Page*, for Lord Mayor for the remaining Term, and on Mr. *Sommerville*, a Merchant of that City, for Sheriff, with Mr. *Crowder*, who was formerly elected by the Aldermen, and approv'd by the Government. The nominal Mayor thereupon withdrew himſelf, being privately countenanc'd in his refractory Behaviour by Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, by whoſe Influence the Privy Council declin'd approving the Choice

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Choice of Alderman *Page*, and contented themſelves with ſending an Account of what had paſs'd to the Lords Juſtices of *Great Britain*, who thereupon taking into Conſideration the late, and former Behaviour of the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, in relation to the Choice of the Magiſtrates of the City of *Dublin*, and other Matters, which had rais'd the general Odium of the well-affected to the *Hanoverian* Succeſſion againſt him; their Excellencies (notwithſtanding what was alledg'd in his Favour by two or three Lords) reſolv'd to remove both him and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, from the Station of Lords Juſtices there; and appointed his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Kildare*, to be two of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* in their Room. But before the Reſolution of the Lords Regents of *Great Britain* reach'd *Dublin*, the Lords Juſtices and Privy Council of *Ireland*, had drawn up a Repreſentation, containing Reaſons why they could not comply with the late Orders they had receiv'd from the Lords of the Regency, being in Subſtance,

1. Becauſe the allowing the City of *Dublin* to chuſe their Magiſtrates, was derogatory from the Prerogative of the Crown.

2. Becauſe the ſame might prove dangerous to the Church as by Law eſtabliſh'd.

3. Becauſe they could not do it in Conſcience.

Theſe Reaſons being tranſmitted to *England*, and laid before the Lords of the Regency, their Excellencies, upon mature Deliberation, reſolv'd, That the ſame were frivolous, ſcandalous, *&c.* againſt which, however, two or three of the Lords Regents proteſted: But the King had before entirely approv'd, by Letter, their Excellencies Conduct in that Affair, and return'd them his Thanks for it.

On the 28th of *Auguſt* Mr. *Murray* arriv'd Expreſs from *Hanover*, with ſeveral Orders from the King to the Regency and Council, particularly for the preparing a Patent, for creating the Prince Royal Prince of *Wales*; and for removing the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* from his Office of Secretary of State, which was done on the laſt of *Auguſt* with particular Marks of Diſpleaſure; three of the Lords of the Regency, *viz.* the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Somerſet*, and the Lord *Cowper* taking the Seals from him, and locking and ſealing up the Doors of his Office in the Cockpit.

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Let us now attend what paſs'd at the Co
King in *Germany*, and firſt take Notice of ſome
ble Paſſages at *Hanover*, before the News of t
Death reach'd that Court. On *July* the 16th
of *Clarendon*, Envoy Extraordinary from her la
arriv'd at *Hanover*; but it was the 4th of *Augu*
he was conducted in one of the King's Coaches
hauſen, where he had an Audience of the King,
Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs, and
Erneſt; and, in the Afternoon, complemented t
Prince and Princeſſes. One of the apparent R
his Audience being put off ſo many Days, was
val of the King of *Pruſſia*, who on the 19th
came *Incognito* to *Herenhauſen*, under Pretence of c
the Death of the late Princeſs *Sophia*; but, in rea
concert Meaſures for ſecuring the Succeſſion of the
of *Great Britain*, to his preſent Majeſty; and who
ſtaid these three Nights, return'd to *Berlin* on th
Auguſt.

On the 5th of the ſame Month, at Seven a-Cl
the Morning, Mr. *Craggs* arriv'd at *Hanover*, and
directly to *Herenhauſen*, with the Letter the Privy C
of *Great Britain* wrote the Day before the Queen d
his Majeſty. The ſame Night three other Expreſſ
riv'd at *Hanover*, two to that Court, and one to the
of *Clarendon*, with the News of the Queen's Death, w
his Excellency communicated to the King at two a-
in the Morning; and which was confirm'd a few h
after, by the Arrival of the Baron *de Bothmar*'s Secre
with the farther Account of his Majeſty's being
claim'd King of *Great Britain* in *London* and *Weſtmi*
without the leaſt Diſturbance, or any ſhew of O
ſition.

On the 8th of *Auguſt* his Majeſty caus'd *Te Deum*
ſung in all the Churches of his Electorate, to return
Almighty ſolemn Thanks, for having vouchſafed to
vance him to the *Britiſh* Throne; and Prayers to be
for the Proſperity of his Reign.

One of the King's firſt Cares, upon the Receipt of
News of Queen *Anne*'s Death, and of his being proclai
was to communicate the ſame to the King of *Pru*
for which Purpoſe the Baron *de Rhede*, firſt Chamber
to his Majeſty, was immediately diſpatch'd away to
lin. He was withal to acquaint his *Pruſſian* Majeſty,
the King of *Great Britain* was deſirous to have an I
view with him, before his Departure for *Holland*:

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Baron *de Khede* could reach *Berlin*, his *Prussian* had begun his Journey to *Coningsberg* in *Prussia*, revented the intended Interview: However, as he King of *Prussia* receiv'd from the *Hague*, the the Death o the Queen of *Great Britain*, and oclamation of King *George*, he immediately de- Resolution to contribute his Assistance to the ing of that Succession, in Case it should be . And accordingly his *Prussian* Majesty sent Or- is Ministers abroad, particularly to Mr. *Bonnet*, lent at *London*, to notify, 'That as his said Ma- ad before constantly declar'd himself in Favour Succession of the House of *Hanover*, to the Crown *eat Britain*; so now he was affected with pecu- oy to hear, that the said Settlement of that had, in its due Time, actually taken Effect, by roclaiming of King *George*; the rather, because ibly tended to the promoting the Protestant Reli- and the true Interest and Welfare of the *British* n; and that, in Case of Need, he was ready to oy all the Power which God had put into his ds, in assisting to maintain that Succession against who might offer to dispute it.

On the News of the late Queen's Death, Brigadier her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court lin, having some Time before got Leave to go for nd, upon his private Occasions, repair'd immediately to ver, to attend the King; as did also the Earl of arle from *Holland*; and all the neighbouring Princes tates either went in Person, or sent Envoys and ties to congratulate his *Britannick* Majesty's happy ssion to the Crown; which occasion'd a vast Con- se of People at *Hanover*, and retarded his Majesty's sture. The Inhabitants of that City being in the est Affliction for the irreparable Loss they were like lain, by the Absence of their Sovereign, and his t, his *Britannick* Majesty caus'd Intimation to be n to the Magistrates, that they might ask some Fa- of him. Upon this Encouragement they desir'd, t the Excise on Provisions might be taken off; which granted; besides which, his Majesty, before his De- ture, caus'd the Debts of insolvent Debtors to be dis- arg'd, and their Persons to be set at Liberty.

The Earl of *Albemarle* having paid his Duty to the ing, and obtain'd the Favour he ask'd of his Majesty, t he would please to take his House at *Voorst* in his Way

Way to *Holland*, his Lordſhip went back to prepare all Things for his Majeſty's Reception. On the 30th of *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Clarendon* ſet out from *Hanover*, and on the 5th of *September*, *N. S.* arriv'd at the *Hague*; and did the next Day Brigadier *Breton*; the 8th the Earl of *Dorſet*, and the 10th and 11th the Baron *de Kilmanſeck*, Maſter of the Horſe, the Baron *Bernſdorf*, firſt Miniſter of State, the Baron *de Goritz*, Preſident of the Finances, and Miniſter of State, and Monſieur *Robethon*, Privy Counſellor to the King, in order to wait for his Majeſty's Arrival.

The King having commited the Government of his Dominions in *Germany* to a Council, at the Head of whom he plac'd his Brother, Prince *Erneſt*; his Majeſty's next Care was to conſider what Part of his Family he ſhould carry with him into *Great Britain*, and what he ſhould leave behind him: Upon mature Deliberation, his Majeſty reſolv'd, that the Prince Electoral and Royal ſhould go firſt along with him; that the Princeſs, his Conſort, ſhould follow a few Weeks after, with the two eldeſt Princeſſes her Daughters; and that the young Prince *Frederick-George* ſhould remain at *Hanover*, with his youngeſt Siſter: In the laſt Place, his Majeſty nam'd thoſe that ſhould accompany him and the Prince Royal into *England*, which he confin'd to a very ſmall Number; for beſides the four Gentlemen above-mention'd, who went before the King to the *Hague*, the other Perſons of Note that were to croſs the Seas with his Majeſty, were only the following, Count *Platen*, Great Chamberlain; the Baron *de Rhede*, firſt Chamberlain; Mr. *Bernſdorf*, and the Marqueſs *de la Foret*, Chamberlains to the King; Baron *Schutz*, and his two Brothers, one Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, the other to the Prince; Monſieur *Reiche*, Privy Counſellor and Secretary to his Majeſty; the Baron *de Hattorf*, Counſellor of War; Monſieur *Schraden*, Secretary of Embaſſy; Monſieur *Hammerſtein*, Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber; Monſieur *Kempe*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince; two Phyſicians, Dr. *Steigerthal*, and Dr. *Chappuzeau*; two Surgeons, and to Valets-de-Chambre, who were Turks.

All Things being thus ſettled, on the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, the King ſet out from *Herenhauſen* without Ceremony, his Majeſty refuſing to receive Complements from any Perſon; but the Prince did not follow till an Hour after. That Day his Majeſty and the Prince Royal went through *Hagenburg* and *Leſe* to *Doepenau*, where

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where they lay that Night; and proceeded the next Morning through *Bohme* and *Osnaburg* to *Ippenburg*. On the 2d of *September*, they went through *Rheeme* and *Benthem* to *Twickel*, a Seat belonging to the Count *de Wassonaer d'Opdam*, who entertain'd and lodg'd his Majesty and the Prince Royal that Night; as did, the next, the Earl of *Albemarle*, at his Seat at *Voorst*, after his Majesty and Royal Highness had travell'd through *Markel*, *Lavense*, and *Gadle*. On the 4th of *September*, the Deputies of the States General, receiv'd and complemented his Majesty on their Frontier, and the same Day, the King went through *Zutphen*, *Appleboom*, *Voorthuysen*, and *Amersfort* to *Utrecht*, where his Majesty and the Prince Royal were complemented by the Deputies of the States of that Province; after which, they went into a Yatcht of the States, and the same Night reach'd *Woerden*, where they were receiv'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the other Deputies of the States of the Province of *Holland*, under six Salvoes of nine Pieces of Cannon, answering the Number of Years of his Majesty. The Earl of *Strafford* and the Earl of *Berkeley* likewise attended the King at *Woerden*, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, while he was yet in the Yatcht; after which, they went back to the *Hague*. On the 5th, in the Morning, the King, in the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Coach, follow'd by six others, and attended by a Detachment of Horse Guards, proceeded to *Leyden*, where the same Number of Guns were discharg'd as at *Woerden*; and about Five in the Afternoon, his Majesty arriv'd at the *Hague*, amidst the Acclamations of a vast Number of People. The States had sent Orders to all their Towns through which the King was to pass, for the Burghers to appear in Arms, and line the Streets, as was done when the present Emperor went through *Holland* as King of *Spain*: But his *Britannick* Majesty declin'd that Ceremony; desiring to pass through the Country as much *Incognito* as was possible. The King supp'd that Night in private, but the next Day, and most of the Time he was in *Holland*, he eat in publick, and admitted the Earls of *Strafford*, *Dorset*, *Berkeley*, and *Albemarle*, several of the States Deputies, and other Persons of Distinction, to his Table. On the 5th of *September*, about Noon, the following Deputies of the States General, *viz.* The Baron *de Lintelo* on the Part of *Gelderland*; Monsieur *Fagel* and Pensionary *Heinsius* on the Part of *Holland*; the Sieurs *Velters* on the Part of *Zealand*; *Schonauwen* on the Part of *Utrecht*; *Burum* on the Part of *Friezeland*; *Marle* on the Part of *Overyssel*;

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Overyſſel; and *Gockinga* on the Part of *Groningen*; with the Sieur *Fagel*, *Greffier* of the States, went to the Old Court, and had an Audience of the King, whom they complemented on his Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, and his happy Arrival at the *Hague*. They had afterwards Audience of the Prince, and then return'd to the Aſſembly of the States to make their Report; after which, moſt of them came back to Court, and had the Honour to dine with his Majeſty.

The ſame Morning, all the *Britiſh* Nobility and Gentry either reſiding at the *Hague*, or who on this Occaſion, had repair'd thither from *England*, and other Parts, as alſo the *Britiſh* Officers of the Green Cloth, had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand, being preſented by the Earls of *Strafford*, *Dorſet*, and *Berkeley*; and among the reſt, Sir *James Abercrombie*, Commandant of *Dunkirk*, and Brigadier *Preſton*, Governor of *Newport*, took that Opportunity to wait on the King. In the Afternoon, his Majeſty, accompany'd by the Prince, took ſeveral Turns in his Coach round the *Voorhoult*, (a Place at the *Hague* like our Ring in *Hyde-Park*) where he was follow'd by a numerous Train of Coaches, and a great Concourſe of People. Some of the foreign Miniſters had that Day private Audiences of the King, to complement him, on the Part of their Maſters, on his happy Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, and his ſafe Arrival at the *Hague*. The Marqueſs *de Chateauneuf*, Embaſſador of *France*, had his Audience on the 7th of *September* in the Morning for the ſame Purpoſe; and 'twas given out, that that Miniſter having, among other civil Expreſſions told the King, 'That there 'were yet a few Difficulties to be remov'd, to put the 'finiſhing Hand to the Treaties yet depending, but that 'his Majeſty ſhould be the Arbiter of the Peace," His Majeſty anſwer'd, *That he would be the Guarantee of it.* On the 12th of *September*, the Duke *d'Oſſuna* and the Marqueſs *de Monteleone*, Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, came to the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, to wait upon the King, and the next Day they had alſo a private Audience of his Majeſty; as had, the Day before, the Count *de Tarouca*, and Don *Lewis d'Acheuna*, Plenipotentiaries of *Portugal*. On the 11th of *September*, the Earl of *Strafford* receiv'd ſome Inſtructions from the King, upon which he held frequent Conferences with the Embaſſadors of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. The King having reſolv'd to embark for *England* with the firſt fair Wind, his Majeſty's Baggage was by this Time ſent to the Yatchts, which, on the

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the 14th of *September*, fell down the *Maese* from *Rotterdam* to the *Briel*.

The States General were not wanting to improve this Opportunity to concert several important Affairs with the King: For which Purpose, the Great Pensionary *Heinsius* had frequent private Conferences with his Majesty, whose Accession to the *British* Throne quicken'd the slow Pace of the Courts of *Versailles* and *Madrid*, in relation to the Treaties yet depending. To this Purpose we may take Notice, that the very Day the King arriv'd at the *Hague*, Monsieur *de Chateauneuf* receiv'd Advice, by a Courier of the Cabinet, that the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and *France* had been sign'd the 7th at *Baden*; and that the King of *Spain* had ratify'd the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between him and the States General, without any Manner of Restriction or Reservation; which was confirm'd by an Express sent to the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries.

We now return to *Great Britain*, where, on the 15th of *September*, the Lords Justices in Council sign'd the following Proclamation, ordering the Payment of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to any Person who shall seize and secure the Pretender, in Case he shall land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions.

Tho. Cantaur. Harcourt C. *W. Ebor. Shrewsbury, Buckingham* P. *Dartmouth* C. P. S. *Somerset, Bolton, Devonshire, Argyle, Montrose, Roxburghe, Kent, Pembroke, Carlisle, Anglesey, Nottingham, Abingdon, Scarborough, Orford, Townshend, Halifax, Cowper, T. Parker.*

WHereas in and by an Act of Parliament made in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, reciting, That her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, being fully convinc'd of the imminent Dangers which threaten'd her Kingdoms, and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, as well as from a just Resentment of the Indignities offer'd to her said Majesty by the Pretender's remaining in *Lorrain*, in defiance of her repeated Instances for his removal, and of the treasonable Practices committed by inlisting her said late Majesty's Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleas'd to issue her Royal Proclamation, thereby promising a Reward of Five

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Thouſand Pounds to ſuch Perſon who ſhould apprehend the Pretender; and that the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, did, by their humble Addreſs, aſſure her ſaid late Majeſty, that they would aſſiſt her, by granting out of the firſt Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, as a farther Encouragement and Reward for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or attempt to land in any of her ſaid late Majeſty's Dominions: To the End that the Encouragement and Reward for a Service ſo important might be render'd ſure and effectual, it is enacted, That the Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, ſhould, and are thereby authoriz'd and requir'd, out of any Monies granted, or to be granted by Parliament for the Uſe of the Publick, forthwith to iſſue and pay the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſeize and ſecure the Perſon of the Pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or attempt to land in any of his Majeſty's Dominions: We therefore, to the Intent that all his Majeſty's Subjects may have Notice of the Encouragement given, as aforeſaid, have thought fit, by the Advice of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, in his Majeſty's Name, to iſſue this Proclamation, and do hereby, in his Majeſty's Name, command and require all his Majeſty's Officers, Civil and Military, and all other his Majeſty's loving Subjects, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to ſeize and ſecure the ſaid Pretender, whenever he ſhall land, or attempt to land in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or any other his Majeſty's Dominions, in order to his being brought to Juſtice for High Treaſon, (whereof he ſtands attainted by Act of Parliament) and to give Notice thereof immediately, when he ſhall be ſo ſeiz'd and ſecur'd, to one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby farther, in his Majeſty's Name, order, That the Reward of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, directed by the ſaid Act of Parliament to be paid, as aforeſaid, be punctually paid to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſo ſeize and ſecure the ſaid Pretender: And his Majeſty's High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the Time being, is, and are hereby requir'd to make Payment thereof accordingly. And if any of the Perſons who have adhered to or aſſiſted, or who ſhall adhere to or aſſiſt the ſaid Pretender, ſhall ſeize and ſecure him, as aforeſaid, he or they who ſhall ſo ſeize

and

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and secure him, shall have his Majesty's gracious general Pardon, and shall also receive the said Reward, to be paid in Manner aforesaid.

Given at the Court at St. James's the Fifteenth Day of September, 1714, *in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

On the 17th of *September*, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend* was, in Council, sworn one his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. At the same Time it was declar'd, that General *Cadogan* was to be appointed his Majesty's Pleniporentiary at the Congress of *Antwerp*, to regulate the Barrier of the States General, and his Envoy Extraordinary in the *Netherlands*.

Meanwhile the King and Prince Royal having taken their Leave of the States Deputies, who waited on them to the Sea-Side, embark'd at *Oranie-Polder* on the 16th of *September*, about One a-Clock in the Afternoon, his Majesty on Board the *Peregrine*, and his Royal Highness on Board the *William* and *Mary* Yatchts; which having soon after join'd the Squadron of *British* and *Dutch* Men of War that waited for them, under the Command of the Earl of *Berkeley*, they all sail'd for *England* with a fair Wind. The next Day, about Nine in the Evening, they arriv'd safe at the *Hope* near *Gravesend*, where the Admiral thought fit to drop Anchor, There being a thick Fog the 17th in the Morning, the Yatchts did not go up the River till the Afternoon. Towards Noon the Yatchts weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd up the River; and some Miles on this Side *Gravesend*, the King and Prince Royal went into a Barge, and being favour'd by the Tide, arriv'd at *Greenwich* a little after Six a-Clock in the Evening. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard, then in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor, at the Head of the Lords of the Regency, receiv'd his Majesty at his landing, and complemented him on his safe Arrival. But 'tis not our Design to amuse our Readers with Ceremonies and Things of Course, but shall confine our Account to Transactions of greater Moment; but must not in this Place forget, that before the King left his Ship, he appointed the Earls of *Dorset* and *Berkeley* to be Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Saunderson*, Esq; Captain of the *Peregrine* Yatcht;

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Yatcht; and the next Morning, the Lord *Townſhend* a quainted the Duke of *Ormond*, in the King's Nam ‘ That his Majeſty had no longer Occaſion for his Servi ‘ in the Quality of Captain-General, but that his Majeſt ‘ would be glad to ſee him at Court.

The ſame Day the King declar'd his Intention of m king his publick Entry the Day following, of whic Notice was given by the Earl Marſhal in the followin Order.

WHereas the Solemnity of the King's Royal Entr from *Greenwich*, thro' the City of *London*, to hi Royal Palace of St. *James*'s, is appointed to be on Mon day the 20th of this Inſtant *Sept.* this is therefore to giv Notice to all the Nobility, and others, who are to attem the King in their Coaches, that they repair to *Greenwich* Park, ſo as to be there by Ten of the Clock that Mornin at fartheſt, where their Coaches will be put in *Order* by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpoſe.

And that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs of *London*, with ſuch as have ſerv'd or fin'd for Aldermen or Sheriffs of the ſaid City; the City Officers and the Detachment of the Artillery Company; as alſo the Knight Marſhal's Men, the King's Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, the King's, Heralds, and Serjeant at Arms, the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, and the Officers and Yeomen of his Majeſty's Guard, *&c.* do meet in *Southwark* about Twelve of the Clock, and extend themſelves in the Order they are to march from the Foot of *London-Bridge* to St. *Margaret*'s-*Hill*, and there wait his Majeſty's Arrival; and ſo ſoon as Notice is given that the Coaches are coming into *Kent-Street*, they are all to be marſhall'd in their due Order by the Officers of Arms.

And for the better Reception of his Majeſty in his Royal Paſſage, the Officers of the ſeveral Pariſhes between *Greenwich* and *London* are hereby requir'd to take Care, that the Highways be well mended and repair'd: And [illegible] the Juſtices of the Peace of *Surrey*, the Lord *London*, and the Head Bailiff [illegible] Streets to be well cleans'd from *Kent Street* End, to *James*'s: And that [illegible] In the Streets and between *Green* Majeſty's E[illegible] fer'd to g[illegible]

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Clock the ſame Day; and that no Coach, Cart, or Carriages whatever, be ſuffer'd on that Day to ſtand in the ſaid Road or Streets, until the Royal Proceſſion is paſs'd by.

SUFFOLK, M.

September 19.

Accordingly on the 20th of *September*, the King and Prince Royal, made their Entry with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Coaches of the Nobility, and others, either not coming ſoon enough, or the Officers of Arms being puzzled how to rank them in their due Order, it was Twelve a Clock before his Majeſty, accompany'd by his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and the Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guards in waiting, ſet out from *Greenwich*, his Majeſty's Coach being preceded by above Two Hundred of thoſe of the Nobility and Gentry all with ſix Horſes, the Juniors being order'd to march firſt. When the King arriv'd at St. *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, he was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of *London*, in whoſe Name Sir *Peter King*, Recorder, made the following congratulatory Speech to his Majeſty:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

YOUR Majeſty is now entering into the Liberties of the City of London.

The Citizens have, with Impatience, waited for your Royal Preſence amongſt them, to ſecure thoſe invaluable Bleſſings which they promiſe themſelves from a Prince of the moſt illuſtrious Merit.

Enliven'd by the diſtant Influence of your Majeſty's Government, they have earneſtly deſir'd its nearer Approaches.

The long expected Day is now come, a Day of univerſal Joy, to ſee your Majeſty's ſolemn Entrance with his Royal Highneſs the Prince into the Capital of your Kingdoms.

The Citizens of London *never met any of your Predeceſſors, Kings, or Queens of this Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they meet your Majeſty; nor with a greater Deſire to teſtify their Joy in the moſt becoming and affectionate Manner.*

Hiſtory hath preſerv'd the Memory of ſeveral triumphant and joyful Entries.

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But the Exultations and Triumphs of thoſe Entries the moſt joyful, are not to be mention'd with the Ex Rejoycings of this.

There was not the like Reaſon and Occaſion for the

We now behold a Prince fam'd for his Juſtice, and Wiſdom, come to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms our Religion ſecur'd, our Laws and Liberties preſe publick Credit advanc'd, our utmoſt Wiſhes exceeded, teſtant Succeſſion, concerning which we had many anx ſolicitous Thoughts, taking Effect in a quiet and ble Poſſeſſion, and a Proſpect of a laſting and contin tlement under your Majeſty, and your Royal Poſteri you.

We have nothing now to do, but, ſecurely enjoying to beſeech Almighty God to bleſs your Majeſty with happy, and glorious Reign, and to do every Thing in ſpective Stations, which may contribute to make your Government ſafe, proſperous, and eaſy.

The Lord Mayor of *London* having receiv'd th Sword from the King, his Majeſty proceeded to St. in the following Manner: A Detachment of Horſe- diers to clear the Way; a Detachment of the Artillery pany in Buff Coats, *&c.* the two Marſhals on Horſ with their Men on Foot, to make Way; two of the Trumpets on Horſeback; the Sheriffs Officers on I with Javelins in their Hands; two City Trumpet Horſeback; the Lord Mayor's Officers in black Gown Foot, two and two; two more of the City Trumpe Horſeback; the City Banner, borne by the Water-Ba on Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a colo Livery; then the City Officers on Horſeback, in proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foo colour'd Liveries; the four Attornies, two and two; Solicitor, and the Remembrancer; the two Seconda the Controller; the four Common Pleaders; the Judges; the Town-Clerk; the Common Serjeant, and Chamberlain; two more of the City Trumpets on H back; the King's Banner, borne by the Common Hun Horſeback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Liv The Common-Cryer in his Gown, and the City Sw bearer in his black Damaſk Gown, and Gold Chain, on Horſeback, each having a Servant on Foot in colo Liveries; then thoſe who have fin'd for Sheriffs or Al man, or ſerv'd the Office of Sheriff or Alderman, in S

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those In on Horseback, according to their Seniorities
with the two, the Juniors first, each attended by two
on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the two Sheriffs in
sion for owns on Horseback, with their Gold Chains, and
's Justi e Staves in their Hands, each attended by two
is Kingd on Foot, in colour'd Liveries; the Aldermen be-
erties p Chair on Horseback, in Scarlet Gowns, two and
s excom attended by his Beadle, and two Servants on
many a olour'd Liveries; then the Aldermen above the
quiet an Scarlet Gowns, on Horseback, wearing their
and cha ains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants
yal Bl colour'd Liveries: Then the Coaches of the No-
Great Officers, &c. to the Number of above 200,
enjoyin Horses each; the Knight Marshal's Men on
sty wit k, two and two; the Knight Marshal on Horse-
Thing the King's Kettle-Drums; the Drum-Major; the
ke you Trumpets, two and two; the Serjeant-Trumpet
is Mace; Pursuivants of Arms uncover'd, two and
Heralds of Arms; King's of Arms; Serjeants at
iv'd with their Maces, bare-headed; the Recorder in a
to St. Gown on Horseback, uncover'd; the Lord Mayor
Hor don in his Crimson Velvet Gown, on Horseback,
rtille g his rich Collar and Jewel, uncover'd, bearing
n He y Sword by his Majesty's Permission, with only
of t vants on Foot, bare-headed, in colour'd Liveries;
ers o King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the Right Hand,
rum er'd; Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, on his
k Go land, uncover'd; the King and Prince in a Coach;
rum omen of the Guard; the King's Footmen; Captain
ster e Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant of the Yeomen
a co e Guard; Equerry; the King's Footmen in waiting;
in en of the Guard; his Majesty's Horse-Guards clos'd
Fo Proceeding. Thus the King pass'd from St. *Margaret's*-
vo to his Royal Palace at St. *James's*, where his Majesty
nd 'd between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Even-
he ; The Trained Bands of *Southwark*, by Order of the Lord
to enant of *Surrey*, lin'd the Way, from *Kent-street* End
he Foot of *London-Bridge*; three Regiments of the
y Trained Bands made a Guard from the *Bridge* to
ks-*Market*; the several Companies of *London*, with
ir Ensigns, lin'd the Streets on both Sides from *Stocks*-
rket to St. *Paul's* Church-yard, at the East-End whereof
e Children of *Christ's-Hospital* stood, and one of the
ng's Boys made a Speech to his Majesty; and the other
ree Regiments of the City Trained Bands guarded the
y from St. *Paul's* Church-yard to *Temple-Bar*; from

Temple-

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Temple Bar, the Steward, High-Bailiff, and Burgeſſes of *Weſtminſter*, in their Gowns, attended by all the Conſtables and Beadles, with their reſpective Staves; and the High-Bailiffs Officers, with their Enſigns of Office, lin'd the Way; and next to them, the Militia of *Weſtminſter* made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and his Majeſty's Foot-Guards (who lin'd the Way from St. *James*'s into the *Strand*) for the Artillery Company of *London* to draw up in, who proceeded ſo far with the Conſent of the Lord Lieutenant of *Middleſex*, and there made a Stand. The great Guns at the *Tower* were fir'd when his Majeſty took Coach, as alſo when he paſs'd over *London-Bridge*; at his Majeſty's Arrival at his Palace, the Cannon in the Park were three Times diſcharg'd; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Marks of Joy.

On the 23d of *September* the Council met, at which were preſent the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Northumberland*, *Bolton*, *Devonſhire*, *Marlborough*, *Montroſs*, *Roxborough*, and *Kent*; the Marqueſſes of *Lindſey*, *Dorcheſter*, and *Annandale*; the Earls of *Derby*, *Pembroke*, *Suffolk*, *Northampton*, *Mancheſter*, *Stamford*, *Sunderland*, *Clarendon*, *Angleſey*, *Carliſle*, *Radnor*, *Rocheſter*, *Abingdon*, *Orford*, *Wharton*, *Cholmondley*, *Mar*, *Loudon*, *Findlater*, *Orkney*, *Ilay*, *Oxford*, *Portmore*, and *Orrery*; the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*; the Biſhop of *London*; the Lords *Paget*, *Berkeley*, *Guilford*, *Sommers*, *Guernſey*, *Manſel*, *Trevor*, *Landſdowne*, *Bingley*, and *Coningsby*; Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, Mr. *Boyle*, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Coke*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, Sir *John Holland*, Sir *Richard Onſlow*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Vernon*, Mr. *Erle*, and Mr. *Hill*. His Majeſty at his firſt coming this Day into the Council, was pleas'd to declare, that underſtanding that the Law requires he ſhould, at his Acceſſion to the Throne, take and ſubſcribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, he was now ready to do it this firſt Opportunity; which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to do, according to the Forms uſed by the Law of *Scotland*, and ſubſcrib'd two Inſtruments thereof, in the Preſence of the Lords of the Council, who witneſs'd the ſame: And his Majeſty was pleas'd to order, that one of the ſaid Inſtruments be tranſmitted to the Court of Seſſion, to be recorded in the Books of *Sederunt*; and afterwards to be forthwith lodg'd in the Publick Regiſter of *Scotland*; and that the other of them remain among

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among the Records of the Council, and be enter'd into the Council Book.

After this, his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Declaration, *viz.*

HAving, in my Answers to the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, fully expres'd my Resolution to defend the Religious and Civil Rights of all my Subjects, there remains very little for me to say upon this Occasion.

Yet being willing to omit no Opportunity of giving all possible Assurances to a People, who have already deserv'd so well of me, I take this Occasion also to express to you, my firm Purpose to do all that is in my Power, for the supporting and maintaining the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as they are severally by Law establish'd; which, I am of Opinion, may be effectually done, without the least impairing the Toleration allow'd by Law to Protestant Dissenters, so agreeable to Christian Charity, and so necessary to the Trade and Riches of this Kingdom.

The good Effects of making Property secure, are no where so clearly seen, and to so great a Degree, as in this happy Kingdom; and I assure you, that there is not any among you, shall more earnestly endeavour the Preservation of it than myself.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble Request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships, might be made Publick: Which his Majesty was pleas'd to order accordingly.

On the 29th of *September*, the King, in Council, was pleas'd to declare his Royal Pleasure to dissolve the Privy Council, and to direct, that the Lords and others hereafter nam'd should be of the Privy Council, and attend his Majesty at St. *James's* on the 1st of *October*, at Eleven in the Morning, in order to be sworn of his Majesty most honourable Privy Council, *viz.*

His Royal Highness *George* Prince of *Wales*.
Thomas Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
William Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*.
William Lord Archbishop of *York*.

Charles

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Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Daniel Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.

Thomas Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Charles Duke of *Somerſet*.

Charles Duke of *Bolton*.

John Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain-General of his Majeſty's Forces.

John Duke of *Argyle*.

James Duke of *Montroſs*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Henry Duke of *Kent*.

Robert Marqueſs of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Thomas Earl of *Pembroke*.

Henry Earl of *Suffolk*, Deputy Earl-Marſhal of *England*.

Charles Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Arthur Earl of *Angleſey*.

Charles Earl of *Carliſle*.

Montague Earl of *Abingdon*.

Richard Earl of *Scarborough*.

Edward Earl of *Orford*.

Charles Viſcount *Townſhend*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Lord Biſhop of *London*.

John Lord *Somers*.

Charles Lord *Halifax*.

Thomas Cooke, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majeſty.

James Stanhope, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir *Thomas Parker*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's-Bench*.

Thomas Erle, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Robert Walpole, Eſq; Paymaſter-General of his Majeſty's Forces.

The ſame Day (*Sept.* 29.) it was declar'd, That his Majeſty had been pleas'd, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to create his Royal Highneſs *George Auguſtus*

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Augustus (Prince of *Great Britain*, Electoral Prince of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*, Duke of *Cornwal* and *Rothsaye*, Duke and Marquess of *Cambridge*, Earl of *Milford-Haven* and of *Carrick*, Viscount *North-Allerton*, Baron of *Tewkesbury* and of *Renfrew*, Lord of the *Isles*, and Steward of *Scotland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*. The Preamble to the said Letters Patents is as follows:

QUUM Majoris nostri filii, Regnis, quorum Dei Gratiâ nuper ad nos Jus & Imperium pervenere, non solùm in præsens consulere, sed etiam in posterum prospicere; nihil prius magis in Animo fuit, quam ut Georgium Augustum, *Filium nostrum unicum, Populis nostris, quibus regendis aliquando destinatur, gratum reddamus & acceptissimum; ipsum proinde Tutelis Primogenito* Magnæ Britanniæ *Regis Filio propriis augeri volumus; quò magis erga Heredem nostrum dilectissimum Patris Benignitas, & erga Subditos fidelissimos Principis elucescat Cura. Nobis interim &* Britannis *nostris de illo gratulamur, quem ob egregiam in nos Pietatem semper charum habuimus, & qui, ob res* Odenardi *Regia præclarè gestas, illis dudum innotuit. Quod superest, ut Virtutibus à Majoribus derivatis in Dies inclarescat, Honoresque à nobis acceptos pergat mereri, Deum Optimum Maximum precamur.* Sciatis igitur, &c.

Which in *English* runs thus:

IT being incumbent on us, not only to procure the present Good of the Kingdoms, to the Government whereof it has pleas'd God to call us, but also to provide for their future Security; our first and principal Care was, to recommend, as much as possible, our only Son *George Augustus* to the Affection of our People, whom he is one Day to govern: Our Will is therefore, that he be honour'd with the Titles peculiar to the eldest Son of the King of *Great Britain*, to evince both our paternal Affection to our most dear Son, and the Care we take of our most faithful Subjects. Hereupon we congratulate with our *Britains*, on Account of a Prince, whose eminent filial Piety has always endear'd him to us, and who has not long ago made himself known to them, by his gallant Actions in the Battle of *Oudenarde*. We beseech Almighty God, that the Virtues he derives from his Ancestors, may daily shine out in him with additional Splendor; and that he may go-

go on to merit the Honours which we have conferr'd on him. *Be it known therefore*, &c.

On the 1ſt of *October*, the King preſent in Council, the following Order was made:

WHereas by an Order in Council of the firſt of *Auguſt* laſt, ſeveral Alterations were directed to be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family, it is this Day order'd by his Majeſty in Council, That inſtead of *His Royal Highneſs the Prince*, in the Prayers and Suffrages for the Royal Family, there be inſerted *His Royal Highneſs* GEORGE *Prince of* Wales; and that his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* do cauſe the neceſſary Directions to be given accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

Directions ſent by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, *October* 1, 1714.

IN the Order for Morning Prayer, in the Prayer for the Royal Family, inſtead of *His Royal Highneſs the Prince*, read, *His Royal Highneſs* GEORGE *Prince of* Wales.

In the Order for Evening Prayer for the Royal Family, inſtead of *His Royal Highneſs the Prince*, read *His Royal Highneſs* GEORGE *Prince of* Wales.

In the Litany, inſtead of *Preſerve His Royal Highneſs the Prince, and all the Royal Family*, read, *Preſerve His Royal Highneſs* GEORGE *Prince of* Wales, *and all the Royal Family.*

Oct. 4. The King in Council ſign'd the following Proclamation, declaring his Majeſty's Pleaſure touching his Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof, *viz.*

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have reſolv'd, by the Favour and Bleſſing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon *Wedneſday* the Twentieth Day of this Inſtant *October*, at our Palace at *Weſtminſter*; and forasmuch as by ancient Cuſtoms and Uſages, as alſo in Regard of divers Tenures of ſundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments, many of our loving Subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers ſeveral Services on the ſaid Day, and at the Time of the Coronation,

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tion, as in Times precedent their Anceſtors, and thoſe whom they claim, have done and perform'd at the Coronations of our famous Progenitors and Predeceſſors: We therefore, out of our princely Care for the Preſervation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of our loving Subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give Notice of, and publiſh our Reſolutions therein, and do hereby give Notice of, and publiſh the ſame accordingly: And we do hereby farther ſignify, that by our Commiſſion under our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, we have appointed and authoriz'd the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, our right truſty and right entirely beloved Counſellor, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Metropolitan; our right truſty and well-beloved Counſellor, *William* Lord *Cowper*, our Chancellor of *Great Britain*; the moſt Reverend Father in Chriſt, our right truſty and right entirely beloved Counſellor, *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, Primate of *England*, and Metropolitan; our right truſty and right entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor, *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, our High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and Chamberlain of our Houſhold; our right truſty and right well-beloved Couſins and Counſellors, *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, Preſident of our Council, *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, Keeper of our Privy Seal; our right truſty and right entirely beloved Couſins and Counſellors, *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Steward of our Houſhold; *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*, Maſter of our Horſe; *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*; *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain-General of our Forces; *John* Duke of *Argyle*; *James* Duke of *Montroſe*, one of our Principal Secretaries of State; *John* Duke of *Roxburgh*; *Henry* Duke of *Kent*; our right truſty and entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor, *Robert* Marqueſs of *Lindſey*, Great Chamberlain of *England*; our right truſty and well-beloved Couſins and Counſellors, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*; *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, Deputy to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord Lieutenant of our Kingdom of *Ireland*; *Arthur* Earl of *Angleſey*; *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*; *Montague* Earl of *Abingdon*; *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*; *Edward* Earl of *Orford*; our right truſty and well-beloved Couſin and Counſellor, *Charles* Viſcount *Townſhend*, one of our Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Reverend Father in God, our right truſty and well-beloved Counſellor, *John* Lord Biſhop of *London*; our right truſty and well-beloved Counſellors,

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John Lord *Somers*; *Charles* Lord *Halifax*; *Thomas Coke* Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of our Houſhold; *James Stanhope* Eſq; one of our Principal Secretaries of State; Sir *Thomas Parker*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of our Court of *King's Bench*; *Thomas Erle*, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of our Ordnance; and *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; Paymaſter-General of our Forces, or any five or more of them, to receive, hear and determine the Petitions and Claims which ſhall be to them exhibited by any of our loving Subjects in this Behalf; and we ſhall appoint our ſaid Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe to ſit in the Painted Chamber of our Palace at *Weſtminſter*, upon *Wedneſday* the 6th Day of this Inſtant *October*, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, and from Time to Time to adjourn, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, for the Execution of our ſaid Commiſſion; which we do thus publiſh, to the Intent that all ſuch Perſons, whom it may any Ways concern, may know when and where to give their Attendance, for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning the Services before-mention'd, to be done and perform'd unto us at our ſaid Coronation. And we do hereby ſignify unto all and every our Subjects, whom it may concern, that our Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge all Perſons, of what Rank or Quality ſoever they be, who either upon our Letters to them directed, or by Reaſon of their Offices, or Tenures, or otherwiſe, are to do any Service at the ſaid Day or Time of our Coronation, that they do duely give their Attendance accordingly, in all Reſpects furniſh'd and appointed as to ſo great a Solemnity appertaineth, and anſwerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them reſpectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils, unleſs upon ſpecial Reaſons by our ſelf, under our Hand to be allow'd, we ſhall diſpenſe with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the 4th Day of* October, 1714, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

The ſame Day the King order'd another Proclamation to be publiſh'd, requiring all Ships and Veſſels trading from the Plantations in the Way of the *Algerines*, to furniſh themſelves with Paſſes.

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The 20th of *October* being appointed for the Solemnity of the Coronation, the ſame was perform'd at *Weſtminſter* in the following Manner:

His Majeſty being come to *Weſtminſter* about nine of the Clock in the Morning, and having retir'd into the Court of Wards, the Nobility, and thoſe who form'd the firſt Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in ſolemn Proceſſion into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where His Majeſty being ſeated under his Canopy of State, the Swords and Spurs were preſented to him, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter* having brought the Crown and other *Regalia*, with the Bible, Chalice, and Patten, they were preſented ſeverally to His Majeſty, and ſhortly after were, together with the Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Proceſſion began in this Manner: The Dean's Beadle of *Weſtminſter*; the High Conſtable of *Weſtminſter*, with his Staff; Drums and Trumpets; Six Clerks in *Chancery*, two a-breaſt, (as all the former Part of the Proceeding went) Chaplains having Dignities; Aldermen of *London*; Maſters in *Chancery*; the King's younger Serjeants; the Solicitor and Attorney General; the King's ancient Serjeants; Gentlemen of the Privy Bedchamber; Judges; Children of *Weſtminſter*, and of the King's Chapel; Choir of *Weſtminſter*, and Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*; Maſter of the Jewel-houſe; and Privy-Counſellors not Peers, all in their proper Habits, as uſual at Coronations.

Then two Purſuivants of Arms; Barons in their Crimſon Velvet Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands, (two a-breaſt, as all the Peers went) Biſhops; a Herald of Arms; Viſcounts; two Heralds of Arms; Earls; two Heralds of Arms; Marqueſſes; Two Heralds of Arms; Dukes; two Kings of Arms, with their Coronets; the Lord Privy-Seal; Lord Preſident of the Council; Lord Archbiſhop of *York*; Lord Chancellor; two Perſons repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*.

Next the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, *viz.* The Earl of *Salisbury*, St. *Edward*'s Staff; the Lord Viſcount *Longueville*, the Spurs; the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, the Scepter with the Croſs; the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Pembroke*, and *Lincoln*, the three Swords; then Garter's Deputy, with his Coronet, between the Uſher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of *London*; then the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* ſingle; then his Royal Highneſs the Prince of

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Wales, in his Robes of Eſtate, of Crimſon Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, his Coronet ſet with precious Stones, and Cap borne by the Earl of *Hertford*, on a Crimſon Velvet Cuſhion, and wearing a like Cap of Crimſon Velvet turn'd up with Ermine by his Majeſty's Royal Permiſſion, his Train ſupported by *Auguſtus Scutz*, and *Adolphus Oughton*, Eſqs. the two eldeſt Grooms of His Royal Highneſs's Bed-chamber, aſſiſted by *Henry Killegrew*, Eſq; Gentleman of His Royal Highneſs's Robes. The Earl of *Derby* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Montague*, Lord High Conſtable for that Day, and the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, as Earl Marſhal of *England*; the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord High Steward on that Occaſion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Argyle*, bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerſet* with the Orb; the Biſhop of *Salisbury* with the Bible, between the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* with the Patten, and the Biſhop of *Bangor* with the Chalice.

Then the King in his Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, and border'd with a rich broad Gold Lace, wearing the Collar of the Order of St. *George*, (as did all the Knights of the ſaid Order) and the Knights of the Order of St. *Andrew* wore likewiſe the Collar of that Order, and on his Head a Cap of State of Crimſon Velvet, turn'd up with Ermine, adorn'd with a Circle of Gold enrich'd with Diamonds, ſupported by the Biſhops of *Durham*, and *Bath* and *Wells*, under a Canopy borne by the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*; his Train borne by four Noblemens eldeſt Sons, *viz.* The Lord *Walden*, the Lord *Mandevile*, the Lord *Rialton*, the Lord *Desford*, aſſiſted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, in the Abſence of the Maſter of the Robes; the Serjeants at Arms and Gentlemen-Penſioners going on each Side.

The *Regalia* and Canopy.

Next follow'd the Captain of his Majeſty's Horſe Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, with the Lieutenant and Standard-Bearer of the Gentlemen-Penſioners on either Hand of them; and the Officers and Yeomen of the Guard clos'd the Proceſſion.

Thus the whole Proceeding march'd on Foot upon Blue Cloth to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, and being enter'd into the Church, and all duly ſeated and placed, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who perform'd this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition. Then His Majeſty made his firſt Oblation, and the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, preſented

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ſented them at the Altar: The Litany was ſung on the Eaſt Side of the Theatre, by the Biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and *Norwich*; and after the Epiſtle, Goſpel, and *Nicene* Creed, the Lord Biſhop of *Oxford* preach'd on this Text, *Pſal.* cxviii. *v.* 24. *This is the Day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoyce and be glad in it.*

After the Sermon, his Majeſty repeated and ſign'd the Declaration or Teſt, eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament, and took the Coronation Oath, which he likewiſe ſubſcrib'd; and in King *Edward*'s Chair, placed in the Middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed, and preſented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and veſted with his Purple Robes; and having receiv'd the Ring, the Orb, and Scepters, was ſolemnly crown'd about two of the Clock, the Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, and the great Guns being diſcharged; whereupon His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and the Peers, put on their Coronets, and the Biſhops their Caps, the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their Hats, and the Kings of Arms their Coronets.

Then the Holy Bible was preſented to his Majeſty by the Archbiſhop; and his Majeſty having receiv'd the Benediction, ſate down in his Chair, and then vouchſafed to kiſs the Archbiſhops and Biſhops; and being enthron'd, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal did their Homages, and ſeemingly kiſſed his Majeſty's left Cheek, and afterwards touched the Crown, while the Treaſurer of the Houſhold threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then his Majeſty made his ſecond Oblation, and received the Holy Communion, and after the final Prayers, retir'd into King *Edward*'s Chapel, and being veſted in his Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, his Majeſty return'd to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, wearing his Crown of State, and the Peers and Kings of Arms their Coronets.

The King din'd at a Table at the Upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* on his left Hand; and the Nobility and other Perſons of Quality were ſeated at their reſpective Tables, which were all ready furniſh'd before their coming in; the hot Meat or firſt Courſe for his Majeſty's Table, for which Space was left, was ſerved up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the Officers, *&c.* of the Board of Green-cloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High-Conſtable, and the Lord Marſhal, on Horſeback.

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And juſt before the ſecond Courſe, *Lewis Dymoke*, Eſq; Champion of *England*, in compleat Armour, rode into the Hall, between the Lord High Conſtable and Lord Marſhal before-mention'd, and performed the Challenge: After which, *Garter*'s Deputy, attended by the other Officers of Arms, proclaim'd his Majeſty's Style in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*.

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about Seven a-Clock his Majeſty returned to St. *James*'s; and the Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of a general Joy and Satisfaction.

As ſoon as the King had ſettled the moſt important of his Domeſtick Affairs, his Majeſty notify'd his Acceſſion to the Throne to ſeveral Princes and States; and in particular, to the States-General of the United Provinces, to whom he wrote the following Letter:

High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates:

THE Succeſſion to the Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, being devolv'd on us, by the Deceaſe of the late Queen *Anne*, our moſt dear Siſter and Couſin, we took Care to ſatisfy the ardent Deſires of our faithful Subjects, by repairing as ſoon as poſſible to our Kingdoms. We happily arriv'd on the 19th Inſtant, and do take the firſt Occaſion to communicate the ſame to you. We are fully perſwaded you will be highly ſatisfy'd to be appris'd of the univerſal Joy, and unexpreſſible Acclamations, with which we were receiv'd by our People: And as you have at all Times given us Proofs of your ſincere Amity; and we having, in our Paſſage through your Country, obſerv'd your Inclinations to make, with all poſſible Firmneſs, a Bond of perfect Alliance between the two Nations; we once more renew to you our Aſſurances of the Deſire we have to demonſtrate to you by all imaginable Ways, how ſenſible we are of your Friendſhip; and our Reſolution, ever to cultivate and confirm more and more, an Alliance, which is ſo neceſſary and advantageous for the reciprocal Good of our Dominions, and for the Benefit of all *Europe*. We pray God he may have you, *High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates*, in his holy and worthy Keeping.

Written at our Court at St. James's *the 27th of* Sept. *O. S.* Anno 1714, *and the Firſt of our Reign*,

Your very good Friend, *GEORGE* R.

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Next to this Formality, his Majesty's first Care was to look to the Interest of his Dominions abroad: Upon which, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, Mr. *Prior*, Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain* in *France*, presented the following Memorial to that Court, on the 23d of *October*, *N.S.*

THE underwritten Plenipotentiary, Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, has Orders from the King his Master, to represent to your Majesty, that having heard the Report of the Commissaries and Ingineers sent to view the State of the Fortifications and Port of *Dunkirk*, his Majesty is very much surpriz'd to hear, that notwithstanding the Instances and Representations made on the Part of *Great Britain* to press the Execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the said Port is so little fill'd up, that there can still, to this Day, as great Ships as formerly, pass by the old Canal, up to the Hornwork of the Town. So long as that Canal remains, it cannot be deny'd that there is still at *Dunkirk* a Port of 1000 Rods long, and consequently able to receive many Hundred Ships. The Words of the Treaty are, *Portus compleatur*, (that the Haven shall be fill'd up) *Aggeres aut Moles diruantur*, (that the Dykes which form the Canal and the Moles be destroy'd.) We appeal even to your Majesty's own Engineers, if the Haven be fill'd up, and if the Dykes be destroy'd? The King my Master is very much perswaded, that your Majesty being fully inform'd of this Fact, will give your strict Orders, that at last that shall be accomplish'd, which, according to the Words of the Treaty, ought to have been done above a Year ago. The same Minister has Order to represent to your Majesty, that the Surprize of the King his Master has been still greater, when he was told, that notwithstanding the said 9th Article, which says expressly, *ne dicta Munimenta, Portus, Moles, aut Aggeres denuo unquam reficiantur*, (that the said Fortifications, the Port, or the Dikes of *Dunkirk* shall never be rebuilt) that they are actually at Work in making a new Port much larger than the old Canal, which, as well as the old Haven, goes up to the Town of *Dunkirk*; and that the Foundation of a Sluice much greater than the former, which serv'd to clean the old Haven, is laid.

It cannot be imagin'd that your Majesty will make Use of the Word *Dicta*, which is in that Article, to maintain, that since the same Canal is not restor'd, the same Materials are not made Use of, and the same Bastions and Courtains are not rebuilt, that your Majesty is at Liberty

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to raiſe new Works, and make a new Port, better than the former. The *Bona Fide* which ought to reign in all Treaties, and which will be religiouſly obſerv'd by the King my Maſter, will not admit of ſuch a Suppoſition.

When Ships can go into *Dunkirk* by the old Canal which is on the North, or by the New, which is on the Weſt, *Dunkirk* will in the ſame Manner be a Port, and be equally incommodious and dangerous to the Commerce of *Great Britain.*

In either of theſe two Caſes, the Treaty will be equally violated. The King of *Great Britain* is reſolv'd, on his Side religiouſly to obſerve the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and to maintain with your Majeſty an Amity ſo ſincere, that he deſires above all Things to prevent all Incidents that may diſturb that good Intelligence. And as the Hopes of ſeeing the entire Execution of that 9th Article, has been to *Great Britain* the principal Motive for accepting the Peace of *Utrecht*, he has order'd the underwritten Miniſter to make the moſt preſſing Inſtances with your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to give Order for filling up the ſaid Canals, *&c.*

To this Memorial the Court of France *return'd the following Anſwer:*

PUrſuant to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, between the Town and the Citadel, is entirely fill'd up. Nevertheleſs, Men are ſtill at work, carrying into it the Earth that is produced by the demoliſhing of the Cavaliers of the Citadel.

The Words *Portus compleatur*, can never be apply'd to the Old Canal, which is very different from the Harbour; neither, to be ſure, would the King ever have engag'd entirely to deſtroy a Canal of 1000 *Toiſes* in Length.

That would have been a Work immoderately great; for the only Time Men could have been employ'd therein, would have been at low Water.

On the other Hand, it would have been altogether needleſs; for the Sea will ſoon carry away what remains of the Dykes that were made.

Thoſe Dykes and Jettés ſink daily, and are waſh'd away by the Sea: But it having been lately demanded on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, that to the End they might be carry'd off the ſooner, the King would cauſe four Coupures, or Outlets, to be made therein, his Majeſty gave Orders accordingly; and by Means of this new

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new Work, the old Canal will be ſo choak'd up in a few Days, that it will be level with the Strand, and no Shipping will be able to enter it.

Nay, they will not be able to go up thither, even at High Water, but as they do at all other Places along the Coaſt, quite from *Newport* to *Calais*.

The King has ſeveral Times complain'd of Dilatorineſs on the Part of *England*, in Point of executing the 9th Article of the Peace of *Utrecht*. It ought not therefore to be charged upon his Majeſty. This is notorious.

It is well known too, that the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* are demoliſh'd; and that the Harbour is ſo fill'd up, that it would be impoſſible for the King to make it good again, did not his Majeſty deſign (as he fully does) punctually to perform the Treaty.

He has already ſeveral Times anſwer'd the Complaints which for ſome Time paſt he has receiv'd, about the Work he was forced to make, to hinder a great Tract of Land from being laid under Water, which the ruining of the Sluices of *Dunkirk* would have effected. However, he is willing to repeat once more the Reaſons he has given for that Proceeding.

The Waters of the Canals of *Furnes*, *La Moere*, *Wynoxberg*, and *Bourbourg*, were diſcharg'd by the Sluices of *Dunkirk*. This Outlet was neceſſary to keep the Caſtellanies of *Bourbourg*, *Wynoxberg*, and even ſome Part of that of *Furnes*, from being overflow'd, which without it they muſt infallibly have been: But the King having promis'd utterly to deſtroy the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, gave his Orders for executing the Treaty, and in the mean while caus'd a Repreſentation to be made to the Queen of *Great Britain*, of the Inconveniencies that would enſue upon this rigorous Performance; deſiring at the ſame Time, that ſhe would ſuffer one of the three Sluices which were to be deſtroy'd, to ſtand as it did.

This was deny'd by that Princeſs; ſo it became neceſſary to find out ſome other Method for diſcharging the Water of thoſe four Canals.

The *Engliſh* Commiſſaries and Engineers were Witneſſes of the ſeveral Projects that were form'd for that Purpoſe. They were full well acquainted with the Deſign of the Canal of *Mardike*; and were of the Opinion, it was impoſſible to be executed. It is true, it was a very expenſive one; and the King would gladly have ſav'd that Money, had it pleas'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to leave one of

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the Sluices of *Dunkirk* ſtanding, only to diſcharge the Waters from the Country.

But upon her Refuſal, it was abſolutely neceſſary to open this Canal, to receive the Waters of the four other Canals.

Theſe four old Canals are navigable, and are together 48 Toiſes broad; and conſequently, the new Canal muſt needs have a ſufficient Breadth to receive all thoſe Waters, and diſcharge 'em into the Sea.

The Sluice alſo muſt neceſſarily be proportionable to the Breadth of the Canal, and to the Quantity of Waters it retains; for the Point is, to hinder the Tides getting into the Country, and to keep in the Waters of the four old Canals at high Tides.

The Seaſon preſs'd the finiſhing of that Work; and if the ſame had not been carry'd on with great Diligence, what would not Men have apprehended from the Diſorder which the Autumn Rains might occaſion.

Theſe are the Motives which oblig'd the King to cauſe the new Canal of *Mardyke* to be open'd, and to haſten the Accompliſhment of that Work: His Majeſty has no Deſign, no Intention to make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, to build a Place there: He has already declar'd, and once more repeats it, that he is only willing to ſave a Country, which would be laid under Water, if this was not diſchar'd into the Sea.

For the reſt, the King has given good Proofs of his *Bona Fide* in the Execution of the Treaties: His Majeſty has given particular Marks thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. He ſees with Pleaſure the Aſſurances which that Prince renews to him, that he will religiouſly obſerve the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and maintain a ſincere Friendſhip with him.

In Caſe of thoſe happy Diſpoſitions, all Incidents capable of diſturbing that good Underſtanding, may be eaſily avoided.

The King does not doubt but it will be perfect, when all Suſpicions on both Sides ſhall be ſincerely clear'd up, and all Suppoſitions baniſh'd. 'Tis for this End, that his Majeſty is pleas'd to repeat the Reaſons contain'd in this Memorial, and that he again orders the Sieur *d' Iberville*, his Envoy Extraordinary, to give an Account thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. The 2d of *November*, 1714.

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Meanwhile, in order to put a Stop to the riotous Aſſemblies of the diſcontented Party, who had already begun to throw off the Maſk, the King thought fit to ſign the following Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of Riots.

GEORGE R.

WHereas of late Years ſeveral Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame were promoted and encourag'd by thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to have prevented and ſuppreſs'd the ſame; and the like Diſorders are yet contínu'd, and ſeveral of our loving Subjects, who have endeavour'd to ſuppreſs the ſame, have been barbarouſly murder'd, and others grievouſly wounded: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth, it is ordain'd and eſtabliſh'd, That if any Riot, Aſſembly, or Rout of People, againſt the Law, be made in any Parts of the Realm, that the Juſtices of the Peace, three, or two of them at the leaſt, and the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, where ſuch Riot, Aſſembly, or Rout ſhall be made, ſhall come with the Power of the County, if Need be, to arreſt them, and ſhall arreſt them; and the ſame Juſtices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, ſhall have Power to record that which ſhall be found ſo done in their Preſence againſt the Laws; and that by the Record of the ſaid Juſtices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, ſuch Treſpaſſers and Offenders ſhall be convicted. Now to the End that the Offenders aforeſaid may be brought to Juſtice, and for preventing the like traiterous and riotous Aſſemblies for the future, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly commanding and requiring all our Juſtices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers, that they uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for diſcovering and apprehending the ſaid Offenders, that they may be brought to Juſtice; and that the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs, do uſe the moſt effectual Means for ſuppreſſing all Riots and Tumults, and to that End do put the ſaid Statute, and all other Statutes made in *England* againſt Riots, Routs, and unlawful Aſſemblies, in Execution; and that the ſaid Juſtices, and all other our Civil Officers, to whom it doth appertain, do give the neceſſary Directions, that ſufficient Watch and Ward be duly kept,

at

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at ſuch Times as they ſhall judge neceſſary, for the p
venting and ſuppreſſing the like Diſorders. And we
hereby farther ſtrictly charge and command all our O
cers, Civil and Military, and all other our loving Su
jects, that they be aiding and aſſiſting in the Execution
our Commands herein, and in the apprehending and ta
ing all ſuch Perſons, who have, or ſhall hereafter offe
in Manner aforeſaid. And we do hereby charge a
command, that the ſaid Offenders be proſecuted with t
utmoſt Severity and Rigour of the Law, we being
ſolv'd to ſuppreſs ſuch Riots and Tumults, by a moſt ſtri
and exemplary Puniſhment of all ſuch Offenders as ha
been already, or ſhall be diſcover'd. And we do hereb
command the reſpective Juſtices of the Peace, and oth
Magiſtrates aforeſaid, that they do, from Time to Tim
tranſmit an exact Account of what they ſhall do, purſ
ant to this our Proclamation, to one of our Principal S
cretaries of State.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the 2d Day of* N
vember, 1714, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

On the 16th of *November*, the King preſent in Counci
the following Order was made:

WHereas in the Act of Uniformity, which eſtabliſhe
the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, Proviſio
is made for ſuch Alterations in the Prayers for the Roya
Family, as from Time to Time ſhall become neceſſary
and be directed by lawful Authority; it is this Day or
der'd by his Majeſty in Council, that in the ſevera
Prayers and Suffrages for the Royal Family, the Words
The Princeſs and their Iſſue, be inſerted after the Words, *Hi
Royal Highneſs* GEORGE *Prince of* Wales, and before th
Words, *and all the Royal Family*; and that his Grace th
Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* do accordingly cauſe the neceſſa
ry Directions to be given therein.

Edward Southwell.

On the 18th the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſent his Di
rections to Mr. *John Baſket*, the King's Printer, purſuant
to the foregoing Order.

On the 27th of *November*, five of the Conſpirators
againſt the Life of the late King *William*, who had been
committed to *Newgate* for High Treaſon in the Year 1696,
and ſince continu'd in Priſon by two Acts of Parliament,
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ov'd by their Council, at the Court of *King's-Bench*, that ey might be releas'd from their Confinement, upon ail, by Virtue of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. This being a ause of great Nicety and Importance, the Court thought t to put off the Determination of it to the laſt Day of e Term, when the Priſoners being brought to Court, eir Council renew'd the former Motion in their Behalf, dging withall, that the Act, by Virtue of which they re continu'd under Confinement during the late Queen's aſure, was expir'd at her Majeſty's Death. After a Hearing, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker* made a Speech at laſted above Half an Hour; the main Subſtance of hich amounted to this: After having laid open the E-mity of the Crime with which the Priſoners ſtood arg'd, and for which they were committed, together ith the Reaſons that had prevented their being brought their Trials, his Lordſhip ſaid, 'That the Legiſlature 'had thought fit to interpoſe in this important Affair, 'and in a ſpecial Manner to ſhew a tender Concern for 'the ſacred Lives of Kings: That the two particular 'Acts of Parliament for continuing the Priſoners under 'Confinement during the late King *William*'s, and the 'late Queen's Pleaſure, had not only ſuſpended, but, in 'a Manner, extinguiſh'd the *Habeas-Corpus* Act with re-'ſpect to the Priſoners, ſo that they could not expect any 'benefit from it: That as to what had been alledg'd in 'their Favour, that the laſt Act of Parliament for their 'being kept in Priſon, was determin'd by the Death of 'the late Queen, it was to be obſerv'd, that tho' the 'ſuperior Courts have a diſcretional Power to admit Per-'ſons in Cuſtody to Bail, yet that Power is reſtrain'd by 'the very Act of *Habeas-Corpus*, which excepts the Caſes 'of Felony and High Treaſon: That therefore that 'Court could not determine, whether or no the Act for 'continuing the Priſoners in Cuſtody was expir'd by the 'late Queen's ſudden Death: That this nice Queſtion was 'only to be determin'd by the ſame Power that made 'that Act; and that the laſt Seſſion of Parliament hav-'ing been ſo ſhort, that the Legiſlature could not take 'that Matter into Conſideration, they muſt wait till the 'next Seſſion: That, in the mean Time, there was a 'good Reaſon for keeping the Priſoners under Reſtraint, 'drawn from the Conduct of the late Queen towards 'them: That that wiſe Princeſs had, ſome Years ago, 'conſented to the Enlargment of a ſixth Conſpirator, 'Gregg *Counter*) but had not thought fit to extend the

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'ſame Favour to the five Priſoners: That this Example 'ought, on this Occaſion, to be a Rule for the Court of '*King's-Bench*, whoſe Duty it is, in a particular Manner, 'to ſhew their tender Concern for the Safety of the 'Royal Perſon of the Sovereign; and conſider, that 'ſince the Priſoners could have form'd the black Deſign 'of embruing their Parricide Hands in the Blood of the 'late King *William*, it was to be fear'd, that if they 'were enlarg'd, they might alſo conſpire againſt the 'ſacred and precious Life of his preſent Majeſty." Upon the whole Matter, the Court order'd the Priſoners to be remanded to the Priſon of *Newgate*.

On the 13th of *November*, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Argyle*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Sunderland*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*; the Marqueſs *de Monteleone*, Embaſſador of *Spain*; Count *de Noſtitz*, the *Poliſh* Envoy, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, receiv'd by the Mail from *France*, Copies of a Paper printed in three ſeveral other Languages, *viz. Engliſh*, *French*, and *Latin*, ſign'd at the Top *James* R. and dated at *Plombieres* the 29th Day of *Auguſt*, 1714; which being a Kind of Manifeſto, or Declaration of the Pretender, aſſerting his Right to the Crown of *Great Britain*, moſt of the Perſons who receiv'd the ſaid Paper, thought it their Duty to deliver it into the Hands either of his Majeſty, or of the Secretaries of State. Many of the *Jacobites* were at firſt of Opinion, that this Piece was ſpurious, and a Contrivance of the well affected to the preſent Settlement, in order to aſperſe the late Miniſtry, and influence the future Elections for Parliament-Men; but it was ſoon generally acknowledg'd, that the ſaid Declaration was genuine, and deſign'd by the Pretender's Friends to buoy up his ſinking Party in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; for which Reaſon, the Government thought fit to ſuppreſs the ſame. Moreover, it being reaſonably preſum'd, that the ſaid Declaration was printed at *Plombieres*, under the Countenance, if not with the Approbation of the Duke of *Lorrain*, the King gave Orders to the Lord *Townſhend*, Secretary of State, to write to the Marqueſs *de Lamberti*, that Prince's Miniſter, to forbid him the Court. The Lord *Townſhend*'s Letter contain'd in Subſtance, 'That it 'was inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's Honour and Dignity, 'as well as Intereſt, to admit to Audience the Miniſter 'of a Prince, who, at that very Juncture, gave Shelter 'and Protection to a Pretender, and an open Enemy to 'his

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his Majesty's Dominions." The Marquess *de Lamberti* transmitted this Letter to the Duke of *Lorrain*, left *London* towards the End of *November*, and took a Journey to *Oxford*, expecting his Master's Answer, which having received about the Beginning of *December*, he communicated the same to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*. The said Answer was as follows:

The Duke of Lorrain's *Letter to his Minister Monsieur* Lamberti, *dated at* Nancy *the 6th of* December, 1714. N. S.

I believe, Sir, you no Ways doubt of my being extremely surpriz'd to hear by the Courier which came from you, that when you apply'd to my Lord *Townshend* to obtain an Audience, that Minister made Answer, that since the Chevalier de St. *George* remain'd still in my Dominions, the King thought fit to forbid you the Court. In Case his Majesty should continue in this disagreeable Resolution with Respect to me, I must submit to his Pleasure, and you have nothing else to do but to return hither as soon as you are able: However, you are first to apply to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to the King's Ministers, desiring them to lay before his Majesty the unfortunate Situation I am in, if after having been so ready to let the King know the Part I take in his Accession to the Crown of *England*, and after having been one of the first to make my Complements, and shew my Zeal on this Occasion, all *Europe* should be acquainted that his Majesty has some Reason to be dissatisfy'd with me: That I cannot conceive whence this should proceed, since as to the Chevalier de St. *George*, the World knows by what Means he came into this Country: That every one is inform'd of the Situation of my Territories, which are surrounded almost through on all Sides by *France*: That 'tis known that I had no Share in his coming into my Country; that I neither invited him to come thither, nor could I persuade him to go away: That lately upon the Death of Queen *Anne*, I knew nothing of his leaving *Bar* till twelve Hours after he was gone from thence; and that I knew nothing of his Return to *Bar* till after he was come back, as a Traveller that goes backwards and forwards in an open Country, and intermixt with other Territories, as mine is: That as to the Manifesto or Declaration dated at *Bambieres*, which the Chevalier de St. *George* had got printed, I knew nothing more of it, than that he gave me

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me one, after it had been publiſh'd; But that really I a
much concern'd to hear from you, that it has been
ported, that the ſame Manifeſtoes have been ſpread abro
by you, or by thoſe of your Retinue. I own to y
that I am extremely concern'd at this; and that in ſo
Sort it ſeems to be a Deſign to make me uneaſy,
give out, that either I or my Servants meddled in ſu
an Affair.

Theſe are the Reaſons which I have to offer, and whi
I would have you deſire thoſe Gentlemen to lay before t
King; in Hopes they will convince his Majeſty of
moſt reſpectful Adherence to him, and that his Maje
will be pleas'd to admit you to an Audience.

But if, contrary to my Expectation, the King will
grant you an Audience, you are to come away, havi
deſir'd the Miniſters to let the King know the Concer
am under, and that I hope his Majeſty will pleaſe
accept of my good Intentions, and the early Care I to
to ſhew him the inviolable Zeal I have for him.

This is all you will have from me. I am, *&c.*

When the Marqueſs *de Lamberti* communicated t
Letter to the King's Miniſters, he, at the ſame Time,
preſs'd his Maſter's deep Concern at this unlucky Affa
which obſtructed the Friendſhip and good Underſtandi
he had ſo early ſought with his *Britannick* Majeſty,
whom he ever entertain'd the higheſt Eſteem and Vene
tion. And he likewiſe expreſs'd his own particular C
cern; and the great Mortification it was to him, not
be admitted to a Court, he had ſo great a Deſire to be m
known to. He was anſwer'd, 'That it was not ou
'any Prejudice to his Perſon, nor even to the Perſon
'his Maſter, for whom the King had a great Eſtee
'but that as Affairs ſtood at preſent, tho' his Excuſes w
'in ſome Meaſure allowable, yet his Majeſty was the
'Judge of what was conſiſtent with his own Honour
'Dignity; and as his Majeſty was likewiſe ſenſible
'the Duke's Readineſs to ſeek and cultivate a Friend
'with his Majeſty, ſo the King wiſh'd, that the Ca
'which obſtructed the ſame, at preſent, might be ſ
'dily remov'd." The Marqueſs *de Lamberti* finding
this Anſwer, that his Majeſty inſiſted on the Remo
of the Pretender from the Dominions of *Lorrain*, be
he would admit him to Audience, took his Leave of
Lord *Townſhend*, and ſoon after ſet out from *London* on
Return Home.

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About the Beginning of *December*, the King ſign'd three Proclamations: One for putting the Laws in Execution againſt Papiſts and Nonjurers, which was as follows:

GEORGE R.

WHereas of late ſeveral Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame are very much promoted and encourag'd by Papiſts, Nonjurers, and other Perſons diſaffected to our Government, Favourers of the Pretender: And whereas the ſaid Pretender has publiſh'd a traiterous Paper, under the Title of his Declaration, of the Date of the Nine and Twentieth Day of *Auguſt* laſt, N. S. which hath been diſpers'd in many Parts of our Dominions, and in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, in manifeſt Violation of our lawful and rightful Title to the Crown of theſe Realms: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the firſt Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act for the better ſecuring the Government, by diſarming Papiſts and reputed Papiſts*, it was enacted, That it ſhould and might be lawful for any two, or more Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhould know, or ſuſpect any Perſon to be a Papiſt, or ſhould be inform'd that any Perſon was, or was ſuſpected to be a Papiſt, to tender, and they were thereby authoriz'd and requir'd forthwith to tender to ſuch Perſon, ſo known or ſuſpected to be a Papiſt, the Declaration ſet down and expreſs'd in an Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament*, to be by him made, repeated, and ſubſcrib'd; and if ſuch Perſon ſo requir'd, ſhould refuſe to make, repeat, and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration, or refuſe, or forbear to appear before the ſaid Juſtices, for the making, repeating, and ſubſcribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or left at his uſual Place of Abode by any Perſon authoriz'd in that Behalf, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid two Juſtices, he was in and by that Act prohibited to have or keep in his Houſe, or elſewhere, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon, to his Uſe, or at his Diſpoſition, any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, other than

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ſuch neceſſary Weapons as ſhould be allow'd to him b
Order of the Juſtices of the Peace at their General Qua
ter Seſſions, for the Defence of his Houſe or Perſon; an
that any two or more Juſtices of the Peace, by Warran
under their Hands and Seals, by Virtue of that Act, migh
authorize and impower any Perſon or Perſons, in th
Day-time, with the Aſſiſtance of the Conſtable, or hi
Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where th
Search ſhould be, to ſearch for all Arms, Weapons, Gun
powder, or Ammunion, which ſhould be in the Houſe
Cuſtody, or Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Papiſt, or reputed Pa
piſt, and ſeize the ſame for our Uſe: And farther, Tha
no Papiſt, or reputed Papiſt, ſo refuſing, or making D
fault, ſhould or might have, or keep in his own Poſſeſſion
or in the Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon to his Uſe, or a
his Diſpoſition, any Horſe, or Horſes, which ſhould b
above the Value of five Pounds, to be ſold; and that an
two, or more Juſtices of the Peace, by Warrant unde
their Hands and Seals, might, and ſhould authorize any
Perſon or Perſons, with ſuch Aſſiſtance as aforeſaid, when
the Search ſhould be, to ſearch for, and ſeize for our Uſe
all ſuch Horſe and Horſes, which ſhould be above th
Value of five Pounds, to be ſold: And whereas by anot
ther Act made in the ſaid firſt Year of the Reign o
their ſaid late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*
entitled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supre-*
macy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths, all Perſon
who ſhould refuſe to take the Oaths therein directed to b
taken, after the Tenders thereby directed to be made, an
ſhould refuſe to make and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration
in the ſaid Act of the Thirtieth Year of the ſaid lat
King *Charles* the Second, ſhould ſuffer all Pains, Penalties
Forfeitures, and Diſabilities, as a Popiſh Recuſant Con
vict, and be taken and deem'd Popiſh Recuſants Convic
to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever: And whereas i
and by one other Act made in the Parliament of *Grea*
Britain, in the ſixth Year of the Reign of the late Quee
Anne, our dear Siſter, entitled, *An Act for the better Secu-*
rity of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, it was enacte
That it ſhould and might be lawful for any two Juſtice
of the Peace, whereof one of them to be of the *Quorum*
within any of the Counties, Ridings, Diviſions, Stewartie
Cities, or Boroughs, within our Kingdom of *Great Bri-*
tain, or any other Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall be by u
for that Purpoſe, ſpecially appointed by Order in our
Privy Council, or by Commiſſion under our Great Seal

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at any Time or Times, to ſummon and convene before them all ſuch Perſons within the Limits of their reſpective Juriſdictions, Powers and Authorities, as they ſhould or might ſuſpect to be dangerous, or diſaffected to us, or our Government, and ſhould and might tender to every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, the Oath in that Act mention'd, commonly call'd, *The Abjuration Oath*, and ſhould at the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, to be held for the County or Place in which the ſaid Oath ſhould be tender'd, certify the Chriſtian Name and Sirnames, and Places of Abode, of all Perſons refuſing to take the ſaid Oath, to be there recorded, and ſhall be from thence certify'd by the Clerk of the Peace of ſuch County, Riding, Liberty, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place within *England*, into the Court of Chancery, or King's-Bench at *Weſtminſter*, and by the Clerk of the Peace of every Shire, Stewarty, Borough, or Place, in *Scotland*, into the Court of Seſſion there, to be recorded in the Regiſter, or Rolls of the ſaid reſpective Courts; and if the Perſon ſo refuſing and certify'd, ſhall not within the next Term, or Seſſion, after ſuch Refuſal, appear in the Court of Chancery, King's-Bench, or Seſſion, where ſuch Certificate ſhall be return'd, and in open Court audibly and ſolemnly take and ſubſcribe the Oath aforeſaid, and endorſe, or enter, his ſo doing upon the Certificate ſo return'd, ſhall be from the Time of ſuch his Neglect or Refuſal, taken, eſteem'd, and adjudg'd a Popiſh Recuſant Convict, and as ſuch, ſhall forfeit and undergo ſuch Penalties as a Popiſh Recuſant Convict ought to do, by the Laws then in Force within *England*: And by an Act made in the Five and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, every Popiſh Recuſant Convict is to repair to the Place of his uſual Dwelling, or Abode, and not at any Time to remove above five Miles from thence, unleſs thereunto licens'd according to the Direction of that Act, or of a ſubſequent Act, made in the third Year of the Reign of the late King *James* the Firſt: Now for the Preſervation of the publick Peace, and for preventing the like traiterous Practices for the future, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all our Juſtices of the Peace, and all others whom it may concern, that they do, with the utmoſt Diligence and Application, put the ſaid Laws ſtrictly in Execution againſt Papiſts and Nonjurors, and that they tender to them the ſaid Oaths and Declaration, and take

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from the Refuſers thereof their Horſes and Arms, [illegible] their Endeavours to confine them to their uſual P[illegible] ons, in ſuch Manner as by the ſaid Laws is directe[illegible] that they do alſo put ſtrictly in Execution all othe[illegible] made againſt Papiſts, reputed Papiſts, and Nonjuror[illegible] we do further ſtrictly charge and command all Po[illegible] cuſants, Natives, and Denizens, who ſhall be a[illegible] Age of ſixteen Years, that they do, according to [illegible] tute in that Behalf made, repair to their reſpective u[illegible] of Abode, and do not thence remove, or paſs ab[illegible] Diſtance of five Miles, unleſs thereunto licens'd ac[illegible] to Law; and the reſpective Juſtices of the Peac[illegible] others concern'd to execute our Commands herei[illegible], hereby requir'd to certify an Account of what [illegible] ſhall do, purſuant to the ſame, to us in our [illegible] Council.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 6th Day of [illegible] ber, 1714, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

The other two Proclamations were for a publick T[illegible] giving, to be obſerv'd in *England* and *Scotland*; th[illegible] of which was as follows:

GEORGE R.,

WHereas we have receiv'd an humble Applic[illegible] from the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of *En*[illegible] that a Day may be appointed for a publick Thankſg[illegible] to Almighty God, for his great Goodneſs in bringi[illegible] to a peaceable and quiet Poſſeſſion of the Throne of [illegible] *Britain*, and thereby diſappointing the Deſigns o[illegible] Pretender, and the wicked Contrivances of his [illegible] rents, to defeat us of our undoubted Right to the [illegible] rial Crown of this Realm, and to ſubvert the eſtab[illegible] Conſtitution in Church and State: We being well pl[illegible] with this Inſtance of the good Affections of our Pe[illegible] and deeply ſenſible of this ſignal Providence of [illegible] which calls for the moſt thankful and ſolemn Ack[illegible] ledgments both from us and our Subjects, have thoug[illegible] by the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue thi[illegible] Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and comm[illegible] ing, that a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God, [illegible] theſe his Mercies, be obſerv'd throughout *England*, W[illegible] and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, on Thurſday [illegible] Twentieth Day of *January* next. And for the be[illegible] and more orderly ſolemnizing the ſame, we have gi[illegible] Directions to the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, a[illegible] Righ[illegible]

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rms, Reverend the Biſhops of *England*, to compoſe a Form
ial Pr[a]yer ſuitable to this Occaſion, to be uſed in all
Churches and Chapels, and other Places of publick Wor-
ſhip; and to take Care for the timely diſperſing of the
ſame throughout their reſpective Dioceſes. And we do
hereby charge and command, that the ſaid Publick Day
of Thankſgiving be religiouſly obſerv'd by all our lov-
ing Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty
God, and upon Pain of ſuffering ſuch Puniſhment, as we
ſhall think fit to inflict upon all ſuch who ſhall contemn or neg-
lect to obſerve the ſame.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the 6th Day of* December, 1714, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

This Proclamation for a Thankſgiving in *Scotland* was
of the ſame Effect, *Mutatis Mutandis*, particularly the
ſaying the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of
the Church of *Scotland*, inſtead of the Archbiſhops and
Biſhops of *England*, *&c.*

On the 11th of *December* the King ſign'd the following
Directions to the Clergy, for the Unity of the Church,
and the Peace and Quiet of the State.

Directions to our Archbiſhops and Biſhops, for the preſerving Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Chriſtian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; and alſo for preſerving the Peace and Quiet of the State.

GEORGE R.

MOST Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers in God, we greet you well: Whereas we are given to underſtand, that there have of late been great Diffe-rences among ſome of the Clergy of this our Realm, about their Ways of expreſſing themſelves in their Ser-mons and Writings, concerning the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity: And whereas alſo unuſual Liberties have been taken by ſeveral of the ſaid Clergy, in intermeddling with the Affairs of State and Government, and the Conſtitution of the Realm, both which may be of very dangerous Conſequence, if not timely prevented; we therefore, out of our princely Care and Zeal for the Pre-ſervation of the Peace and Unity of the Church, toge-ther with the Purity of the Chriſtian Faith, and alſo for preſerving the Peace and Quiet of the State, have thought fit to ſend you theſe following Directions, which we

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ſtraitly charge and command you to publiſh, and to ſee that they be obſerv'd within your ſeveral Dioceſes.

I. That no Preacher whatſoever, in his Sermon, or Lecture, do preſume to deliver any other Doctrine concerning the Bleſſed Trinity, than what is contain'd in the Holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the Three Creeds, and the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion.

II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine they carefully avoid all new Terms, and confine themſelves to ſuch Ways of Expreſſion as have been commonly uſed in the Church.

III. That Care be taken in this Matter, eſpecially to obſerve the Fifty Third Canon of this Church, which forbids publick Oppoſition between Preachers; becauſe (as that Canon expreſſes it) there groweth thereby much Offence and Diſquietneſs unto the People: And that above all Things, they abſtain from bitter Invectives, and ſcurrilous Language againſt all Perſons whatſoever.

IV. That none of the Clergy, in their Sermons or Lectures, preſume to intermeddle in any Affairs of State or Government, or the Conſtitution of the Realm, ſave only on ſuch ſpecial Feaſts and Faſts as are or ſhall be appointed by publick Authority; and then no farther than the Occaſion of ſuch Days ſhall ſtrictly require; provided always, that nothing in this Direction ſhall be underſtood to diſcharge any Perſon from preaching in Defence of our Regal Supremacy eſtabliſh'd by Law, as often, and in ſuch Manner, as the Firſt Canon of this Church doth require.

V. That the foregoing Directions be alſo obſerv'd by thoſe who write any Thing concerning the ſaid Subjects.

VI. Whereas alſo we are credibly inform'd, that it is the Manner of ſome in every Dioceſe, before their Sermon, either to uſe a collect and the Lord's Prayer, or the Lord's Prayer only, (which the Fifty Fifth Canon preſcribes as the Concluſion of the Prayer, and not the whole Prayer) or at leaſt to leave out our Titles, by the ſaid Canon requir'd to be declar'd and recogniz'd; we do farther direct, that you require your Clergy, in their Prayer before Sermon, that they do keep ſtrictly to the Form in the ſaid Canon contain'd, or to the full Effect thereof.

VII. And

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VII. And whereas we alſo underſtand, that divers Perſons, who are not of the Clergy, have of late preſumed, not only to talk, and to diſpute againſt the Chriſtian Faith, concerning the Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity, but alſo to write and publiſh Books and Pamphlets againſt the ſame, and induſtriouſly ſpread them thro' the Kingdom, contrary to the known Laws in that Behalf made and enacted; and particularly to one Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of King *William the Third*, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual Suppreſſing of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs*: We taking all the Matters above-mention'd into our Royal and Serious Conſideration, and being deſirous to do what in us lies, to put a Stop to theſe Diſorders, do ſtrictly charge and command you, together with all other Means ſuitable to your holy Profeſſion, to make Uſe of your Authority according to Law, for the repreſſing and reſtraining of all ſuch exorbitant Practices. And for your Aſſiſtance, we will give Charge to our Judges, and all other our Civil Officers, to do their Duty herein, in executing the ſaid Act, and all other Laws, againſt all ſuch Perſons as ſhall by theſe Means give Occaſion of Scandal, Diſcord, and Diſturbance, in our Church and Kingdom.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the* 11*th Day of* December, 1714, *in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

By His Majeſty's Command, Townſhend.

Mean while the Earl of *Strafford*, his Majeſty's Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with the States-General, having received his Letters of Revocation, and notify'd the ſame to their High Mightineſſes, the laſt Day of *December*, *N. S.* (the 20th *O. S.*) was appointed for his Excellency's publick Audience of Leave. Accordingly, on that Day, Meſſ. *Renſwoude* and *du Tour*, their High-Mightineſſes Deputies, went to his Excellency's Houſe, and from thence conducted him, with a prodigious Train of Coaches, with 8, 6, 4, or 2 Horſes each, thro' the *Houtſtraet*, *Voorhout*, *Vyverberge*, the Square, *Hoogſtraet*, *Veneſtraet*, *Spuyſtraet*, *Hofſtraet*, and ſo to the Court where their High-Mightineſſes were aſſembled; and being ſeated in an Elbow-Chair, oppoſite to the Preſident *Velters*, his Excellency firſt deliver'd the King his Maſter's Letter, which was immediately read; and then he took his Leave of them, by the following Speech, which he made in *French*, *viz.*

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High and Mighty Lords,

BEſides, what you have juſt heard, in the King my Maſter's Letter, I have Orders from his Majeſty, now that I am taking my Leave of your High-Mightineſſes, to repeat the Aſſurances of his firm and inviolable Friendſhip for this Republick, which he gave you himſelf as he paſs'd thro' this Country, and which I have had an Opportunity of repeating to you more than once, ſince the Death of that moſt excellent, moſt pious, and moſt glorious Princeſs, the late Queen.

The King my Maſter is ſo ſenſible of the Proofs your High-Mightineſſes have given him of your Affection and Attachment to his Intereſt, that his Majeſty will never be wanting in Point of a juſt Acknowledgment.

His Majeſty's illuſtrious and ſhining Qualities joined to his Power, will ſerve you as a Security, that having once that Prince's Good Will and Royal Word, your Republick may rely upon it, as upon the moſt ſolid Support.

It is not of this Day, but from the very firſt of my Embaſſy to your High-Mightineſſes, that I have endeavour'd to confirm you in the Opinion, that a ſtrict Union with the Crown of *Great Britain*, could not but be very advantageous, and even neceſſary to you. Your Republick has too often reap'd the good Effects thereof, to leave any Room to doubt of this Truth.

Your High-Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive, that after about thirteen Years employ'd in Embaſſies, which I began in the Reign of the late King *William* of glorious Memory, it muſt be a great Pleaſure to me (having always met with the entire Approbation of my Sovereigns) that I can now return home, and enjoy the preſent Happineſs of my Country. But I return with ſo much the more Satisfaction, becauſe I have that of ſeeing the ſucceſsful Iſſue of my Negociations. It is true, there yet remains the Signing of the Peace between *Spain* and *Portugal*, to make the Peace altogether compleat; which obliges me to inform your High Mightineſſes, that it is brought ſo near, that in a Conference lately held at my Houſe, between the Plenipotentiaries of both thoſe Crowns, there was no other Difference than of about 1300000 Crowns, without which that Treaty had been then ſign'd; which it certainly will be, upon the Return of the Expreſſes, which thoſe Miniſters then thought themſelves oblig'd to ſend about it to their reſpective Courts; for the Sum is too inconſiderable to give any conſiderable Delay to an Affair of ſo much

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much Importance; the rather, becauſe the moſt Chriſtian King is pleas'd to interpoſe.

It was my Duty, alſo, as you very well know, purſuant to my Inſtructions from the late Queen, (in order to render this Peace laſting) to reconcile the Differences between the Emperor and this Republick, touching the Barrier; and likewiſe to renew our Treaties of Alliance, and to ſettle mutual Guarantees between the Powers intereſted in the Balance and Tranquillity of *Europe*; with which it has ſince pleas'd the King my Maſter, principally to entruſt one of his Secretaries of State, who, among other Advantages, enjoying that of a perſonal Acquaintance with the Emperor, will not fail, I hope, of ſettling them, very ſpeedily, to the Satisfaction of all Parties.

Mean while, I ſee with Pleaſure, that your State begins already to feel the good Effects of the Peace: And that it is entirely ſafe, and free from the Apprehenſions wherein I found it, upon my Arrival here, of the Events of a long, a bloody, and a burthenſome War.

As I have always very ſincerely wiſh'd the Proſperity and Safety of this Republick, I cannot ſilently paſs over the Satisfaction I reap, from the many Opportunities I have had, during the Courſe of my Negociations, of giving very eſſential Proofs thereof, and of having done this Republick very conſiderable Services; which is more particularly known to ſome worthy Members of this State, who have honour'd me with their Friendſhip, and will not be backward in doing me Juſtice upon that Score.

I have nothing more to do, only to thank your High-Mightineſſes for the Favour you have ſhewn me, during my Stay here; and to aſſure you, that I ſhall always retain a very grateful Remembrance of it; and never fail, when I am in my own Country, as I have ever done elſewhere, to do all that lies in my Power to cheriſh the good Harmony and Union between our two Nations, which I look upon as the beſt and firmeſt Support of the Balance and Liberty of *Europe*, as well as of the Proteſtant Religion.

To this Speech the Preſident return'd a very civil Anſwer; after which the Earl was conducted back to his own Palace with the ſame Ceremonies; and ſome Days afterwards, having receiv'd the uſual Preſent of a Gold Chain and Medal, valu'd at 6000 Gilders, and his Secretary another worth 600; his Lordſhip embark'd at *Rotterdam*, and arriv'd in *England* on the laſt Day of the Year. Soon afte

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after his Arrival, the King thought fit to have his Papers relating to his publick Negotiations laid before the Council, and therefore ſent the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* with a Meſſage to his Lordſhip's Houſe to demand the ſame. The Earl having made ſome Difficulty to comply with that Demand, unleſs he had an expreſs Order from the Council in Writing, his Lordſhip was ſummon'd before the Council, and after he had been examin'd, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following Order:

At the Court of St. James's, *the* 11*th Day of* January, 1714.
PRESENT
The King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

IT was this Day thought fit, and accordingly ordered by his Majeſty in Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and *James Stanhope*, Eſq; Principal Secretaries of State, do forthwith repair to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Strafford*, and receive from his Lordſhip the Original Inſtructions and Orders, and all Letters which he has receiv'd from any Miniſter of the late Queen, or any foreign Prince, or Miniſter, and Copies of all Inſtructions of which he has not the Originals, and alſo of all Letters writ by him to any Perſon whatſoever, relating to his Negotiations, from the Time of his firſt being at the *Hague*, ſeal'd up with his Lordſhip's Seal, and to tranſmit them the Council Office, to be there ſafely kept, and ſeal'd up by the Lord Preſident's Seal. In Caſe the ſaid Papers ſhould be too numerous to be now brought away, then they are to be ſeal'd up by the ſaid Secretaries of State in a proper Box, till they can be conveniently deliver'd to the ſaid Secretaries in Manner aforeſaid.

Chriſtopher Muſgrave.

And accordingly, the two Secretaries abovemention'd went immediately to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Houſe, and received from him two Trunks, ſaid by him to contain what was requir'd. At the ſame Time, Orders were ſent for ſealing up his Lordſhip's Papers that were yet on Shipboard, or at the Cuſtom-houſe, coming from *Holland*; which being ſomewhat unuſual, occaſion'd much Talk, and various Reflections.

On the 5th of *January*, the King in Council, a Proclamation for diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and declaring the ſpeedy calling another, was ſign'd, as follows:

GEORGE

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GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to diſſolve this preſent Parliament which now ſtands prorogu'd to *Thurſday* the 13th Day of this Inſtant *January*; we do for that End publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and Commiſſioners for Shires and Burgs, of the Houſe of Commons, are diſcharg'd from their Meeting on *Thurſday* the ſaid 13th Day of this Inſtant *January*. And we being reſolved to meet our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving Subjects, that we will ſpeedily call a new Parliament.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the Fifth Day of* January, 1714. *In the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

At the ſame Time, the King order'd a Proclamation to be publiſh'd, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and puniſhing of Vice, Prophaneneſs, and immorality, as follows:

GEORGE R.

WE moſt ſeriouſly and religiouſly conſidering, that it is an indiſpenſible Duty on us, to be careful, above all other Things to preſerve and advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God, and to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all Vice, Prophaneneſs, Debauchery, and Immorality, which are ſo highly diſpleaſing to God, ſo great a Reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by Means of the frequent ill Examples of the Practices thereof) have ſo fatal a Tendency to the Corruption of many of our loving Subjects, otherwiſe religiouſly and virtuouſly diſpos'd, and which (if not timely remedy'd) may juſtly draw down the Divine Vengeance on us and our Kingdoms: We alſo humbly acknowledging, that we cannot expect the Bleſſing and Goodneſs of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our Reign happy and proſperous to our ſelf and our People, without a religious Obſervance of God's holy Laws: To the Intent therefore, that Religion, Piety, and Good Manners may (according to our moſt hearty Deſire) flouriſh and increaſe under our Adminiſtration and Government, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Pri-

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vy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, and
hereby declare our Royal Purpoſe and Reſolution, to d
countenance and puniſh all Manner of Vice, Prophaneni
and Immorality, in all Perſons, of whatſoever Degree
Quality, within this our Realm, and particularly in ſu
as are employ'd near our Royal Perſon; and that, for
greater Encouragement of Religion and Morality, we w
upon all Occaſions, diſtinguiſh Perſons of Piety and V
tue by Marks of our Royal Favour. And we do exp
and require, that all Perſons of Honour, or in Place
Authority, will give good Example by their own Vir
and Piety, and to their utmoſt contribute to the diſco
tenancing Perſons of diſſolute and debauch'd Lives; t
they being by that Means reduced to Shame and Contem
for their looſe and evil Actions and Behaviour, may
thereby alſo enforced the ſooner to reform their ill Hab
and Practices, and that the viſible Diſpleaſure of go
Men towards them, may (as far as is poſſible) ſupp
what the Laws (probably) cannot altogether preve
And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and prohibit all our
ving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, fr
playing on the Lord's Day, at Dice, Cards, or any oth
Game whatſoever, either in publick or private Houſes,
other Place or Places whatſoever; and do hereby requ
and command them and every of them, decently and
verently to attend the Worſhip of God on every Lor
Day, on Pain of our higheſt Diſpleaſure, and of bei
proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour that may be
Law. And for the more effectual reforming of all ſu
Perſons, who by reaſon of their diſſolute Lives and Co
verſations, are a Scandal to our Kingdom, our furth
Pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and co
mand all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of t
Peace, and all other our Officers and Miniſters, both Ecc
ſiaſtical and Civil, and all other our Subjects, whom
may concern, to be very vigilant and ſtrict in the Diſc
very and the effectual Proſecution and Puniſhment of
Perſons who ſhall be guilty of exceſſive Drinking, Bl
phemy, prophane Swearing and Curſing, Lewdneſs, P
phanation of the Lord's Day, or other diſſolute, immor
or diſorderly Practices; and that they take Care alſo
fectually to ſuppreſs all publick Gaming-Houſes and Pl
ces, and other leud and diſorderly Houſes, and to put
Execution the Statute made in the nine and twentie
Year of the Reign of the late King *Charles the Second*, e
title

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titled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's Day, commonly call'd Sunday*; and also an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of the Reign of the late King *William the Third*, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Prophaneness*, and all other Laws now in Force for the punishing and suppressing any of the Vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all Gaming whatsoever, in publick or private Houses on the Lord's Day, and likewise that they take effectual Care to prevent all Persons keeping Taverns, Chocolate-Houses, Coffee-Houses, or other publick Houses whatsoever, from selling Wine, Chocolate, Coffee, Ale, Beer, or other Liquors, or receiving or permitting Guests to be and remain in such their Houses in the Time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon Pain of our highest Displeasure. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize, and Justices of the Peace, to give strict Charges at their respective Assizes and Sessions, for the due Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons that shall presume to offend in any the Kinds aforesaid, and also of all Persons that contrary to their Duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said Laws in Execution, and that they do, at their respective Assizes, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, cause this our Proclamation to be read in open Court, immediately before the Charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective Parish Church, or Chappel, to read or cause to be read this our Proclamation, at least four Times in every Year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective Auditories to the Practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of all Immorality and Prophaneness. And to the End that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practised by all Officers, private Soldiers, Mariners, and others, who are employ'd in our Service by Sea or Land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, that they do take Care to avoid all Prophaneness, Debauchery, and other Immoralities; and that by their own good and virtuous Lives and Conversations, they do set good Examples to all such as are under their Care and Authority; and likewise take Care of and inspect the Behavior of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any the Offences aforesaid,

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aforeſaid, as they will be anſwerable for the ill Conſequences of their Neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the 5th Day of* January, 1714, *and in the First Year of our Reign.*

Soon after this, another Proclamation was publiſh'd *For diſcovering the Author, Printer, and Publiſhers, of a malicious and traiterous Libel, entitled,* Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders of England: *And for preventing Riots and Tumults at the enſuing Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have receiv'd Information, that a moſt malicious and traiterous Libel, entitled, *Engliſh Advice to the Freeholders of England* has lately been printed, and diſpers'd throughout our Kingdoms with the utmoſt Induſtry; nevertheleſs, by the Care and Vigilance of our Magiſtrates, great Numbers thereof are intercepted in our City of *Exon*, ſome being directed to Sir *John Coriton*, Sir *Nicholas Morice*, *Jonathan Elford*, Eſq; *Philip Raſhley*, Eſq; *Francis Scobell*, Eſq; *John Williams*, Eſq; Mr. *Granville Piper*, Mr. *Welſhman*, Mr. *William Cary*, Mr. *Prouſſe*, Mr. *Phillips*, Mr. *Tonkin*, Mr. *Cunnock Kendall*, reſpectively, in our County of *Cornwall*, others thereof to the Reverend Mr. *Shute*, the Reverend Mr. *Hughes*, the Reverend Mr. *Collyer*, and the Reverend Mr. *Bedford*, reſpectively, in our ſaid County, and others thereof to the Mayor of our Borough of *Weſtloe* in the ſaid County, whereby, as well as from the Contents of the ſaid Libel, we are convinc'd that the ſame is a wicked Contrivance, meant not only to ſpread Sedition, and to inflame the Minds of our loving Subjects, but alſo by alienating their Affections from us and our Government, to promote the Intereſt of the Pretender, and in order thereto, to raiſe Diſturbances in the approaching Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament: We being reſolv'd, as far as in us lies, to bring the Authors, and Contrivers of ſuch traiterous Deſigns to condign Puniſhment, and to deter all others from the like Attempts for the future, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby promiſing a Reward of One Thouſand Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover the Author or Authors of the ſaid traiterous Libel to any one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and the Sum of Five Hundred

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dred Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover the Printer or Printers thereof, as aforeſaid, to the End that ſuch Author or Printer may be proſecuted according to Law; which reſpective Rewards our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, are hereby directed to pay accordingly. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our Magiſtrates in and throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do make diligent Search and Enquiry after the ſaid Author, Printer, or Publiſhers; and that they do apprehend and ſeize the ſaid Perſons, and all others whom they ſhall find diſperſing the ſaid Libel, and give proper Information thereof ſo as the ſaid Offenders may be dealt with, as the utmoſt Rigour of Juſtice requires.

And whereas there is nothing which we ſo earneſtly deſire, as to ſecure the Peace and Proſperity of our Kingdoms, and to preſerve to all our loving Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, as well religious as civil, and in a moſt particular Manner the Freedom of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and being ſatisfy'd that the ſame hath been of late Years greatly invaded by the Encouragements which have been given to Tumults, Riots, and other indirect Practices in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and it being moſt apparent, that ſuch evil-minded Perſons are now fomenting and carrying on the ſame dangerous Practices, we do hereby declare our higheſt Reſentment and Diſpleaſure againſt all ſuch illegal Proceedings, ſtrictly prohibiting the ſame, as being moſt injurious to our Government, and to the fundamental Rights of our People. And we do farther charge and Command all our Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, chief Magiſtrates in our Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, and all other our Officers and Magiſtrates throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do, in their ſeveral and reſpective Stations, take the moſt effectual Care to ſuppreſs and prevent all Riots, Tumults, and other Diſorders, which ſhall be raiſed or made by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, at or in the approaching Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and that they do put the Laws in Execution againſt all Offenders in that Behalf. And we do further require and command all and every our Magiſtrates aforeſaid, that they do from Time to Time tranſmit to one of our Principal Secretaries of State due and full Informations of all ſuch Perſons who ſhall be found offending, as aforeſaid, or in any Degree aiding or abetting

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abetting therein; it being our Royal Reſolution to puniſh the ſame according to the utmoſt Severity of Law.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the Eleventh Day of* January, 1714, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

On the 15th of *January*, the King in Council ſign'd the following Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

GEORGE R.

IT having pleas'd Almighty God, by moſt remarkable Steps of his Providence, to bring us in Safety to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithſtanding the Deſigns of evil Men, who ſhew'd themſelves diſaffected to our Succeſſion, and who have ſince, with the utmoſt Degree of Malice, miſrepreſented our firm Reſolution, and uniform Endeavours, to preſerve and defend our moſt excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, and attempted by many falſe Suggeſtions to render us ſuſpected to our People; we cannot omit, on this Occaſion of firſt ſummoning our Parliament of *Great Britain* (in Juſtice to ourſelves, and that the Miſcarriages of others may not be imputed to us, at a Time when falſe Impreſſions may do the greateſt and irrecoverable Hurt before they can be clear'd up) to ſignify to our whole Kingdom, that we were very much concern'd, on our Acceſſion to the Crown, to find the publick Affairs of our Kingdoms under the greateſt Difficulties, as well in reſpect of our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which we were ſurpriz'd to obſerve, had been very much increas'd ſince the Concluſion of the laſt War: We do not therefore doubt, that if the enſuing Elections ſhall be made by our loving Subjects with that Safety and Freedom which by Law they are entitled to, and we are firmly reſolv'd to maintain to them, they will ſend up to Parliament the fitteſt Perſons to redreſs the preſent Diſorders, and to provide for the Peace and Happineſs of our Kingdoms, and the Eaſe of our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to ſuch as ſhew'd a Firmneſs to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, when it was moſt in Danger: We have therefore found it neceſſary, as well for the Cauſes aforeſaid, as for other weighty Conſiderations concerning us and our Kingdoms, to call a new Parliament, and we do accordingly declare, that with the Advice of our Privy Council, we have this Day given Order to our Chancellor of *Great Britain*, to

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ſue out Writs in due Form for the calling a new Parliament, which Writs are to bear Teſte on *Monday* the Seventeenth Day of this Inſtant *January*, and to be returnable on *Thurſday* the Seventeenth Day of *March* next following.

Given at the Court at St. James's *the Fifteenth Day of* January, 1714, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

The ſame Day the King ſign'd the following Proclamation, declaring his Majeſty's Pleaſure for continuing Officers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland.*

GEORGE R.

WHereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen *Anne*, our moſt dear Siſter, entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line*, it was enacted, amongſt other Things, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, ſhould become void by Reaſon of the Demiſe of her ſaid late Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Perſon and Perſons, in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforeſaid, ſhould continue in their reſpective Offices, Places, and Employments for the Space of ſix Months next after ſuch Death or Demiſe, unleſs ſooner remov'd and diſcharg'd by the next Succeſſor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and deſcend: And in Regard that that Time hath been found not to be ſufficient for reſettling all the ſaid Offices, we, for the preventing the Inconveniences that may happen by the ſame becoming void, in our princely Wiſdom and Care of the State, (reſerving to our Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redreſs of any Abuſes in Miſgovernment, upon due Knowledge and Examination thereof) are pleas'd, and do hereby order, ſignify, grant, and declare, that all Perſons that, at the Time of the Deceaſe of her ſaid late Majeſty were duly and lawfully poſſeſs'd of, or inveſted in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, and which have

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have not ſince been remov'd from ſuch the Offices, Place or Employments, ſhall be, and ſhall hold themſelves continu'd in, and ſhall hold and execute the ſaid Offices, Places, or Employments, as formerly they held, enjoy'd and executed the ſame, for the Space of three Months from the Date hereof, unleſs ſooner remov'd and diſcharg'd by us: And in the mean Time, for the Preſervation of the Peace, and neceſſary Proceedings to Matters by Juſtice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, we do hereby ſtrictly command all the ſaid Perſons, of whatſoever Degree or Condition, that they do not fail every one ſeverally, according to his Place, Office, or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereunto belonging, as formerly appertain'd unto them and every of them, while the ſaid late Queen was living. And further, we do hereby will and command all and ſingular our loving Subjects, of what Eſtate or Degree they or any of them be, to be aiding, helping, and aſſiſting, at the Commandment of the ſaid Officers in the Performance and Execution of the ſaid Offices and Places, as they tender our Diſpleaſure, and will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt Perils.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the Fifteenth Day of* January, 1714, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

At the ſame Time alſo his Majeſty was pleas'd to ſign another Proclamation, for the diſcovering and apprehending of the Perſons who barbarouſly wounded and maimed *John Mac-Allen*, an Officer of Exciſe in *Scotland*, for refuſing to drink ſome *Jacobite* or Tory Healths; which was as follows:

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have receiv'd Information, that upon the 30th Day of *November* laſt, between the Hours of 12 and 1 in the Morning, at *Crief* in *Perthſhire*, in that Part of our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*, ſeveral Perſons in Highland Habits, with their Faces diſcolour'd, and arm'd with Sword, Durk, and Piſtol, broke into the Lodgings of *John Mac-Allen*, one of our Officers of Exciſe, and barbarouſly and inhumanly beat, bruis'd, and wounded the ſaid *John Mac-Allen* in ſeveral Parts of his Body, and cut off great Part of his Right Ear, we, out of our Royal Inclination to Juſtice, and to the Intent that ſuch Offences may be diſcover'd and puniſh'd, whereby all others may be deterr'd from committing the

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like Crimes, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation; and do are hereby graciouſly pleas'd to promiſe, that if any Perſon ſhall diſcover any other Perſon or Perſons concern'd in the ſaid barbarous Fact, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall have and receive as a Reward for ſuch Diſcovery, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, whereof our Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of our *Exchequer* are hereby requir'd to make Payment accordingly: And if any Perſon concern'd therein, ſhall diſcover any one or more of his Accomplices, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall have and receive the ſaid Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and alſo our gracious Pardon for his ſaid Offence. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our Juſtices of the Peace, and all other our Officers, and all other our loving Subjects, that they do uſe their utmoſt Diligence in their ſeveral Places and Capacities, to find out, diſcover, and apprehend the ſaid Offenders, in order to their being brought to Juſtice: And we do hereby command, that this our Proclamation be publiſh'd in the uſual Form, that none may pretend Ignorance; and we ordain theſe Preſents to be printed, and our Solicitors to diſpatch Copies in the uſual Manner.

Given at our Court at St. James's *the* 15*th Day of* January, 1714, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

Two Days after, his Majeſty ſign'd the following Proclamation, in order to electing and ſummoning the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*.

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have in Council thought fit to declare our Pleaſure, for ſummoning and holding a Parliament of *Great Britain*, on *Thurſday* the Seventeenth Day of *March* next enſuing the Date hereof. In order therefore to the electing and ſummoning the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, who are to ſit in the Houſe of Peers in the ſaid Parliament, we do, by Advice of our Privy Council, iſſue forth this our Royal Proclamation, ſtrictly charging and commanding all the Peers of *Scotland* to aſſemble and meet at our Royal Palace of *Holy-Rood Houſe* in *Edinburgh*, on *Thurſday* the Third Day of *March* next enſuing, between the Hours of Twelve and Two in the Afternoon, to nominate and chuſe the Sixteen Peers to ſit and vote in

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the Houſe of Peers in the ſaid enſuing Parliament, open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers ſhall be then preſent, and of the Proxies for ſuch as ſ be abſent, ſuch Proxies being Peers, and producin Mandate in Writing, duly ſign'd before Witneſſes, both the Conſtituent and Proxy being qualify'd accord to Law. And the Lord Clerk Regiſter, or ſuch two the principal Clerks of the Seſſion, as ſhall be appoi by him to officiate in his Name, are hereby reſpectiv requir'd to attend ſuch Meeting, and to adminiſter Oaths requir'd by Law to be taken there by the ſaid Pe and to take their Votes; and immediately after ſ Election made, and duly examin'd, to certify the Na of the Sixteen Peers ſo elected, and ſign and atteſt ſame in the Preſence of the ſaid Peers the Electors, return ſuch Certificate into our High Court of Chanc of *Great Britain*: And we ſtrictly charge and comma that this our Royal Proclamation be duly publiſh'd at Market Croſs at *Edinburgh*, and in all the County Tow of *Scotland*, twenty five Days at leaſt before the Ti hereby appointed for the Meeting of the ſaid Peers to p ceed to ſuch Election.

Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter *the* 17*th Day of* Janua 1714, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

We have already inſerted above, *Page* 63, Mr. *Prio* Memorial to the *French* Court relating to *Mardyke*, with th Court's Anſwer thereto, which not proving ſatisfactory, t Earl of *Stair*, whom his Majeſty had ſent into *Fran* being about this Time arriv'd at *Paris*, preſented the fo lowing Memorial to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty about t Canal and intended Port at *Mardyke*; but at the ſam Time intimated to the *French* Miniſtry, that he had Orde not to take any Character, till he had receiv'd a clear an poſitive Anſwer to the ſaid Memorial, which is follows:

THE underwritten Earl of *Stairs*, Gentleman of t Chamber, Privy Counſellor, and Counſellor State to the King of *Great Britain*, has Orders to repreſe to your Majeſty, that the King his Maſter having cauſ the laſt Anſwer that was given in your Name to M *Prior*, to be examin'd, and having heard the Report of th experienc'd Perſons of whom he makes uſe at preſen concerning the Execution of the 9th Article of the Treat of *Utrecht*, he believes himſelf to have Reaſon to doub whethe

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ther your Majesty has been inform'd to the Bottom of true State of that Dispute.

he King my Master having extremely at his Heart seeing that Article accomplish'd, which is of so great sequence, as well for the Security as for the Com- ce of *Great Britain*, and ardently wishing to establish a Friendship and good Correspondence between the two ions; which, however, cannot take Root and flou- , while there remain Apprehensions and Jealousies n Points so delicate, as are the Destruction of the Port of *Dunkirk*, and the Building a new one; order'd me to deduce at length to your Majesty true State of that Affair, and to put the Facts, which n to have been hid from your Majesty into a clear ght.

With respect to what is reported in the said Answer, cerning the filling up of the old Port and Haven of *nkirk*, I have orders to represent to your Majesty, that thout taking Notice, that 22 Months are past since Treaty of Peace was concluded, and that the said rt was to have been fill'd up in five Months after it s sign'd; it is certain, that it is so little fill'd up at is Time, that there enter and go out daily a great Num- r of Ships, and divers of those Ships are actually of 7 800 Tons Burthen.

The Dykes that serv'd for Foundation of the Juttees, hich form'd the Canal or Port of *Dunkirk*, are still six seven Foot high above the Strand of the Sea-Coast, d are so well bound together by an infinite Number of at Piles and Fascinages, that it is most probable the only, without the Assistance of Workmen, will t ruin them in a long Time, nay, it may be, not in any Years; besides a Number of large Piles, upon which re plac'd the Chests of the Juttees, which will serve ll for the same Use.

The Bason and Haven still subsist, and are in a Condi- n to receive as large Ships as formerly, by only remov- g the Batterdeau or Dam in the Canal of *Bergues*, to let enter into the Town by the new Canal, which may be e in less than twice 24 Hours.

The Flood-Gates of the Sluice of *Bergues*, is not a rter destroy'd, and those of *Gurndall*, upon the Canal *Furnes*, have not been touch'd yet: There remains des that, many Pieces of the Fortifications, as the Ramparts along the Haven, the Gates of the Town d the Citadel, the Gates by which we enter the Ca-

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nals of *Moere* and *Furnes*, with all the Redoubts at *A chicoulis*, &c.

It does not at all appear, that the End of the Tre was to leave the filling up the Haven of *Dunkirk* to Ti and the Sea. All the Works which have been made Art to maintain and preſerve the Port, ought to have b deſtroy'd by the Work of Hands. The King there perſwades himſelf that your Majeſty, in order to exe the Treaty *Bona Fide* and with Exactneſs, will not d to give moſt exact Orders for razing the Digues and Juttees to the level of the Strand; for entirely filling the Baſon and the Haven; and, in fine, for finiſhing Deſtruction of all that remains of the Sluices and o Works which ſerv'd to maintain the old Port.

With Regard to the new Port which is carrying on the new Canal as far as the Town of *Dunkirk*, the K my Maſter cannot but look upon it as an Undertaking c trary to the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

The Treaty ſays expreſly, that the Port ought to fill'd up, and the Dykes and Sluices which ſerv'd to it with Water, deſtroy'd, without entering in any M ter into the Conſequences which may reſult from and if with the greateſt Rigour the Country had overflow'd by the total Deſtruction of the Sluices of *D kirk*, *Great Britain* was not at all concern'd in that; y Majeſty had ſtipulated it, and for many Reaſons we ou to inſiſt upon it.

But there is no Reaſon to be in fear for the Coun it will run no Riſque of ſuffering; and the Port of *D kirk* may be ſhut up, without leaving any of it o for the Paſſage of the Waters of the Country; for t may be let run out to the Sea at a very little Expence the Sluices of the River *Aa* at *Gravelin*, or without Charge by the Sluices upon the River of *Yperle* near *A port*, as the *Britiſh* Ingineers have demonſtrably prov'd ſ Months ago.

It is to be noted, that there is not ſo great a Qu tity of Water to be fear'd in that Extent of Coun as has been inſinuated; and that there is no River running Water between the River *Aa* and the Riv *Yperle*.

An evident Proof whereof is, that the ſaid Exte of Country furniſhes not enough Water to rend any of the Canals navigable, without the Succour the Sea Water, or of the River *Aa*, which they thro in from Time to Time, by the Sluices made expreſs

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that Purpose. For the Canals of *Furnes*, of the *Moere*, *Bergues*, and *Bourbourg*, *&c.* contain only ſtanding Waters.

And to prove more evidently what we have now ſaid, it is already ſeven Months ſince the Sluices of *Dunkirk* have been ſhut up, and that not a drop of Water has run from them from the Country; and yet the Country hath ſuffer'd no Manner of Damage by it: For tho' the ſaid Sluices have been ſhut, the Water has not riſen an Inch in Height in any one Place.

From what is mention'd in the ſaid Memorial concerning the four old navigable Canals of *Dunkirk*, and their Breadth of 48 Fathom; a Perſon who is unacquainted with the true Situation of the Country, would believe that they were ſo many Rivers of running Water which furniſh'd a great deal of Water, and, by Conſequence, that it was neceſſary to make a new Canal and a new Sluice, which ſhould bear ſome Proportion with the ſaid four Canals; but by the Explanations that have been already made, it will clearly appear to your Majeſty, that (the Country not furniſhing Water) that Way of reaſoning is deſtroy'd; and the other, becauſe it is certain the ſaid Canals have been made of the Breadth and Depth they are, much more for the Sake of receiving that Quantity of Water from the Sea, for ſupplying with Water and making deep the Port, than for any other End or Purpoſe.

From all this it is very evident, that ſo vaſt a Work as the new Canal had never been made, and ſo great a Coſt expended, only for letting a little Water run off, which could have been carry'd off as well by *Gravelin* for almoſt nothing, or by *Newport* without any Charge at all, if they had not had in View, at the ſame Time, the making of this new Port, by the Means whereof, all the Defects of the old one of *Dunkirk* would be corrected.

All which appears at firſt View, when we enter into the Detail of this new Port.

The new Canal, from that of *Bergues*, where it enters into the Town of *Dunkirk* to the new Sluice, is 9 Foot deep, and 170 Foot broad; and from the new Sluice to the Sea, it is 25 Foot deep, and enlarges itſelf to the Breadth of 300 Foot, which is larger than the old Canal.

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This Canal is ſo large and ſo deep, that it can recei moſt commodiouſly 400 great Ships, without reckoni the Canal of *Bergues*, or the Town of *Dunkirk*, w which it has Communication.

This Canal is ſo broad and ſo deep, that a Th Rate Man of War of 80 Guns can paſs in and o with all its Rigging, Cannon, Ammunition, Pro ſion, *&c.*

And to prove that the principal Deſign in maki this Canal has been to receive ſuch Ships, rather than make a Paſſage for the Water, we need but conſider Grandeur of the new Sluice, and compare it with th of *Dunkirk*, by which will be ſeen, how much grea and more conſiderable it is, than all thoſe of t Place join'd together, whether for watering the Po receiving Ships, or for drowning the Country, in Caſe Need.

This new Canal having near upon a League in Leng below the Sluice, and of that Depth and Breadth as it for receiving a moſt prodigious Quantity of Sea Wat join'd to the Water it receives from the other Canals, whi ſerv'd formerly for watering the old Port of *Dunki* furniſhes at leaſt twice as much Water to ſupply the n Port, as they had formerly for cleaning and watering t old Port of that Place.

The new Sluice has two Flood-Gates, one of (two Foot broader than that of the Baſon of *Dunki* and the other of 26 Foot Breadth, and 21 Foot Depth.

The old Sluices of *Dunkirk* were, the Sluice of *Berga* which was 28 Foot broad, and 18 Foot deep; the Slu of *Moere*, which was 14 Foot broad, and 16 Foot dee and the Sluice of *Furnes*, which was 11 Foot broad, a 19 Foot deep: The Breadth of all theſe Sluices joi together makes but 53 Foot, which is 17 Foot leſs th the ſaid new Sluice; that of *Bergues* is not ſo deep by Foot, that of *Moere* by 5 Foot, and that of *Furnes* by Foot, as the new Sluice is.

All which clearly ſhews, that the Cavity of t new Sluice is expreſly made larger than all the th Sluices that fed *Dunkirk*, in order to fill the new P with Water, and render it capable of receiving gr Ships, much rather than for the Purpoſe of carrying the Waters from the Country.

With Regard to the Declaration, That your Majeſty h no Intention to fortify this new Canal; that contribu very little to calm the Diſquiets of *Great Britain* upon t Subje

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bject. For it is well enough known, that it cannot be roach'd but by the Downs between *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*; that the Extent of that Aperture is so small, that it y easily be fortify'd in less than a Week's Time, by orks almost impregnable; and for the rest of the Coun- along the Canal, it can be laid under Water, by letting the Sea-Water upon it.

As this new Canal is larger and deeper than the old rt of *Dunkirk*, and that it is capable of containing a ch greater Number of Ships than the other Canal could ld, and that it goes up to the Town of *Dunkirk*; the ng my Master cannot be satisfy'd with this Execution the Treaty of *Utrecht*. He should have lik'd as well, if y had only changed the Name of *Dunkirk*, as to see other Port, larger and more commodious, open itself a eague only more westward, behind the same Banks of nd which formed the Road, and cover'd the old Port of *Dunkirk*.

The true Sense and Meaning of the Treaty, and the iew which *Great Britain* had, was to have never any ore the Port of *Dunkirk* its Neighbour: But this here is much the Port of *Dunkirk* as the other, and at least as ngerous to the Commerce of the Subjects of the King my aster.

This is what the Earl of *Stairs* has express Order to represent to your Majesty. He is persuaded that your Majesty having given Attention to what is here said, will give your Orders for the entire Demolition of what still remains of the Port, the Juttees, and the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; and particularly, will give Order to fill up the ason and the Haven, according to the express Terms of the Treaty, which says, *Portus compleatur.*

And seeing your Majesty has declared, that your Intentions in making the new Canal was only to have a Passage for the Waters, to hinder their overflowing of a great Extent of Country, and that you had no manner of Intention to make a Port there; and seeing that those who had the Charge of making that Passage for the Land-Floods, have, in the Execution of it, gone beyond the Intentions of your Majesty, in such a Manner as to have actually made a Port capable of receiving a very great Fleet of Men of War; he is so perswaded of the Justice and Equity of your Majesty, that he cannot doubt that your Majesty will give such Orders, as may cure the Apprehensions which the Subjects of the King my Master have, that they are disappointed by this new Canal, of all the Benefit of

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the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and may be freed from the Apprehenſion, that in this new Port a Scourge is preparing, more terrible to the Commerce and Safety of the Nation, than that which they thought themſelves deliver'd from by the Treaty.

And as it appears by repeated Declarations of your Majeſty, that thoſe Apprehenſions are extreamly different from the true Deſigns of your Majeſty, which are to live in Peace with your Neighbours, and in good Underſtanding with the King my Maſter, and to unite your Cares with thoſe of the King of *Great Britain*, for the mutual Good of the Subjects of both Nations, and for the Tranquility of all *Europe*; the ſaid Earl of *Stairs* hopes, that the Anſwer which your Majeſty ſhall make to this Memorial, will give entire Satisfaction to the King his Maſter, and ſerve to pacify the Minds of both Nations, which have been ſower'd and irritated by ſuch long and bloody Wars; in Place whereof, the King his Maſter earneſtly deſires to ſee ſucceed, Unity, Harmony, good Underſtanding, and Repoſe, with Happineſs and Wealth to both Nations.

At Verſailles,
Feb. 5, 1715. *Sign'd,*
The Earl of Stairs.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Anſwer to my Lord Stairs's *Memorial.*

THE bare Inſpection of the preſent State of *Dunkirk*, would afford inconteſtable Proofs of the King's Exactneſs in the Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, if any one could really doubt of his Majeſty's earneſt Deſire to be as good as his Word. He has therefore ground to believe, ſince he has ſeen the Complaints contain'd in the Memorial which the Earl of *Stairs* has preſented to him, that the King of *Great Britain* is not exactly inform'd of the Truth; and ſo will repeat once more the Explanations he has already given, in Anſwer to the ſame Complaints; deſiring no leſs than that Prince, to contribute with all his Might, to the ſtrengthening of the Friendſhip and good Correſpondence, which he has a ſincere Inclination to maintain with him, and to keep up between *France* and *Great Britain*.

It is with Reaſon, that the Earl of *Stairs* lightly ſkips over the Delay uſed in the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; for he knows that it is to be attributed to *Great Britain* only, and that there had not been a Moment's Time loſt, either

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in demolishing the Fortifications, or in ruining the Harbour of that Town, if the *English* Officers and Commissaries had not themselves hinder'd the Work.

It would be a difficult Task to prove, that since it is finish'd, the going in and out of the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is as easy and common as the Earl of *Stairs* advances in his Memorial: And if he would inform himself, by means of some *Englishmen*, who, in all Likelihood, were deceived as to the present Condition of the Canal, they could assure him, that their Ships were cast away upon the Banks of Sand which have been gather'd there since the Moles of Timber were open'd.

If the Evidence of *Frenchmen* avails any thing, they will make it appear, that they are obliged to put into *Ostend*, because the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is now of no Use.

So that those Remains of Peers, much higher than the Strand, those Moles so well compacted together, that Heap of Stakes, Stones, Fascines, and Piles, the Enumeration whereof serves to adorn a Memorial, do not in Effect hinder the Sea, as it flows twice a Day, over those Works which are cut through in several Places, from lowering them more or less every Day, and filling such Parts of the Canal with Sand, as are not already fill'd.

In the Condition it is, all Communication with the Basin and Harbour would be useless, tho' it should yet be maintain'd; but it is broke off by a Dam of 110 Toises in Length; so that the Waters retain'd in the old Harbour without running off, may, by their Exhalations, occasion Distempers in the Town of *Dunkirk*; but it is impossible that they should be of the least Use.

It is just the same, in Respect to the Communication which the Earl of *Stairs* seems to apprehend between the Canal of *Bergues*, and the Harbour of *Dunkirk*. The Quantity of Water being multiply'd, would increase the Evil; and as it would have no Outlet, it would drown the Town; but this useless and dangerous Communication is not so easy neither, as the Memorial represents it; for it would not suffice to break thro' one Dam only, there being three, one after another, made on Purpose to cut off that Communication entirely.

There is Room to believe, therefore, that the King of *Great Britain* is as much at Ease in regard to that Article of the Memorial, as his Commissaries seemed to be about that of the Sluices; notwithstanding it makes a Part of the Complaints which the Earl of *Stairs* is commanded to prefer

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prefer to the King. Probably they will not talk a different Language in *England*, from what they did after having view'd both the Sluice of the Baſon, and thoſe of the Canals of *Bergues*, *La Moere*, *Furnes*, and their Timber-Work. They own'd that neither Labour nor Expence had been ſpared, abſolutely to deſtroy them.

As to the pretended Works of Fortification, mention'd in the Memorial to be yet ſubſiſting, no body will call by that Name the Remains of an old Wall, againſt which ſeveral Houſes of the Town are built; and was ſo far from being look'd upon as a Fortification, that the King left it ſtanding when he built the Citadel, from which this Wall was but 50 Toiſes diſtant.

Neither were the Gates of a Town or Citadel, ever compriz'd under the Name of a Fortification: Nor the Vaults which gave Paſſage to the Canals, and whoſe only Uſe for the future will be, to ſerve as Bridges of Communication between one Part of the Town and another.

If a few Redoubts at *Machiconlis* do yet remain within the Extent of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; the King of *Great Britain* may aſſure himſelf, they ſhall be immediately razed.

He is not exactly inform'd of the true State of the new Canal, if he thinks it has a Communication with the Town of *Dunkirk*. The Waters of the three Canals of *Bergues*, *Furnes*, and *La Moere*, which formerly uſed to diſcharge themſelves by the Way of *Dunkirk*, do now fall into the Canal of *Bourbourg*, which is without that Town, and from thence they are carry'd into the new Canal, to run into the Sea.

This Work, which is one of the principal Subjects of Complaint contain'd in the Earl of *Stairs* Memorial, was not altogether voluntary on the King's Part; the Charge thereof is exceeding great, and his Majeſty would not have been at it, had it been poſſible for him to obtain of the late Queen of *Great Britain*, the leaving one of the old Sluices, formerly made at the Expence of the Country, only to hinder its being overflow'd, before *Dunkirk* belonged to the King, and conſequently before his Majeſty ſet Men at Work upon the Harbour there.

That Princeſs was inflexible, and only propos'd, as the Earl of *Stairs* repeats it in his Memorial, the turning off of the Waters of the Country, either thro' *Graveling*, or thro' *Newport*.

Now, the Timber-Work of the Sluices at *Graveling* is 10 Foot higher than that of the Sluices at *Dunkirk*. To propoſe

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Propoſe ſuch an Expedient therefore, was to propoſe a Thing impoſſible.

The Expedient of letting out the Waters thro' *Newport*, ſubmitted the Safety of the Country to the Good Will of a Foreign Prince then at War with the King; and tho' it may be hop'd, that the Union and Intelligence which are happily reſtored between his Majeſty and the Emperor, will always ſubſiſt; he yet thought it prudent at that Time, not to make the Governors of that Place Maſters of his Subjects Deſtiny.

The States-General of the United Provinces were of the ſame Sentiments; for they refus'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to be Guarantees of the Liberty which the Governors of *Newport* ſhould give, for drawing off the Waters; being perſuaded that it did not ſuit with the Wiſdom of the Republick, to be anſwerable for the Conduct of the Officers of a Powerful Prince, independent of *Holland*.

Never did Sovereign engage, by a Treaty of Peace, to leave his Country expoſed to a certain Submerſion; neither was ſuch a Condition ever demanded.

The King, as Father of his People, was obliged therefore to provide for their Security; and if, in Spight of the Peace, it were poſſible for *Great Britain* to contemplate their Ruin with Indifference, ſuch Sentiments, which will never be look'd upon as thoſe of a friendly Nation, would not excuſe his Majeſty's employing all poſſible Methods to prevent the Deſolation, which the Waters (without an Outlet) would infallibly have caus'd, in the loweſt Part of the Country, which is croſſed by three running Streams, *viz.* the *Aa*, the *Colome*, and the *Lyſer*, and by a great many navigable Canals. The Example of the Country drown'd by *La Moere*, proves that the Danger is not imaginary; and that it would ſavour too ſtrongly of Imprudence, to judge and determine by a Year of Drowth, that Men need never fear Inundations.

Wherefore, the Knowledge of the Country, and the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Refuſal, obliged the King to open this Canal, the Undertaking of which, appeared to the *Engliſh* Commiſſaries as a Subject of Deriſion, rather than a Ground of juſt Complaint: For they ſaw the Neceſſity of drawing off the Waters from the Country, but could not think the Work would ſucceed.

Had it been his Majeſty's Intention to repair the Loſs of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, by opening the new Canal, he might have ſpared ſo many Inſtances made in vain, for the Preſervation of one of the old Sluices; for, by litterally

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litterally performing the Articles of the Peace of *Utrecht*, he promoted the Execution of the ſecret Deſign which is now laid to his Charge: But far from forming any ſuch, he ſaw, with deep Regret, the Neceſſity of an Expence which was abſolutely indiſpenſable for the Preſervation of the Country. He was obliged therefore to undergo it, and to allow the new Works all the Dimenſions neceſſary to make them uſeful and ſubſtantial.

The Earl of *Stairs* is not exactly inform'd of thoſe he mentions in his Memorial; but without entering into the Detail, it is owned, that the new Sluice is deeper than that at *Bergues*, becauſe it is in a lower Ground, and nearer to the Sea than the Sluices that are ruin'd: Alſo, that it is bigger, becauſe it is proportionable to the new Canal, made on Purpoſe to receive, and carry into the Sea, the Waters of four navigable Canals.

There is Room to hope, that the Peace between the King and the King of *Great Britain* will be ſo ſubſtantially confirm'd, that there will be no Occaſion to purſue the Advice the Earl of *Stairs* gives, for fortifying e'er it be long, the new Canal. Mean while his Majeſty declares, that he will not make any Work of Fortification there; and that, for the Publick Tranquility Sake, he impoſes upon himſelf a Law, which no Man can find in the Articles of the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

They do not preſcribe to the King the Neceſſity of ſuffering the Submerſion of his Country. They do not deprive his Majeſty of the natural Right which all Sovereigns have, of making what Works they think proper for the Preſervation of their Subjects.

The King engages to cauſe the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demoliſh'd, to fill up the Harbour of that Town, and to ruin its Sluices, with the expreſs Condition never to make it good. If theſe Conditions are perform'd, will any one preſume to ſay, his Majeſty has not ſatisfy'd his Engagements? A Treaty, whoſe Terms are clear, and Senſe evident, needs no Interpretation. In vain does one of the Parties declare, that he is not ſatisfy'd with the Execution: He has no Reaſon to complain, when that Execution is perfect; for his Judgment is not to decide the Signification of Terms not equivocal, but alike underſtood by all that read them.

It is in Terms thus clear, that the King is pleaſed to repeat once more the Declaration his Majeſty has already voluntarily, and for the Good of the Peace, made, that he will raiſe no Work or Fortification for the Security of the

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the Canal which he has been obliged to open, for hindering the Submersion of a considerable Extent of Country, for preventing the Ruin of his Subjects who inhabit it, and by no Means for keeping Fleets there, to terrify his Neighbours. He desires nothing more than to maintain with them the Peace that has been happily re-established; to contribute, according to his Desire, towards the flourishing of their Commerce; to unite *France* and *Great Britain* by the Bands of Correspondence, and the strictest Friendship; lastly, to dissipate the Umbrage capable of disturbing this perfect Intelligence, he persuades himself, that the King of *Great Britain*, shewing the same Sentiments to him, will employ all his Power and Authority to preserve an Union so necessary to the general Tranquility of *Europe*.

On the 9th of *March*, M. *Van Duivenvorde* and M. *Van Berfelen*, Embassadors extraordinary from their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, made their Publick Entry. They were receiv'd at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Tankerville*, and Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies, accompany'd by six Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber: From thence they were brought by Water, together with all their Train, in his Majesty's Barges to the Tower. At their Landing they were receiv'd by *Robert D'Oyly*, Esq; Deputy to the Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Absence of the Earl of *Northampton*, Constable of the said Tower; and the Guard being drawn out upon the Wharf, saluted their Excellencies as they pass'd by. The Royal Standard was display'd upon this Occasion; but their Excellencies dispens'd with the Firing of the Guns, lest much Mischief might have ensu'd to the Custom-House, and many other Houses near adjoining, extreamly shatter'd by the late dreadful Fire. From thence they proceeded to *Somerset-House* in the following Manner: The Earl of *Tankerville*'s Coach, thirty two of the Embassador's Footmen, walking two and two; eight Pages, and the Gentleman of the Horse mounted on Horseback; then came the King's Coach of State, in which were the Embassadors, the Earl of *Tankerville*, and the Master of the Ceremonies; this was follow'd by another of the King's Coaches, as was that by one of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in these came the six Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber; afterwards came five of their Excellencies Coaches drawn by eight Horses each, which were follow'd by a numerous Train of Coaches of

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the Nobility and Gentry, of ſix Horſes each. When they arriv'd at *Somerſet-Houſe*, the Place appointed by his Majeſty for their Entertainment, the Earl of *Tankerville* put them into Poſſeſſion of the Houſe, and took his Leave. Soon after came the Lord *Harborough*, with his Majeſty's Compliment of welcome to the Embaſſadors; as did the Lord *Finch*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs in waiting, and Mr. *Pulteney*, Vice-Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs; both ſent by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* upon the ſame Occaſion.

Their Excellencies were, according to Cuſtom, nobly entertain'd at his Majeſty's Coſt; and, on the 12th, were conducted to their publick Audience. The Earl of *Granſham* and Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, with ſix Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Privy Chamber, brought them from *Somerſet-Houſe* to St. *James's* in his Majeſty's Coach, follow'd by the Embaſſadors Coaches in the ſame Order as was obſerv'd at their Entry. Their Excellencies were receiv'd at the Palace Gate by Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knight-Marſhal; his Majeſty's Foot-Guards were drawn up in the Court, and the Officers ſaluted their Excellencies with Pike and Colours, and afterwards with their Hats as they paſs'd by, the Drums beating a March. They were receiv'd at the Door of the Guard Chamber by the Earl of *Uxbridge*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and conducted by him to the End of his Command. They were receiv'd at the Door of the Room of Audience by the Duke of St. *Albans*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, who were rang'd on each Side of the Room; and conducted by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold. And being come near the King, the Heer Van *Duvenvoirde* made the following Speech to his Majeſty:

S I R,

THE Joy we feel, in beholding your Majeſty ſeated on this Auguſt Throne, does ſo entirely poſſeſs our Minds, that we deſpair of being able, with ſuitable Dignity, to diſcharge the Commands our Lords and Maſters, the States General, have laid upon us.

Never was Joy more juſt or better grounded, than at a Time when the Proteſtant Religion was threaten'd with total Ruin; when theſe Kingdoms were in Danger of being invaded; and our Republick had Reaſon to fear the greateſt Calamities: At a Time when arbitrary Power and Popery expected to bring all *Europe* under their Yoke;

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when Superſtition and Perſecution, their inſeparable Companions, arm'd with Fire and Sword, ſeem'd ready to deſtroy all.

In this Time of Fear and Diſtreſs, Heaven, by the wonderful Interpoſition of its Omnipotence, plac'd the Scepter in the Hands of your Majeſty, to calm their Apprehenſions, to protect his Church, to preſerve Nations, and to aſſert their Liberties and Laws.

May everlaſting Praiſes be return'd to the Almighty for it.

SIR,

Their High Mightineſſes had the Honour of perſonally expreſſing to your Majeſty, how deeply ſenſible they are of this happy Event.

They have deſir'd your Majeſty's Friendſhip and Affection, as the firmeſt Support of their State.

They have aſſur'd you, that they will do their utmoſt to preſerve this precious Friendſhip, and that they have nothing more at Heart, than to live in perfect Harmony with your Majeſty; and, on all Occaſions, to demonſtrate an inviolable Attachment to your Majeſty's Intereſts.

They have teſtify'd their Deſire to renew the moſt ſtrict Alliances, and to contribute, as far as in them lies, to improve that hearty Union ſo neceſſary to the two Nations; being founded on Principles of Religion and Liberty.

They offer'd up in the Preſence of your Majeſty, and ſtill continue their Prayers to the Almighty, that the ſacred Ties of this Union, form'd Time out of Mind, and knit more cloſe during the Reigns of glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *William*, whoſe Memory will be ever bleſſed by all good Men, may become indiſſoluble during your Majeſty's Reign.

Theſe, Sir, are the ſincere and reſpectful Sentiments which their High Mightineſſes repeat this Day by our Mouths.

Happy are the Miniſters, who, like us, have Commands from their Maſters ſo agreeable to their own Inclinations: Freed from the Trouble of labouring for obſcure and equivocal Expreſſions, they only ſpeak the Dictates of their Hearts.

More happy ſtill in being able to declare thoſe Commands to a King valiant, prudent, wiſe, juſt, equitable, gracious, and merciful, who places his Grandeur in the Exerciſe of thoſe Royal and Chriſtian Virtues!

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May Heaven ſtretch beyond the common Limits, a Life adorn'd with ſuch admirable Qualities!

May Heaven pour down upon your Majeſty's Reign the choiceſt of his Bleſſings, and perpetuate the fame in your Royal Family, till Time ſhall be no more.

Permit us, great Sir, to beſeech your Majeſty, graciouſly to accept our Endeavours, to attain the End propos'd by our Sovereigns, to render ourſelves worthy of your Majeſty's Protection; and to perſwade your Majeſty of our moſt humble Reſpects and profound Veneration.

The Audience being over, their Excellencies were reconducted in the ſame Manner to their own Houſe by the Earl of *Grantham*, the Maſter of the Ceremonies, and the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

On *Monday* the 14th of *March*, their Excellencies were conducted by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, to an Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. They were receiv'd at the Door of his Guard Chamber by the Earl of *Hertford*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs in waiting, at the Door of the Room of Audience, his Royal Highneſs's Preſence Chamber, they were met and conducted by the Duke of *Argyle*, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs, to whom they addreſs'd themſelves in the following Speech.

SIR,

THE ardent Zeal for the Defence of the Proteſtant Church, and of the Liberties of *Europe*, which ſhines ſo bright in your Royal Highneſs upon all Occaſions; that Zeal which has made you ſo often expoſe your precious Life, and raiſes you ſo high above other Princes, gains you ſo great a Veneration amongſt all thoſe who love their Religion and their Country, that we think it needleſs to mention the other extraordinary Endowments which your Royal Highneſs is poſſeſs'd of in ſo eminent a Degree.

Our Lords and Maſters the States General of the *United Provinces*, have order'd us to teſtify to your Royal Highneſs, the high Eſteem they have of a Zeal ſo neceſſary.

From hence they have conceiv'd the ſtrongeſt Hopes, that your Royal Highneſs will not refuſe to ſupport them in their Endeavours, to compleat the Security of Religion and

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and Liberty, by the ſtricteſt Alliance, and by confirming the Union between theſe Kingdoms and their Dominions.

SIR,

Their High Mightineſſes remember with Pleaſure, the Aſſurances of Friendſhip which you were pleas'd to give them, when they had the Satisfaction to expreſs to you in Perſon the Reſpect and Eſteem which they have for your Royal Highneſs.

They earneſtly preſs for the Continuance of that Friendſhip, and aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that nothing ſhall be wanting on their Part to manifeſt the Sincerity of their Intentions, and their inviolable Attachment to your Intereſts.

By the happy Advancement of his Majeſty to the Crown, the black and terrible Clouds which hung over theſe Kingdoms, over our Republick, and over the whole Body of Proteſtants, are entirely diſpers'd; and the Deſigns of your Enemies, the Favourers of Popery and arbitrary Power, quite overturn'd.

What a Source of Fears and Terrors muſt it have been for thoſe who love Virtue, had the Duration of this Happineſs depended upon one Life only, and did we not ſee in your Royal Highneſs a worthy Succeſſor able to carry on the glorious Work begun by your Auguſt Father.

But that which crowns our Joy, and confirms us in the Poſſeſſion of ſo unexpected a Felicity, is the happy Offspring with which Heaven has been pleas'd to bleſs you; 'tis the Crown firmly eſtabliſh'd in your Royal Family, from which, if our Prayers may be heard, it ſhall never depart while the World endures.

Heaven grant, Sir, that you may be always the Object of its Bleſſings, and of the Peoples Love; that admiring your Royal Highneſs's conſummate Valour, moſt happy Genius, great Wiſdom, and exact Juſtice, they may every Day be more and more devoted to you.

May Heaven grant you a more long; and a more happy Life than any Prince has hitherto enjoy'd.

That a Life ſo precious, ſo uſeful, and ſo neceſſary for the publick Welfare, may be crown'd with Proſperity, Satisfaction and Glory.

This, Sir, is what we wiſh from the Bottom of our Hearts: Happy if perſwaded of our Eſteem and Veneration, your Royal Highneſs vouchſafe to grant us an

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Intereſt in your Protection, and in the Honour of your Favour.

The next Day, their Excellencies had an Audience of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, to whom they made the following Speech:

MADAM,

WE have the Honour to approach your Royal Highneſs with all the Reſpect due to your Rank; and at the ſame Time, with an entire Confidence, that you will be pleas'd to grant what we deſire in the Name of our Lords and Maſters the States General of the *United Provinces.*

Their High Mightineſſes intreat your Royal Highneſs to believe, that they have a high Eſteem and perfect Veneration for your illuſtrious Perſon and ſhining Virtues.

They pray that your Royal Highneſs would pleaſe to ſupport, with your powerful Influence, the Intereſt of their Republick; and to continue thoſe Marks of Favour, of which they have already had ſuch convincing Proofs, as they ſhall ever keep in Remembrance.

MADAM,

Our Confidence is founded upon that pious Zeal which has ſhone ſo bright in your Royal Highneſs for the Good of the Proteſtant Religion, and upon that earneſt Deſire which you have teſtify'd to ſee the Union confirm'd betwixt theſe happy Kingdoms and our Republick. An Union! which we dare venture to ſay, is the firmeſt Support of the Church, and of the Happineſs of both Nations.

'Tis with Orders, to ſet about a Work ſo neceſſary, to renew Alliances, and make the Ties of them indiſſoluble, that their High Mightineſſes have ſent us to this Court; and 'tis for the Accompliſhment of this great Deſign, that we implore the Protection of your Royal Highneſs.

In your moſt tender Years, your Royal Highneſs gave ſuch illuſtrious Proofs of an Heart entirely devoted to God; you deſpis'd, with ſo much Courage and Firmneſs, thoſe dazling Grandeurs which combated the Duties you ow'd to Conſcience, that there's nothing too great for the Proteſtant Religion to expect from ſo noble a Soul!

Beſides, your Royal Highneſs has given ſuch Proofs of a generous Friendſhip to our Republick, that we flatter ourſelves

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ourſelves, you will not deny our Maſters the Favour which they expect from you.

We ſhall take the Liberty, Madam, to have Recourſe to your Friendſhip, and, at the ſame Time, farther to admire thoſe wonderful Qualities, which, though your Birth and Rank be high, do ſtill raiſe you higher!

That Sublimity of Mind, that Prudence, that Spirit of Diſcernment, that Charity, that Sweetneſs, that Affability, and that unweary'd Diligence you make Uſe of in the Education of your Royal Offspring, with ſuch a happy Succeſs, as already makes all who ſee them, admire them, and gives us a joyful Proſpect, that one Day they will poſſeſs the Virtues of their illuſtrious Anceſtors!

May your Royal Highneſs be an Eye-witneſs of it.

May ſo accompliſh'd a Princeſs be long the Darling of Mankind!

And as God, who gave your Royal Highneſs Strength to refuſe the Temptations of the World, ſeems to have deſign'd you to be the Protectreſs of the Proteſtant Church; may he enable you to ſupport it, both by your Royal Influence, and by your Example.

May your Royal Highneſs be ſo happy as to fall upon Methods for a perfect Union betwixt all its Members, and by the Execution of that Deſign which hitherto has been too hard for the greateſt Genius, draw down upon you more and more the Bleſſings of Heaven.

Accept, Madam, with that Grace and Goodneſs which are ſo natural to you, our ardent and ſincere Vows, and vouchſafe to grant us the Liberty to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that we are entirely at your Devotion.

The ſame Day, their Excellencies had an Audience of the two young Princeſſes, Daughters to the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*.

We are led now, in Point of Time, to relate the Proceedings of the firſt Parliament of King *George*, from the Day of their Meeting on *March* 17, $17\frac{14}{15}$, to *January* 9, $17\frac{15}{16}$, where our *Hiſtorical Regiſter*, N° II, *Page* 139, begins that Account.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

On the 17th of *March*, the Parliament of *Great Britain* met at *Weſtminſter* according to the Writs of Summons.

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His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, in his R... was introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers by the Right... nourable the Lord Preſident of the Council, the ... Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſ... Houſhold, all in their Robes; being preceded by Sir *W... am Oldes*, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, *Clarenc...* King at Arms, (in the Abſence of *Garter* King at A... the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Duke of *Ar...* carrying on a Cuſhion his Royal Highneſs's Crown. ... Royal Highneſs's Patent being preſented to the L... Chancellor, was read, as was alſo his Writ of Summ... and then his Royal Highneſs was plac'd in the Chair ... the Right Hand of the Chair of State on the Thro... Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, having ... two young Princeſſes her Daughters with her, was pl... on the Right Hand of the Prince, in a Seat rais'd ... Steps equal with the Throne. His Majeſty entering ... his Royal Robes, and being ſeated on the Throne with ... uſual Solemnity, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black R... was ſent with a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, co... manding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers: T... Commons being come thither, his Majeſty's Pleaſure ... ſignify'd to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they ſho... return to their Houſe and chuſe their Speaker, and preſ... him to his Majeſty on the 21ſt. After his Majeſty ... retir'd out of the Houſe of Peers, his Royal Highneſs ... Prince of *Wales* took the Oath of Allegiance and Sup... macy, and made and ſubſcrib'd the Declaration, and a... took and ſubſcrib'd the Oath of Abjuration.

As ſoon as the Commons were return'd to their Hou... the Earl of *Hertford*, Son and Heir apparent to his Gr... the Duke of *Somerſet*, ſtood up, and ſaid, 'That acco... 'ing to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, they were immediate... 'to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; that, in ord... 'thereto, they ought, in the firſt Place, to conſider, th... 'ſcarce any Parliament ever met in a more critic... 'Juncture than this, when Matters of the higheſt I... 'portance were like to be laid before the Houſe: T... 'therefore they ought to fix their Choice upon a Perſ... 'of known Parts and Abilities; and that, in his Opi... 'on, none was every Way better qualify'd for ſo gre... 'an Office, than Mr. *Spencer Compton.*" His Lordſh... was ſeconded by the Lord *Finch*, eldeſt Son to the Earl o... *Nottingham*, who enlarg'd upon Mr. *Compton*'s Abilities... Upon which Mr. *Compton* ſtood up, and modeſtly excu'd... himſelf, ſaying, 'That the very Arguments urg'd by the...

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noble Member who did him the Honour to mention him firſt, *viz.* The Criticalneſs of the preſent Juncture, and the important Matters that were like to be laid before the Houſe, were ſtrong Reaſons for him to decline a Truſt, to which he was ſo unequal; adding, there were now in the Houſe ſeveral Members, who had already diſcharg'd it with general Satisfaction." But theſe Exceſſes were not admitted; and upon a general Cry for the Chair, Mr. *Compton* was carry'd to it by the two Lord's fore-mention'd, and choſen Speaker, *Nemine Contradicente.*

On the 21ſt of *March*, the King came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State and Solemnity; and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, preſented the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq; for their Speaker; whom his Majeſty approv'd: After this, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to declare from the Throne, 'That he had order'd the Lord Chancellor to declare the Cauſes of calling this Parliament, in his Majeſty's Name and Words:" And accordingly the Lord Chancellor read to both Houſes the following Speech, deliver'd into his Hands by his Majeſty:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THIS being the firſt Opportunity that I have had of meeting my People in Parliament, ſince it pleas'd Almighty God, of his good Providence, to call me to the Throne of my Anceſtors, I moſt gladly make uſe of it to thank my faithful and loving Subjects, for that Zeal and Firmneſs that hath been ſhewn in Defence of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt all the open and ſecret Practices that have been uſed to defeat it: And I ſhall never forget the Obligations I have to thoſe who have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves upon this Occaſion.

It were to be wiſh'd, that the unparallel'd Succeſſes of a War, which was ſo wiſely and chearfully ſupported by this Nation, in order to procure a good Peace, had been attended with a ſuitable Concluſion: But it is with Concern I muſt tell you, that ſome Conditions even of this Peace, eſſential to the Security and Trade of *Great Britain*, are not yet duly executed; and the Performance of the whole may be look'd upon as precarious, until we ſhall have form'd defenſive Alliances to guaranty the preſent Treaties.

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The Pretender, who still resides in *Lorrain*, threatens to disturb us, and boasts of the Assistance which he still expects here to repair his former Disappointments.

A great Part of our Trade is render'd impracticable; this, if not retriev'd, must destroy our Manufactures, and ruin our Navigation.

The publick Debts are very great, and surprizingly increas'd, even since the fatal Cessation of Arms. My first Care was to prevent a farther Increase of these Debts, by paying off forthwith a great Number of Ships which had been kept in Pay, when there was no Occasion for continuing such an Expence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely upon you for such Supplies as the present Circumstances of our Affairs require for this Year's Service, and for the Support of the publick Faith. The Estimates shall be laid before you, that you may consider of them; and what you shall judge necessary for your Safety, I shall think sufficient for mine.

I doubt not but you will concur with me in Opinion, that nothing can contribute more to the Support of the Credit of the Nation, than a strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements.

The Branches of the Revenue, formerly granted for the Support of the Civil Government, are so far incumber'd and alienated, that the Produce of the Funds which remain, and have been granted to me, will fall much short of what was at first design'd, for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And since it is my Happiness (as I am confident you think it yours) to see a Prince of *Wales*, who may, in due Time, succeed me on the Throne, and to see him blessed with many Children, the best and most valuable Pledges of our Care and Concern for your Prosperity; this must occasion an Expence to which the Nation has not of many Years been accustom'd; but such as surely no Man will grudge; and therefore I do not doubt but you will think of it with that Affection which I have Reason to hope from you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Eyes of all *Europe* are upon you, waiting the Issue of this first Session. Let no unhappy Divisions of Parties here at Home, divert you from pursuing the common Interest of your Country: Let no wicked Insinuations disquiet the Minds of my Subjects. The establish'd Constitution in Church and State shall be the Rule of my Government;

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vernment; the Happineſs, Eaſe, and Proſperity of my People, ſhall be the chief Care of my Life. Thoſe who aſſiſt me in carrying on theſe Meaſures, I ſhall always eſteem my beſt Friends; and I doubt not but that I ſhall be able, with your Aſſiſtance, to diſappoint the Deſigns of thoſe who would deprive me of that Bleſſing, which I moſt value, the Affection of my People.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*, the two young Princeſſes, and a great many Ladies, were admitted into the Houſe of Peers on this ſolemn Occaſion; and as ſoon as the King was retir'd, ſeveral Peers newly created, or advanc'd to higher Titles, were introduc'd into the Houſe of Lords: After which, that Houſe reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty. The next Day the Committee appointed to draw it up, reported the ſame to the Houſe as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to preſent to your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to your Houſes of Parliament, and to aſſure your Majeſty, that altho' we met together with Hearts deeply ſenſible of the Goodneſs of divine Providence to us, in bringing your Majeſty with Safety, and at ſo critical a Juncture, to the Throne of your Anceſtors; yet we could not but become ſtill more affected with that inеſtimable Bleſſing, when we heard ſo very affectionate Expreſſions from your Majeſty towards your People; ſo clear and full Aſſurances from a Prince of ſuch known Honour and Juſtice, that the eſtabliſh'd Conſtitution in Church and State ſhall be the Rule of your Government; and ſo juſt and tender a Concern for our not having obtain'd thoſe Advantages by the Peace, which would have been but a ſuitable Concluſion to ſo glorious and ſucceſsful a War; nor as yet a due Execution of ſome Conditions even of that Peace, eſſential to the Security and Trade of this Kingdom.

We are affected with Wonder, as well as with a juſt Reſentment, that a Pretender to your Majeſty's Crown ſhould yet be permitted to reſide ſo near your Dominions, eſpecially after his publick boaſting of an Aſſiſtance he expects here, and his avowing a Deſign to invade this your Majeſty's Kingdom.

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We are but too ſenſible, that our Trade is render'd impracticable in the moſt valuable Branches of it, and of the ill Effects that muſt have upon our Manufactures and Navigation; but your Majeſty may be aſſur'd, nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part, that may any Way conduce to the retrieving it.

Theſe, and other Difficulties, your Majeſty hath met with on your Acceſſion to the Crown, (and which we muſt obſerve, in Juſtice to your Wiſdom and Foreſight, would have been prevented, had your Opinion been follow'd) we muſt confeſs are very great and diſcouraging; however, we do not doubt, but that your Majeſty, aſſiſted by this Parliament, zealous for your Government, and the Safety and Honour of their Country, may be able to take ſuch farther Meaſures, as will ſecure what is due to us by Treaties, eaſe our Debts, preſerve the publick Credit, reſtore our Trade, extinguiſh the very Hopes of the Pretender, and recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in Foreign Parts; the Loſs of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general.

And theſe good Ends cannot fail of being obtain'd, by your Majeſty's purſuing with Steadineſs, as you have begun, the true Intereſt of this your obedient and affectionate People: And your Majeſty may, by God's Bleſſing, depend, that in Conjunction with ſo loyal a Parliament, you will be able to lay Foundations that can never be mov'd, not only of the Security and Glory, but even of the Eaſe and Tranquillity of your Government, and that of your Majeſty's Poſterity; for which we offer up our moſt ardent Prayers, that it may for ever continue to reign after your Majeſty on the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, and in the Hearts of a People truly happy, and fully ſenſible of their being ſo.

After the Reading of this Addreſs, there aroſe a great Debate in the Houſe, chiefly about theſe Expreſſions, *And recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in Foreign Parts; the Loſs of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general.* The Lord *Trevor*, the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Angleſey*, the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Biſhops of *London* and *Briſtol*, and ſome other Peers, excepted againſt that Clauſe, alledging, among other Things, 'That it 'was injurious to the late Queen's Memory, and even 'clashing

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clashing with that Part of his Majesty's Speech, which recommended to both Houses the avoiding the unhappy Divisions of Parties." The Lord *Bolinbroke* in particular made a long Speech, wherein he express'd the heartiest and deepest Concern for the Memory of the late Queen his most excellent Mistress, 'Which, he said, he would do all in his Power to vindicate: That he had the Honour to be one of her Servants, and if he had done any Thing amiss, he would be contented to be punish'd for it; but that he thought it very hard to be censur'd and condem'd without being heard. His Lordship took this Occasion to say a great deal in Praise of the King: 'That his Majesty had several Times express'd a great Respect and Tenderness for the late Queen's Memory; and was a Prince of so great Wisdom, Equity, and Justice, that he was sure his Majesty would not condemn any Man, without hearing what he had to say for himself; that so August an Assembly ought to imitate so great a Pattern." And upon these, and other Reasons, his Lordship mov'd, that the Words *recover, &c.* might be soften'd into those *of maintain the Reputation of this Kingdom*; and that the rest of the Paragraph might be left out. The Earl of *Wexford* also excepted against that Clause, amongst other Arguments, 'Because it would expose the Honour of the Nation abroad, which, he was sure, had suffer'd no Diminution during his Negociations." The Duke of *Shrewsbury* said, in particular, 'That the House of Peers ought, on all Occasions, to be most tender of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, from which they derive their own Honour and Lustre: That therefore, when the like Clause was inserted in an Address of the House of Commons to the late Queen, upon the Death of King *William*, he had express'd to several Members of that House his Dislike of it, because it reflected on the Memory of that Prince; and, for the said Reason, he was against the said Clause." These, and other Arguments urg'd on that Side, were answer'd by the Marquess of *Wharton*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Earl of *Ailesford*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, and some other Peers, who express'd all the Respect and Reverence for the late Queen's Memory, rightly distinguish'd between her and her Ministry; and maintain'd the Clause in Question, by Arguments drawn from the Mismanagements of the latter, hinted at in his Majesty's Speech. The Lord Chancellor, in particular, taking Notice of the Objections rais'd by the Lord *Bolingbroke*; among other Things,

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Things, ſaid, 'They did not condemn any parti
'Perſon, but only the Peace in general, becauſe they
'the ill Conſequences of it: That they who advis'd
'made ſuch a Peace, deſerv'd indeed to be cenſur'd;
'that the Words in the Addreſs being general, no pr
'Perſon was affected by them; and that the Alter
'of the Word *recover* into that of *maintain*, would ſig
'no more towards the *Juſtification* of the *Guilty*, than
'Word *recover* towards the *Condemnation* of the *Inno*
Upon the whole Matter, the Queſtion being put, wh
the Addreſs ſhould be recommitted or no, the Neg
carry'd it by a Majority of 66 Voices againſt 33.
next Day the Houſe of Lords in a Body preſented
Addreſs to the King, who return'd the following
gracious Anſwer:

My Lords,

I Thank you heartily for this Addreſs: Your Duty Loyalty to me can never be better expreſs'd, than by ing a juſt Concern for the Reputation and Intereſt of the tion, ſince I have no other Thought or View, but to promote Proſperity and Happineſs of my People.

Before the Lords waited on the King with their A dreſs, they adjourn'd themſelves to the *Monday* following then again to *Wedneſday* the 30th of *March*; and th again to the 1ſt of *April*.

Let's now attend the Proceedings of the Commons.

On the 21ſt of *March*, Mr. Speaker alone, and th the other Members, took the Oaths, and made and ſu ſcrib'd the Declaration, and took and ſubſcrib'd the Oa of Adjuration, according to the Laws made for thoſe Pu poſes; as did other Members the 22d, 23d, and followi Days. On the 23d, a *Bill for the more effectual preventi and puniſhing the ſtealing and unlawful killing of Cattle*, w read the firſt Time, and order'd a ſecond Reading: Af which, Mr. Speaker having reported to the Houſe Majeſty's Speech, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; made a Speech, which he ſet forth the great Happineſs of theſe Natio by his Majeſty's ſeaſonable Acceſſion to the Crown; through the Miſmanagements of the four laſt precedi Years; and concluded with a Motion for an Addreſs Thanks to the King, conformable to the ſeveral Heads his Majeſty's Speech. He was ſeconded by the Lord *H chinbroke*; and none but Sir *William Whitlocke* havi

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And any Objection against Mr. *Walpole*'s Motion, it was Resolv'd,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express our just Sense of the Divine Providence, in placing his Majesty on the Throne of his Ancestors: To return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; for his Assurances that the establish'd Constitution in Church and State shall be the Rule of his Government; and for his Goodness extended to those who distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal and Firmness for the Protestant Succession: To express our Concern, that any Conditions of the late Peace granted to the Security and Trade of *Great Britain*, are not yet duly executed: That such Alliances have not been form'd as are necessary to render the Peace durable; that our Manufactures and Navigation are in such Hazard, by the Difficulties brought upon our Commerce: And that the publick Debts are greatly encreas'd even since the Cessation of Arms: To declare our highest Resentment against the presumptuous Declaration of the Pretender, and the Encouragement he boasts to have receiv'd from hence; and to assure his Majesty, that we will demonstrate our just Sense of the great Blessings derived to these Nations in the Person of the Prince of *Wales*, and his Issue, by enabling his Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family: And that we will likewise grant such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of the Year, and for maintaining Parliamentary Credit; and will support his Majesty in such Alliances as he shall judge necessary to make for preserving the Peace of *Europe*.

This Vote being pass'd, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, of which Mr. *Walpole* was chosen Chairman: And then, according to Custom, the House appointed the *Five Grand Committees*, for *Religion*, *Grievances*, *Courts of Justice*, *Trade*, *Privileges* and *Elections*; pass'd several Resolutions about Elections; and made the usual Regulations relating to the sitting of the House.

March 24, Some Commissioners of the Customs attended, and presented to the House, according to former standing Orders, a Report of the Commissioners of the Customs, with several Accounts of prohibited *East-India* Goods. Then the House taking Notice, by the Book of Returns, that the Sheriff of the County of *Leicester* had not return'd any Knights of the Shire to serve in this Parliament for the said County, and that he had made a special Return

why

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why he had not return'd ſuch Knights; the ſaid ſpeci Return was read, by which he certify'd, *That he was ſaulted in the Execution of the Writ, and that the Election w prevented by Riots.* And the Houſe being inform'd, th there had been two Petitions left with the Clerk of t Houſe, (purſuant to a ſtanding Order of the Houſe) re lating to the Proceedings in the Execution of the Writ d rected for the Election of Knights of the Shire for the ſa County, *viz.* A Petition of *George Aſtby*, Eſq; and *Thom Byrd*, Eſq; and alſo a Petition of Sir *George Beaumont*, Ba *James Winſtanley*, *William Inge*, and *Samuel Bracebridg* Eſqs. on Behalf of themſelves, and ſeveral other Freeho ders of the County of *Leiceſter*: Theſe Petitions being rea it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker do iſſue his Warrant t the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new Writ, for th electing Knights of the Shire for the ſaid County of *Le ceſter*: 2. That the Matter of the ſaid Special Return b taken into conſideration upon Monday Fortnight; an 3dly, that Mr. *William Baresby*, Under-Sheriff of the Cou ty of *Leiceſter*, do attend this Houſe upon that Day. Aft this, the Houſe taking alſo Notice by the Book of Return that there was no Return made for the County of *Cumbe land*, order'd, that the Sheriff of that County do forth with attend this Houſe, to give an Account why ther was no Return of Members for the ſaid County. The Mr. *Walpole* reported from the Committee beforemention'd the Addreſs of Thanks to be preſented to his Majeſty, t follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, th Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled return your Majeſty their unfeigned Thanks for your mo gracious Speech from the Throne.

'Tis with inexpreſſible Joy that we approach your Ma jeſty, peaceably ſeated upon the Throne of your Royal An ceſtors; and being throughly ſenſible of the many open and ſecret Practices that have of late Years been uſed t defeat the Proteſtant Succeſſion, we cannot ſufficiently adore the Divine Providence, that ſo ſeaſonably inter poſed, and ſaved this Nation by your Majeſty's happy Ac ceſſion to the Crown.

Your faithful Commons receive with the higheſt Gra titude, your moſt gracious Aſſurances, that the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution in Church and State, ſhall be the Rule o your Government; and the Safety, Eaſe, and Proſperity o

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your People, the chief Care of your Life. We are sen-
of your Goodness expressed to those who have distin-
'd themselves by their Zeal and Firmness for the Pro-
nt Succession: And as we doubt not, but the Wisdom
Steadiness of your Government will unite the Hearts
all your faithful Subjects in Duty and Affection to your
ed Person, so we most humbly beg Leave to assure your
jesty, that we not only highly resent the wicked In-
ations used to disquiet the Minds of your Subjects, but
resolved, to the utmost of our Power, to suppress and
nguish that evil Disposition that is still at work to de-
ve your Majesty of the Affections of your People.

We are sensibly touch'd, not only with the Disappoint-
nt, but with the Reproach brought upon the Nation by
unsuitable Conclusion of a War, which was carry'd on
so vast an Expence, and was attended with such unpa-
ell'd Successes: But as that Dishonour cannot in Justice
imputed to the whole Nation, so we firmly hope and
ieve, that thro' your Majesty's great Wisdom, and the
ithful Endeavours of your Commons, the Reputation of
se your Kingdoms will in due Time be vindicated and
e'd.

We are under Astonishment to find, that any Conditions
the late Peace, essential to the Security and Trade of
Britain, should not be duly executed; and that Care
s not taken to form such Alliances, as might have ren-
er'd that Peace not precarious. And as no Care shall be
wanting in your loyal Commons to enquire into these
tal Miscarriages, so we entirely rely on your Majesty's
isdom, to enter into such Alliances as you shall judge
cessary to preserve the Peace of *Europe*; and we faith-
ly promise to enable your Majesty to make good all
h Engagements.

It is with just Resentment we observe, that the Preten-
still resides in *Lorrain*, and that he has the Presumption,
Declarations from thence, to stir up your Majesty's
jects to Rebellion: But that which raises the utmost
dignation of your Commons is, that it appears therein,
that his Hopes were built upon the Measures that had been
ken for some Time past in *Great Britain*. It shall be our
ainess to trace out those Measures whereon he placed his
Hopes, and to bring the Authors of them to condign Pu-
ishment.

Your Commons are under the deepest Concern, that a
reat Part of our Trade is render'd impracticable, which,
not retriev'd, must destroy our Manufactures, and ruin
our

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our Navigation: But tho' we are too ſenſible of thoſe
tal Conſequences, we are not yet without Hopes,
your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, by the Aſſiſtance of
Commons, may find Means to extricate your People
their preſent Difficulties.

The Bleſſings derived to theſe Nations from your M
ſty's auſpicious Reign, are not confined to the pre
Times; we have a Proſpect of future and laſting Ha
neſs entail'd upon your People by a long Succeſſion
your Royal Progeny. And as this is a Bleſſing wh
theſe Kingdoms have a long Time wanted, ſo they co
never hope to have ſeen it ſo well ſupply'd, as in the
ſion of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and
Iſſue. Your faithful Commons ſhall therefore think
their Duty to enable your Majeſty to ſupport the Digni
of the Crown, and to make an honourable Proviſion
the Royal Family.

The ſurpriſing Increaſe of the publick Debts, even
all Thoughts of carrying on the War were laid aſide,
not diſcourage us from granting ſuch Supplies as ſhall
neceſſary for the Service of this Year, and the Support
Publick Faith: And we do entirely concur with your
jeſty in Opinion that nothing can contribute more
wards preſerving the Credit of the Nation, than a ſtr
Obſervance of all Parliamentary Engagements, wh
we are firmly reſolv'd upon all Occaſions inviolably
maintain.

Upon the Reading of this Addreſs, there aroſe a war
Debate in the Houſe: Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Bromley*, Sir W
liam *Wyndham*, General *Roſs*, Mr. *Ceſar*, Mr. *Ward*, S
Robert *Raymond*, Sir *William Whitlocke*, Mr. *Hungerford*, a
ſome others, raiſed ſeveral Objections againſt divers
poſitions in the Addreſs; but were anſwer'd by Mr. *Rob*
Walpole, General *Stanhope*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and M
Pulteney. General *Roſs*, among the reſt, inſiſted muc
'That the condemning the Peace, and cenſuring the la
'Miniſtry, was a Reflection on the late Queen, who
'Act and Deed the Peace was; and that he was ſure th
'reflecting on the late Queen, could not be agreeable
'his preſent Majeſty.' He was anſwer'd by Mr. *Walpo*
and Mr. *Stanhope*, 'That nothing was farther from the
'Intentions, than to aſperſe the late Queen; that they
'rather deſigned to vindicate her Memory, by expoſing
'and puniſhing thoſe evil Counſellors, who deluded her
'into pernicious Meaſures; whereas, the oppoſite Party
'endeavoured

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ndeavoured to ſcreen and juſtify thoſe Counſellors, by
rowing on that good, pious, and well-meaning Prin-
ſs, all the Blame and Odium of their evil Counſels."
to what was alledg'd, that the cenſuring the late Mini-
rs, without hearing them, and condemning the Peace,
hout examining into Particulars, was unjuſt and un-
cedented, it was anſwer'd, 'That they muſt diſtinguiſh
etween cenſuring Miniſters, and condemning the Peace
general, and condemning particular Perſons. That
ey might, in Equity and Juſtice do the firſt, becauſe
e whole Nation is already ſenſible that their Honour
d true Intereſt were given up by the late Peace; that
due Time they would call them to an Account, who
ade and adviſed ſuch a Peace; but God forbid they
ould ever condemn any Perſon unheard." On this
aſion, Mr. *Stanhope* took Notice of a Report induſtri-
ly ſpread abroad, 'That the preſent Miniſters never
deſigned to call the late Managers to an Account, but
ly to cenſure them in general Terms: But he aſſur'd
e Houſe, that notwithſtanding all the Endeavours had
en uſed to prevent a Diſcovery of the late Miſma-
gements, by conveying away ſeveral Papers from the
cretaries Offices, yet the Government had ſufficient
idence left, to prove the late Miniſtry the moſt cor-
pt that ever ſate at the Helm: That thoſe Matters
ould ſoon be laid before the Houſe; and that it would
ppear, that a certain *Engliſh* General had acted in Con-
cert with, if not receiv'd Orders from, Marſhal *Villars*.
Sir William Wyndham endeavoured to prove, that the
e had been very beneficial to this Kingdom; and of-
d, to produce a Liſt of Goods, by which it appear'd,
the Cuſtoms had increas'd near 100,000*l. per Annum*.
he was immediately taken up by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*,
o readily own'd, Sir *William* might, indeed, produce
of vaſt Imports from *France*, but defy'd him to ſhew
our Exports thither, particularly of our Woollen Ma-
ctures, had encreas'd ſince the Peace. He added,
Imports being only our Conſumption, rather prove
Loſs than our Gain; and that the Nation gets only
Exports, which keep up our Manufactures, employ our
, and bring in Returns in Money; to which Sir *William*
ham made no Reply. Nor far'd it better with Sir
Whitlocke, who having ſuggeſted, that the Whigs
n'd to involve the Nation in a new War, and lay Six
ings in the Pound, was aſſur'd by Mr. *Walpole*, that
e in the preſent Miniſtry, were for a War, if the

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ſame could any Ways be avoided; and that he doubt not, but Two Shillings in the Pound would be ſufficie towards this Year's Service.

After theſe, and ſome other Speeches, a Motion bei made, and the Queſtion put, That the Addreſs of That be recommitted, it paſs'd in the Negative, by a Major of 244 Voices againſt 138; and then it was reſolv That the Houſe do agree with the Committee in the ſa Addreſs; and order'd, that the Members of the Hou who are of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Counc ſhould know his Majeſty's Pleaſure, when he would be a tended by the Houſe. The King having appointed t next Day, the Commons, with their Speaker, attend his Majeſty accordingly at St. *James*'s, with their A dreſs, to which his Majeſty return'd this moſt gracio Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for the many kind Aſſurances you have giv me in your dutiful and loyal Addreſs.

No endeavours ſhall be wanting on my Part, to promote yo true Intereſt, and endear my ſelf to all my People: And will depend on your Zeal and Affection, to defeat all evil D ſigns, that may tend to diſquiet the Minds of my People, a diſturb the Tranquility of my Government.

The Speaker having, on the 26th of *March*, reporte his Majeſty's Anſwer, it was reſolv'd, to preſent an hum ble addreſs to his Majeſty, to return the moſt humb Thanks of this Houſe, for his moſt gracious Anſwer t their Addreſs.

March 29, the Order of the Day being read, for takin into Conſideration his Majeſty's Speech to both Houſe the ſame was read again by Mr. Speaker, and a Motio being made for a Supply to be granted to his Majeſty, was reſolv'd, that the Houſe would on the 28th, reſolv it ſelf into a Grand Committee, to conſider of that Mo tion.

Upon Information ſome Members of the Houſe of Com mons had receiv'd, that vaſt Quantities of *French* Gold ha of late been imported, and brought into the Tower to b coin'd; and in order to find out the Perſons to whom th ſame had been remitted, which might give a Handle fo further Diſcoveries: A Motion was made, and it wa thereupon reſolv'd, 'That an Addreſs be preſented to hi 'Majeſty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the prope 'Officer

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Officers to lay before this House an Account of what Gold and Silver had been coin'd at his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of *London* from *Lady-Day* 1713 to *Lady-Day* 1715; and also an Account of what Gold and Silver remain'd in the *Tower* in order for Coinage at *Lady-Day* 1715: And also an Account of the several Denominations and Species, in which the said Gold and Silver were brought into the Tower." After this, the House proceeded to the Reading the Petitions left with the Clerk of the House, relating to controverted Elections, to the Number of about 112; of which 25 were read that Day, and the other the following Days; and most of them refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Privileges and Elections; and a few order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House.

On the 28th of *March*, the Commons being inform'd, that *John Richmond Webb*, Esq; desir'd the Opinion of the House, in relation to his taking his Place in the House, in respect to his being constituted Governour of the *Isle of Wight*, by Lettets Patents which pass'd the Great Seal since his Election, but issu'd pursuant to a Warrant granted before the Election; the said Warrant and Letters Patents were ordered to be laid before the House. Then the House resolv'd itself into a Committee of, the whole House upon the Supply, of which Committee Mr. *Farrer* was chosen Chairman; and having consider'd of the Motion made the Friday before, it was resolv'd, *That a Supply be granted to his Majesty.* This Resolution was the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House; after which, it was resolved to address his Majesty for several States, Accounts, and Estimates, *viz.*

1. An Account of the Deficiency of the Money granted in the Year 1714.

2. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1715, with the Half-pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines, and what may be further necessary for extraordinary Repairs of the Fleet.

3. An Account of the Extraordinaries for Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces for the Year 1714; and also of the growing Charges for the same, for the Year 1715.

4. An Estimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1715.

5. A State of the Debt of the Navy to *Christmas* last.

6. An Account of all the Ships in Sea-Pay, employ'd in 1714.

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7. A Liſt of the Regimental and Warrant Officers, that are to be in Half-Pay, for the Year 1715.

8. An Account of the ſeveral Officers in Half-Pay, for the laſt Year, that have been provided for, or are ſince dead.

9. An Account of the Capital and Annual Fund of the *South-Sea* Company, for the Year 1715. And,

10. An Account of what Ships have been paid off ſince the Ceſſation of Arms, by what Orders, when dated, and at what Times paid off. All which Papers the King order'd to be laid before the Houſe by the proper Officers.

The ſame Day, the Warrant and Patents conſtituting *John Richmond Webb*, Eſq; Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*, being laid before the Houſe, the ſame, and alſo ſeveral Sections of the Act of the Sixth Year of Q. *Anne*, Chap. 7. entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain *in the Proteſtant Line*, were read: After which, General *Webb* took his Place in the Houſe, the ſaid Act being judg'd not to affect his Caſe. That Evening, the Grand Committee of Privileges and Elections ſat the firſt Time, and choſe for their Chairman *Richard Hambden*, Eſq;

March 30, The Commons read moſt of the remaining Petitions about controverted Elections, proceeded to the reading of the reſt, on the laſt Day of this Month; and amongſt others, read two Petitions of *Edward Harley*, Eſq; commonly call'd Lord *Harley*, complaining of undue Elections and Returns for the Borough of *New Radnor*, and for the Borough of *Biſhops Caſtle* in the County of *Salop*.

March 31, The Commons reſolv'd, that ſeven ſeveral humble Addreſſes ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, by ſuch Members of the Houſe as were of the Privy-Council, That his Majeſty would direct that the ſeveral following Papers to be laid before the Houſe, *viz.*

1. All Powers, Inſtructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers, relating to the late Negotiations of Peace and Commerce, and to the Ceſſation of Arms.

2. The Proceedings relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

3. The Repreſentation from the *Ruſſia* Company, and the Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Country*.

4. The Repreſentations and Memorials from the Merchants trading to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*.

5. An Account of the Proceedings at the Courts of the *South-Sea* Company, relating to the *Aſſiento* and *South-Sea* Trade.

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6. The several Memorials of the Clothiers to the Commissioners of Trade, and what Directions the said Commissioners receiv'd relating to such Memorials.

7. The Representations and Memorials of the *Turky* Company, and of the *Italian* Merchants.

April 4. The House of Lords met according to their last Adjournment, and adjourn'd further to the 11th.

The same Day the Commons order'd, that Dr. *Aubrey* be desir'd to preach before this House upon the 29th of *May*. Then in a grand Committee on the Supply, came to the following Resolutions:

1. That Ten Thousand Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1715, beginning from the 1st Day of *January* 1714.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 4*l.* *per* Man *per* Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said Ten Thousand Men for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 538678*l.* 1*s.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good, for the Services of the Navy, the like Sum, which in the Year commencing from *Christmas* 1714, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, by quarterly Payments to the *South-Sea* Company, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that Behalf: Which Resolutions were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House.

The Day before several Estimates relating to the Office of Ordnance, and the Navy, were laid before the Commons pursuant to former Addresses; and it was resolved, to present other Addresses to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House,

1. An Estimate of the Half-Pay of the Officers and Chaplains who had serv'd well in the Trains of Artillery in *Flanders* and *Spain*, and on several Expeditions; with what Allowances they have on the Establishment in the Office of Ordnance, and what would be requir'd to compleat their Half-Pay.

2. That the respective Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for *England* and *Scotland*, do lay before this House an Account of all Woollen Manufactures, and of all Lead, Tin, and Fish that have been exported from *Great Britain*, in the several Years from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1714 respectively; and to what Places, and in what Ships exported; and also an Account of the gross and real Produce of the Customs for the same Time; and also an Account of the Produce of the Customs for Wine and

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Brandy for the same Time; and also an Account of all Woollen Manufactures exported from *England*, from *Christmas* 1697 to *Christmas* 1699.

3. That the Propositions of *France*, to exclude themselves from all Trade of their Subjects and Ships to the *Spanish West-Indies* with a Reservation of the *Assiento* Contract and licens'd Ships granted to *Great Britain*, be laid before this House.

4. That an Account of the Fishing Ships and Saicks employ'd at *Newfoundland* from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1714, and also a State of the Trade there for the same Time, with all Memorials and Representations relating thereto, and to the Cession of Cape *Breton* to *France*; and also a Representation of the Fishery and Trade of the Island of St. *Peters*, yielded on the Peace from *France* to *Great Britain*, be laid before this House.

5. All Representations and Memorials presented in the four last Years by the *Swedish* Minister residing here, relating to the Navigation and Trade of the *Baltick*; and also all Representations and Memorials presented by him, relating to fitting out Ships of War here for the Service of the Czar of *Muscovy*.

6. An Account of what Logwood, Fustick, Indigo, and other Materials or Drugs for dying, have been sent to *France* since the late Peace concluded at *Utrecht*.

7. An Account of the gross and neat Produce of the Excise and Customs in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, since the Union of the Kingdoms, and to what Uses the said Revenues have been apply'd.

April 2. Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* reported to the House, that their several Addresses of the 31st of *March*, and of Yesterday, having been presented to the King, his Majesty had been pleas'd to give Directions for the laying before this House the Accounts and Matters therein mention'd.

On the 4th of *April* the Commons in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, came to a Resolution, which was order'd to be reported the next Day. Then upon a Complaint made to the House, that Mr. *Charles Chambers*, Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, being serv'd with an Order of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for permitting Mr. *Shepheard* and Mr. *Jenyns*, or their Agents, to inspect the Records, Charters, and publick Books and Writings of the said Town, and having refus'd to obey the said Order it was resolv'd, that the said Mr. *Charles Chambers* be, for the said Contempt, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at

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at Arms attending this House. It was also resolv'd, upon another Complaint, that *Thomas Crosby*, Under-Sheriff of the County of *Cumberland*, having neglected to return the Writ for electing the Members of the said County by the 17th of *March* last, being the Day appointed for the Return thereof, was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House, and order'd, that he be, for the said Breach of Privilege, taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

April 5. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, that all Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers relating to the Negociations of Peace at the *Hague* in 1709, and the Preliminaries negociated at *Gertruydenberg*, together with the said Preliminaries, and the Ratification of them, be laid before this House: After which, Mr. *Farrer*, Chairman of the grand Committee of the Supply, reported the Resolution which they came to the Day before, and which the House agreed to, being as follows, *viz.* That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 2*s.* in the Pound, and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1715, upon all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Cess, according to the ninth Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolution.

This done, upon a Motion made, that the House would appoint a Day to take into Consideration his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th of *January* last for calling a new Parliament, the same was read accordingly. Sir *William Whitlock*, Member of Parliament for the University of *Oxford*, having made some Exceptions to the said Proclamation as unprecedented and unwarrantable, he was call'd upon by some Members of the Court Party to explain himself; upon which he made a Kind of Excuse for what he had said. The Thing would have been drop'd, had not Sir *William Wyndham* took up the Cudgels, and even carry'd the Matter further, by advancing, that the said Proclamation was not only unprecedented and unwarrantable, but even of dangerous Consequence to the very Being of Parliaments. The Courtiers could not but take Notice of so home a Reflection, and thereupon call'd upon Sir *William Wyndham* to justify his Charge; but Sir *William*, who rightly judg'd he could not descend to Par-

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ticulars without giving farther Offence, declin'd explain ing himſelf; tho' at the ſame Time, he reſolutely main tain'd his firſt Aſſertion, ſaying, 'That as he though 'ſome Expreſſions in the ſaid Proclamation of dangerou 'Conſequence, ſo he believ'd every Member was free t 'ſpeak his Thoughts.' He was anſwer'd, 'No doubt bu 'every Member has that Liberty, Freedom of Speec 'being one of the eſſential Privileges of that Houſe; bu 'that the Houſe has, at the ſame Time, both the Liberty 'and Power to cenſure and puniſh ſuch Members as tranſ 'greſs the Rules of Decency, treſpaſs upon the Reſpect 'due to the Crown, and ſo abuſe the Privilege of th 'Houſe within Doors, as to render it contemptible with 'out.' Sir *William* being again call'd upon to explain himſelf, and ſtill perſiſting in his Refuſal, ſome Member cry'd the *Tower*, the *Tower*; but *Robert Walpole*, Eſq warded off the Blow by Words to the following Purpoſe 'Mr. Speaker, I am not for gratifying the Deſire which 'the Member, who occaſions this great Debate, ſhews of 'being ſent to the *Tower*; 'twould make him too conſide- 'rable: But as he is a young Man of good Parts, who 'ſets up for a warm Champion of the late Miniſtry, and 'one who was in all their Secrets, I would have him be 'in the Houſe when we come to enquire into the Conduct 'of his Friends, both that he may have an Opportunity 'to defend them, and be a Witneſs of the Fairneſs with 'which we ſhall proceed againſt thoſe Gentlemen; and 'that it may not be ſaid, that we take any Advantage 'againſt them.' After ſeveral other Speeches, which prolong'd this Debate from One till half an Hour paſt Five in the Afternoon, a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, that the Houſe do now adjourn, which being carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 212 Voices againſt 134, a Motion was made, and the Queſtion propos'd, That Sir *William Wyndham* having reflected upon his Majeſty's Proclamation of the 15th of *January* laſt for calling a new Parliament, and having refus'd to juſtify his Charge, although often call'd upon ſo to do, is guilty of a great Indignity to his Majeſty, and of a Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe." This Motion occaſion'd a freſh Debate, that laſted till ſeven of the Clock; the Courtiers ſtill inſiſting, that Sir *William Wyndham* ſhould juſtify his Charge, and Sir *William* as obſtinately declining to do it, ſaying, *He was ready to undergo whatever a Majority might inflict upon him.* At laſt the Queſtion being

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t that Sir *William Wyndham* ſhould withdraw, the ſame as carry'd in the Affirmative by 208 Voices againſt 129, hereupon Sir *William* withdrew accordingly; and with im, to a Man, all the 129 Members who had been for e Negative. Their Antagoniſts being thus entire Maers of the Field, the Queſtion was put, and unanimouſly ſolv'd, That Sir *William Wyndham*, having reflected upon is Majeſty's Proclamation of the 15th of *January* laſt or calling a new Parliament, and having refus'd to uſtify his Charge, although often call'd upon ſo to do, is uilty of a great Indignity to his Majeſty, and of a reach of the Privilege of this Houſe: After which, it was order'd, That Sir *William Wyndham* be (for the ſaid Offence) reprimanded in his Place by Mr. Speaker: And that Sir *William Wyndham* do attend this Houſe in his Place to Morrow Morning. [The Proclamation is inſerted above, Page 89]

Sir *William Wyndham* attending the next Day in his Place, Mr. Speaker addreſs'd himſelf to him in this Manner.

Sir William Wyndham,

I *Am to acquaint you that the Houſe has come to this Reſolution, that you be reprimanded in your Place by me.*

You have preſum'd to reflect on his Majeſty's Proclamation, and made an unwarrantable Uſe of the Freedom of Speech granted by his Majeſty.

This Houſe has made their Moderation appear, and ſhewn their Lenity, by laying the mildeſt Cenſure your Offence was capable of; I am order'd to reprimand you, and do reprimand you accordingly.

To which Sir *William Wyndham* reply'd:

S I R,

I *Return you my Thanks for what you have done by the Duty of your Office, in ſo candid and ſo gentleman-like a Manner: As I am a Member of this Houſe, I very well know I muſt acquieſce in the Determination of this Houſe.*

But I am not conſcious of any Indignity to his Majeſty, or any Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe; and therefore I have no Thanks to give theſe Gentlemen, who, under Pretence of Lenity, have brought this Cenſure upon me.

On the 6th of *April*, Mr. *Farrer* preſented to the Houſe a *Bill for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in Great Britain*, which was receiv'd, read the

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firſt Time, and order'd to be read a ſecond Time. It was alſo order'd, That the Agent for Taxes do lay before the Houſe, an Account of what Money has been paid in for the firſt half Year of the Land Tax and Window Tax for the Year 1714, and what remains in Arrear of former Years, diſtinguiſh'd under proper Heads, *&c.* Then the Houſe having reſolv'd itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, and conſider'd of ſeveral Eſtimates, made ſome Progreſs in that Matter, and afterwards adjourn'd the further Conſideration of the Supply to the 8th.

April 7. After the ſecond Reading of the Land-Tax Bill, and committing the ſame to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, for an Account of the Deficiency at *Michaelmas* 1714, of the yearly Fund of 186670*l.* of the Claſſis Lottery of Two Millions in the Year 1711; as alſo for an Account of the Deficiency at *Michaelmas* 1714, of the yearly Fund of 168003*l.* for the Claſſis Lottery of 1800000*l.* in the Year 1712. Then the Clerk of the Crown attending, according to Order, with the Return for the Burghs of *Elgine*, *Bamf*, *Cullen*, *Kintore*, and *Inverurie*, the ſame was read; and the Minutes of the *Sederunt*, taken at *Kintore* the 16th Day of *February* laſt, at the electing a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Burghs, having been left with the Clerk, and afterwards read, the Queſtion was put, whether the Honourable *James Murray*, Eſq; was duly return'd a Burgeſs for the ſaid Burghs, which being carry'd in the Negative, it was reſolv'd, that *John Campbell* of *Mamore*, Eſq; ought to have been return'd a Burgeſs for the ſaid Diſtrict of Burghs. Then it was order'd, that the Clerk of the Crown ſhould amend with the ſaid Return, which he did immediately; and that the Honourable *James Murray*, Eſq; have Liberty to petition the Houſe within fourteen Days next, if he thought fit, in Relation to the Election for the ſaid Diſtrict of Burghs.

On the 8th of *April*, the Commons, in a grand Committee on the Supply, reſolv'd,

1*ſt*, That there be allow'd 9956 Men (Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers included) for Guards and Garriſons in *Great Britain*, *Jerſey*, and *Guernſey*, and for his Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, for the Year 1715, over and above the twelve Companies of Invalids, and three Independent Companies in *North Britain*.

2*dly*, That

2*dly*, That there be granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 425900*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for maintaining Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, the Forces in *America*, and the twelve Companies of Invalids, and three independent Companies in *North Britain*, for the Year 1715.

3*dly*, The Sum of 57759*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in *Minorca* for the Year 1715.

4*thly*, 37192*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1715.

And 5*thly*, 35912*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* for maintaining the three Regiments in *Flanders* for the Year 1715.

Which Resolutions were the next Day (*April* 9.) reported, and agreed to by the House. The same Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Bulteney*, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.* After this, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to his Majesty for that Purpose, all the Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers relating to the late Negociation of Peace and Commerce, and to the Cessation of Arms, which he deliver'd in at the Table in twelve Volumes, bound up and number'd, and three other small Books. He took this Occasion to tell the House, 'That 'nothing had been omitted, that might either answer 'the Desire they had express'd of being throughly in-'form'd of what had pass'd in those important Negocia-'tions, or to satisfy the whole World, that the present Mi-'nistry acted with the utmost Fairness and Candour, and 'design'd to take no Manner of Advantage over the late 'Managers in the intended Enquiries: That, indeed, the 'Papers now laid before the House were only Copies, but 'that the Originals would be produc'd if Occasion re-'quir'd: Concluding, That those Papers being too many, 'and too Voluminous to be perus'd and examin'd by all 'the Members of the House, he thought it more conve-'nient, and therefore mov'd, that the said Books and 'Papers be refer'd to a select Committee of twenty Per-'sons, who should digest the Substance of them under 'proper Heads, and report the same, with their Observa-'tions thereupon to the House. Mr. *Ward*, a Lawyer, said, 'Nothing could be fairer. That for his own Part, 'tho' his Principle was that *Kings can do no Wrong*, yet he

'was

'was of Opinion, that Miniſters are accountable for their 'Male-Adminiſtration.

The Earl of *Oxford* who had been out of Town for ſome Days, being come to Town the Night before, his Brother, Mr. Auditor (*Edward*) *Harley*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, took that Opportunity to ſay, 'That 'twas eaſy 'to ſee that one of his neareſt Relations was principally 'aim'd at, in the intended Inquiries; but he might aſſure 'the Houſe, that the ſaid Perſon, notwithſtanding the 'various Reports had been ſpread concerning him, would 'neither fly his Country, nor conceal himſelf, but be 'forth-coming whenever he ſhould be call'd upon to ju'ſtify his Conduct. That he hop'd he would be able, up'on the ſevereſt Trial, to make his Innocence appear to 'all the World; but if he ſhould be ſo unhappy as to 'have been guilty of the Crimes that were laid to his 'Charge, he would think all his Blood too ſmall a Sacri'fice to attone for them." No body oppos'd Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*'s Motion: Mr. *Hungerford* only excepted againſt the Number of Twenty, and moved that One more might be added; which being readily agreed to, it was reſolv'd,

1. That the Books and Papers before-mention'd be referr'd to a Committee.

2. That the ſaid Committee be a *Committee of Secrecy*.

3. That the Number of the ſaid Committee be One and Twenty.

4. That the ſaid Committee be choſen by Way of Balloting.

5. That the Members of the Houſe, ſhould on the Monday following, at Twelve of the Clock, prepare Liſts to be put into Glaſſes of One and Twenty Perſons Names to be the ſaid Committee; and order'd, that the ſaid Books do remain with the Clerk of this Houſe, ſeal'd as they were then, until the ſaid Committee were choſen.

On the 11th of *April*, the Members in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and *Court of Requeſts*, having been ſummon'd by the Serjeant at Arms to attend the Service of the Houſe, the Clerk and Clerk-Aſſiſtant went on each Side the Houſe with Glaſſes, to receive from the Members the Liſts of Perſons Names to be the Committee of Secrecy; and the ſame being receiv'd, and brought up to the Table, a Committee was appointed, and order'd to withdraw immediately into the Speaker's Chamber; and that they ſhould report to the Houſe, upon which One and Twenty Perſons the Majority fell. Two Days after, *April* 13, Mr. *Bladen* reported from that Committee, that the Majority had

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had fallen upon the One and Twenty Persons following, viz.

Sir *Richard Onslow*, Bart.	*Algernoon* Earl of *Hertford*.
Robert Walpole, Esq;	*Edward Wortley Montagne*.
Spencer Cowper, Esq;	Sir *Edward Dalrimple*, Bart.
James Stanhope, Esq;	*George Bailie*, Esq;
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;	Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Kt.
William Pultney, Esq;	*Thomas Earl*, Esq;
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;	*Richard Hampden*, Esq;
Daniel Lord *Finch*.	Sir *Robert Marsham*, Bart.
John Aislaby, Esq;	*Alexander Denton*, Esq;
Thomas Vernon, Esq; of *Worcestershire*.	*Thomas Pitt*, Sen. Esq; *Thomas* Lord *Coningsby*.

An Objection being made by some Members, to Sir *Joseph Jekyll*'s being one of the said Committee, he having not taken the Oaths at the Table; it was readily answer'd, that the same was not owing to any voluntary neglect, Sir *Joseph Jekyll* being employ'd in the Circuits, as Judge of the County Palatine of *Chester*. Whereupon it was resolv'd, That Sir *Joseph Jekyll* being a Member of this House, was capable of being chosen of the Committee of Secrecy, altho' he had not been sworn at the Table, and order'd, 'That the Books and Papers which were order'd to remain in the Custody of the Clerk, 'till this Committee 'was chosen, be deliver'd to the said Committee; and 'that they do examine the same, and report to the House 'what they found material in them; and that they, or 'any five of them, do meet this Afternoon, and sit *de die* '*in diem*; 2. That the said Committee have Power to send 'for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Accordingly, the Committee of Secrecy met that Evening, and chose *Robert Walpole*, Esq; for their Chairman; but that Gentleman being the very next Day taken ill, the Committee chose Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* to supply his Place of Chairman, and for Dispatch Sake, subdivided themselves into three Committees, to each of which a certain Number of Books and Papers were allotted.

April 11, The Mayor of *Cambridge* was, upon his Petition brought to the Bar of the House of Commons, where, on his Knees, he receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees. The same Day, Mr. *Baresby*, the Under-Sheriff of the County of *Leicester*, attending (according to the Order of the 24th Day of *March* last) he was brought in to the Bar, and the Return made by him for the said County being read, he

was

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was heard, and afterwards produced ſeveral Witneſſes who were examin'd on his Behalf, and alſo ſeveral Witneſſes were examin'd againſt him. The ſaid *William Baresby* and the Witneſſes being withdrawn, it was reſolv'd 'That *William Baresby*, (Under-Sheriff for the County of *Leiceſter*) having neglected to return two Knights of the Shire to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid County by the Seventeenth Day of *March*, (being the Day of the meeting this preſent Parliament) is guilty of a great Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe:" And order'd that the ſaid *William Baresby* be, for the ſaid Offence, committed to the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe. The next Day, the Report touching the Election for the Borough of *New Windſor*, was put off 'till the 14th, when Mr. *Hampden* reported accordingly the Reſolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections which were agreed to as follows, *viz.* 'That *Chriſtopher Wren*, Eſq; and *Robert Gayer*, Eſq; were not duly elected Burgeſſes to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the Borough of *New Windſor* in the County of *Berks*. 'That Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, Bart. and *Samuel Travers*, Eſq; were duly elected Burgeſſes to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough." And order'd, that the Clerk of the Crown ſhould amend the Return for the Borough of *New Windſor*. The ſame Day, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* preſented to the Houſe Memorials and Papers of the Proceedings relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and an Account of the Proceedings at the Courts of the South Sea Company, relating to the *Aſſiento* and South Sea Trade; which were referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy. Then it was order'd, 1ſt, That the ſaid Committee of Secrecy have leave to ſit during the Adjournment of the Houſe. 2dly, That all Committees be reviv'd. 3dly, That the Houſe be call'd over that Day Fortnight. And 4thly, That ſuch Members as ſhould not then attend, be ſent for in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. After which, the Houſe adjourn'd till Monday the 25th, by reaſon of the *Eaſter* Holidays.

On the 25th of *April*, the Commons being met again, it was reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, That an Account of the Moneys iſſu'd for the Service of the Navy, out of the Funds granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1714, and to what Uſes apply'd, diſtinguiſh'd under the ſeveral Heads thereof; as alſo, an Account what South-Sea Stock had at any Time between *Chriſtmas* 1713, and *Chriſtmas* 1714, been in the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy,

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ıvy, and how that Stock had been disposd of, might laid before the House. Then Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary War, presented to the House a List of the Regimental ficers in Half-Pay, for the Year 1715; and also a List the Half-Pay Officers, dead, or provided for within e Year 1714. After which it was order'd, That the rand Committee on the Land-Tax Bill, have Power to ceive two Clauses, *viz.* One of Credit, the other for ansferring to the said Bill the Deficiency of the Loans nd Interest upon the Act of the last Parliament for grant- g an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land-Tax in *reat Britain* for the Service of the Year 1714. And hen, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Pro- ress was made in that Bill.

April 26, Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House Accounts f the Deficiencies of the respective Funds of the Classes otteries in the Years 1711, and 1712, at *Michaelmas* 1714. nd then the Order of the Day being read, for hearing he Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shaftesbury* n the County of *Dorset*, the Counsel were call'd in, and he Petition complaining of the said Election, was read. he Petitioners Council having insisted upon Partialities, nd indirect Practices, of the Mayor, examin'd several Wit- nesses relating thereunto, and afterwards examin'd several Witnesses, in order to disqualify several of the Voters for he sitting Members; and then the Council being directed o withdraw, the farther Hearing of the Merits of the said Election was put off till the 28th.

April 27, Upon a Petition of *Thomas Crosby*, Under- heriff of the County of *Cumberland*, in Custody of the ergeant at Arms, for neglecting to return the Writ for lecting the Members of the said County, expressing his orrow for the Censure so justly incurr'd; begging Pardon for his Fault, and praying to be releas'd from his Con- inement: It was order'd that the said *Thomas Crosby* be rought to the Bar of the House, on the 29th, in order to his being discharg'd out of Custody: Which was done ac- cordingly, after he had receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. peaker, and paid his Fees.

April 28, The Commons proceeded to the further hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shaftesbury*; and then adjourn'd the same to the last Day of this Month, when it was further adjourn'd. On the 28th also the Cause of the House was put off to that Day fortnight; and the next Day, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land-Tax Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto,

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thereunto, the Report of which, was put off to the 2
May.

On the laſt Day of *April*, the Commons reſolv'd to
ſent three Addreſſes to his Majeſty, that he would
pleaſed to direct, 1ſt, The Commiſſioners of the Navy
lay before the Houſe, 'An Account of the Number
'Men borne for the Years 1711, 1712, 1713, and 17
'and what the Wages of thoſe Men, after the Rate of
'Pound Ten Shillings *per* Man *per Menſem*, for thoſe Ye
'amount to; alſo, the Charge of Wear and Tear for
'aforeſaid Number of Men, according to the Proporti
'of One Pound Seven Shillings *per* Man *per Menſem*; a
'likewiſe an Account of the Charge of the Ordinary
'the Navy upon the ſeveral Heads thereof for the ſ
'four Years, and how much has been ſupply'd to t
'Navy in Money or Credit upon the aforeſaid Heads
'Wear and Tear, and Ordinary.

'2dly, To direct the proper Officers to lay before t
'Houſe an Account of the Charge of the Victualling
'the ſaid Number of Men, and the Charge of Ordnan
'for Sea-Service, for the Years 1711, 1712, 1713, a
'1714.

'And 3dly, An Account of the annual Charge of t
'four Men of War appointed for the Service of the Soutl
'Sea Company."

The ſame Day, the Serjeant at Arms being call'd upo
to give an Account what Perſons were ordered to be take
into his Cuſtody the laſt Parliament, and had abſconde
ſo as they could not be taken, or having ſurrender
themſelves, or been in Cuſtody, had not paid their ju
Fees; he acquainted the Houſe, That Mr. *William Walle*
who was, the firſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, order'
to be taken into Cuſtody for a Breach of Privilege by hi
committed againſt *Edward Vaughan*, Eſq; a Member o
this Houſe, did then abſcond, and could not be taken
and that the ſaid *William Waller* was, the laſt Seſſion o
Parliament, again order'd to be taken into Cuſtody, bu
then alſo abſconded, and could not be taken. The ſtand
ing Order of the Houſe of the forth of *April*, in the firſt
Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, was thereupon read, an
ordered, that the ſaid Mr. *William Waller* be taken into the
Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded in the further hearing the Merits
of the Election for the Borough of *Shaftesbury* in the
County of *Dorſet*, and the Counſel were called in: And
the Counſel for the ſitting Members examin'd ſeveral
Witneſſes,

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witneſſes, in order to juſtify ſeveral of the Voters for the ſitting Members, which the Petitioners Counſel had proceed Evidence againſt; and alſo to juſtify the Refuſal by the Mayor) of ſuch Perſons as the ſitting Members Counſel had inſiſted upon were refuſed, altho' qualify'd to vote. And the ſitting Members Counſel alſo examin'd ſeveral Witneſſes, in relation to Bribery by the Petitioners or their Agents. Then the Counſel for the ſitting Members inſiſted, that the Petitioners were not qualify'd to be elected according to the Act entitled, *An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons.* And they firſt inſiſted, that Mr. *Andrewes*, one of the Petitioners, was not qualify'd according to the ſaid Act. And the Counſel for the Petitioners admitted, that, according to the Particulars in the Qualification, deliver'd in to the Clerk of the Houſe by the ſaid Mr. *Andrewes*, (conſidering an Incumbrance thereupon) he is not ſo qualify'd, altho' he has much greater Eſtate elſewhere. After which, the ſitting Members Counſel inſiſted alſo, That Mr. *Benſon*, the other Petitioner, was not qualify'd according to the ſaid Act; and they produced a Copy of the Certificate of the Oath he had made at the Time of the Election, as it was return'd by the Mayor into the Court of *Chancery*. After which, the Particular of the ſaid Mr. *Benſon*'s Qualification, deliver'd in to the Clerk of the Houſe, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe of the 23d of *March* laſt, was read. And then the ſaid Certificate of the Mayor, as filed in the Court of *Chancery* was read; and the Act of the Ninth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, was read: Alſo, the ſitting Members Demand, left with the Clerk of the Houſe, for the Petitioners to give in their Qualifications (purſuant to the Reſolution of the Houſe upon the ſaid Act) was read. And afterwards the Counſel on both Sides were heard, whether the ſitting Members Counſel ſhould proceed on the ſaid Particular deliver'd in by the Clerk, or on the ſaid Certificate of the Mayor: And then the Counſel being withdrawn, it was reſolv'd,

'That *William Benſon*, Eſq; one of the Petitioners, complaining of an undue Election for the Borough of *Shaftesbury* in the County of *Dorſet*, having, at the Demand of the ſitting Members, deliver'd in a Particular of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in Order to make out his Qualification to be elected for the ſaid

' Borough, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe the
' of *March* laſt; the Counſel for the ſitting Members
' they have any Objections to the ſaid *William Benſ*
' Qualification) be directed to make their Objections
' the ſaid Particular, deliver'd in purſuance to the
' Order of the Houſe, ſo far only as the ſame relate
' the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the P
' of *Bromley* in the County of *Middleſex*; being the o
' Qualification the ſaid *William Benſon* gave in upon O
' at the ſaid Election, as appears by the Certificate of
' Mayor of the ſaid Borough." Then the Counſel
call'd in again, and Mr. Speaker acquainted them
the ſaid Reſolution. After which, the Counſel were
reſted to withdraw; and it was order'd, That the fu
Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough
Shaftesbury be adjourn'd to Tueſday the 3d of *May*.

On the 11th of *April*, the Houſe of Lords being
according to their laſt Adjournment, the Earl of *O*
went to the Parliament, qualify'd himſelf, and too
Seat in the Houſe; as did alſo the Lord *Delawar*, and
Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*; and then the Houſe was
ther adjourn'd (by reaſon of the *Eaſter* Holidays) 'till
26th of *April*. Being then met again, there came be
their Lordſhips a very remarkable Caſe, between Sir
Downing, Bart. and Mrs. *Mary Foreſter*, Maid of Hono
the late Queen, and to her Royal Highneſs the Princ
Wales, who, it ſeems, were marry'd in their Nonages
23 Years ſince, when that Gentleman was about 15, and
Lady about 12. Upon his Return from Travel, Sir
ſhew'd no Inclination to his Bride, who was at laſt pre
upon by her Relations to put up a Petition to the
ſetting forth a Perſonal ' Diſlike between her and Sir
' *Downing*, (which had prevented Cohabitation) and
' Deſire of being ſeparated, and at Liberty to marry a
Several of the Peers, particularly the Biſhops, gave
Judgment againſt a Divorce; but nothing more was
in that Matter, than appointing it another Hearin
the 2d of *May*.

On the 2d of *May*, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* preſente
the Houſe of Commons ſeveral Papers; as did alſo
Aiſlabie, ſeveral Accounts that had been call'd for by
dreſſes to his Majeſty.

May 3. Upon a Motion made by Mr. *Hampden*, the
tute of the 7th and 8th Years of the Reign of K. *Wil*
and Q. *Mary*, entitled, *An Act that the ſolemn Affirm*

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and *Declaration of the People call'd* Quakers, *ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form*, and alſo the Statute of the 13th and 14th of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for continuing the ſame; thoſe two Statutes were read accordingly; after which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to continue the ſaid Act of the 7th and 8th Years of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. Then upon another Motion made by Sir *David Dalrymple*, for reading the Act of the 10th Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for repealing Part of an Act paſs'd in the Parliament of* Scotland, *entitled, An Act for diſcharging the* Yule *Vacance*, the ſame was read accordingly; and order'd, that a Bill be brought in *for ſhortening the Time of the* Yule *Vacance, in that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* Scotland. After this, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That leave be given to bring in *a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Abuſes of Sheriffs and other returning Officers, in not returning the Writs of Summons in due Time, and for preventing Bribery and Corruptions in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*. Then the Houſe proceeded to the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shaftesbury*; and having heard Counſel, and examin'd Witneſſes, upon the ſeveral Queſtions that were put, it was reſolv'd, 'That *Edward Nicholas*, Eſq; and *Samuel Ruſh*, Eſq; ſitting Members, and *Henry Andrewes*, Eſq; one of the two Petitioners, were not duly elected, and that *William Benſon*, Eſq; the other Petitioner, was duly elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough of *Shaftesbury* in the County of *Dorſet*.

May 4, Upon the Report made by Mr. *Heyſham*, from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Buyers and Sellers in mixed or medley Broadcloths, was referr'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in *for making the Act of the 10th Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufacture of mixed or medley Broad-Cloth, &c. more effectual for the Benefit of Trade in general.*

May 5, Upon the Reading of a Petition of the Officers of Lieutenant-General *George Hamilton*'s late Regiment of Foot (Subjects of *Great Britain*) broke in the Service of the States-General of the United Provinces; praying, That (in Regard of the Petitioners long and faithful Services) their Caſe may be conſider'd, and that Proviſion may be made for their Relief: Mr. *Pulteney* (Secretary at War) acquainted the Houſe, That Application had been made to his Majeſty, and that his Majeſty had com-

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manded him to ſignify his Conſent to the Petitioners R
lief in ſuch Manner as the Houſe ſhould think fit: It w
reſolv'd, That an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſ
That he would be pleaſed to direct, that a Liſt of the O
ficers of Lieutenant-General *George Hamilton*'s late Reg
ment of Foot be laid before this Houſe. After this, upo
another Petition of the Proteſtant Officers of the Baro
de Borle's (Son to the Baron *de Walef*) late Regiment o
Dragoons, praying, That (in Regard of their long an
faithful Services) a Proviſion be made for Half-Pay f
them: Mr. *Pulteney* acquainted the Houſe, That his Maj
ſty had been likewiſe apply'd to on Behalf of thoſe Of
cers; and had commanded him to acquaint this Houſ
that his Majeſty conſented that the ſaid Officers might b
added to the Liſt of Officers in Half-Pay, if the Hou
thought fit: Whereupon it was reſolv'd, that an humbl
Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would b
pleaſed to direct, that a Liſt of the Proteſtant Officers o
the Baron *de Borle*'s late Regiment of Dragoons be laid be
fore this Houſe. Then it was *order'd*, that leave be give
to bring in a Bill for continuing the Impriſonment o
Robert Blackburne, and others, for their horrid Conſpira
to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty K. W
liam the Third; and that Mr. Attorney-General, and M
Sollicitor-General do prepare and bring in the ſame. T
Houſe taking into Conſideration, that Braſs Money w
of late grown very ſcarce, which was a great Hindran
to the ſmall Retail Trade, it was reſolv'd to addreſs h
Majeſty, 'That he would be pleaſed to direct the Lords
'the Treaſury to lay before this Houſe, an Account
'what Propoſals had been made to them, in Relation
'the Coinage of Farthings and Half-Pence, and what
'been done thereupon." Then the Houſe proceeded
the Hearing of the Merits of the Election for the Boro
of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorſet*, and adjourn'd it
the 5th; when, after a further Hearing, the ſame w
adjourn'd to the 10th of this Month.

May 6, The engroſſed *Bill for granting an Aid to
Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain *for
Service of the Year* 1715, was read the third Time, paſ
and ſent up to the Lords. The Houſe having, upon
hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough
Shafton, alias *Shaftesbury* in the County of *Dorſet*, adjudg
only one Burgeſs to be duly elected, Mr. Speaker was order
to iſſue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make o
a new Writ for electing another Burgeſs for the ſaid Borough

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May 7, The Commons resolv'd to present seven several Addresses to his Majesty, That he would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before them, 1st, An Account of the clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue which were settled for the Service of the Household and Family, and other Expences of his late Majesty King *William*, and of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and of his present Majesty, respectively, from *Christmas* 1699, to *Lady-day* last, and how any of the said Branches have been charg'd, alter'd, taken away, or encumber'd, by any Act or Acts of Parliament since that Time. 2dly, An Account of all the Civil List Expences for one Year, before her late Majesty's Death. 3dly, The several Establishments of the Household and Family, made during the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, King *James the Second*, King *William*, and Queen *Anne*. 4thly, An Account of the Pensions have been granted, and also what Warrants or Beneficial Grants have been directed to the Lords of the Treasury, since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne. 5thly, An Account of what Pensions were granted either in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, during the Reign of her late Majesty. 6thly, A State of her late Majesty's Revenue at the time of her Death, distinguishing the Money that was at that Time in the *Exchequer*, applicable to the Uses of the Civil Government, what paid into the *Exchequer* since, on that Account, and how it has been apply'd; what remains in Money or other Effects, to discharge the Debts of her Majesty's Civil Government, and what those Debts are. And 7thly, An Account of the Distribution of the Five Hundred Thousand Pounds granted by Parliament for the Payment of her late Majesty's Debts.

After this, upon a Motion that the first Section of the Act of the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of the late King *William*, entitled, *An Act for preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers, in making Returns of Members chosen to serve in Parliament*, might be read; the same was read accordingly; and order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in a *Bill for the more effectual preventing the Abuses of Sheriffs and other returning Officers, in not returning the Writs of Summons in due Time; and for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, that they do bring in a Clause or Clauses to repeal so much of the said Act as relates to the Sheriffs and other returning Officers, not making Returns of the Writs of Summons to Parliament in due Time.

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On the 9th of *May*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, upon the Supply, having conſider'd ſeveral Accounts that were order'd to be laid before them, reſolved to grant the ſeveral Sums, *viz.*

Firſt, 35,574*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for Half-Pay to the Sea-Officers, for the Year 1715.

Secondly, 197,896*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1715.

Thirdly, 237,277*l.* for the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, rebuilding of Ships, and other extraordinary Works; as alſo compleating the Furniture and Stores of the Ships in Repair, and to be repair'd in the Year 1715.

And *Fourthly*, 90,797*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1715.

Which Reſolutions were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the Houſe.

The ſame Day, Mr. *Lowndes* laid before the Commons an Account of the clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue ſettled for the Service of the Houſhould and Family, and other Expences of the late King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his preſent Majeſty, from *Chriſtmas* 1699, to *Lady-Day* 1715; a Paper ſhewing how the Civil Liſt Branches have been abridg'd; Liſt of Salaries, Annuities, and Penſions in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and other Papers; which were order'd to lie upon the Table. Then the Houſe proceeded to the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorſet*; and reſolv'd, That *John Strangways*, Eſq; ſitting Member was not, and on the contrary, That *Peter Walter*, Eſq; was duly elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

On the 11th of *May*, ſeveral Papers from the Treaſurer of the Chamber, were laid before the Commons: And the King being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons ſent for up, and attending, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1715, and to two Private Acts, *to empower the Barons of the Court of* Exchequer *in* Ireland, *to grant a Commiſſion to ſome of the Barons of the Court of* Exchequer *in* England, *to adminiſter the uſual Oaths to ſome Perſons therein mention'd.* The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, conſider'd further, in a Grand Committee, of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, and reſolv'd, 'That the Duties on Malt, Mum Cider, 'Sc. be further continu'd, from the 23th of *June* 1715, 'to

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to the 24th of *June* 1716." After which, they also 'consider'd further of the Supply, in a Grand Committee.

May 12, The Resolution for the Malt-Tax, was reported, and agreed, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The same Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the *Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of* Robert Blackburne, *and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty* King William *the Third*; and some Members having spoke in their Favour, a Petition was afterwards offer'd to the House, with a Paper entitled,

The most sad and deplorable CASE *of* Robert Blackburne, John Bernardi, Robert Cassills, Robert Meldrum, *and* James Chambers.

Humbly presented to the Parliament of Great Britain.

IN *March* and *April* 1696, we were committed to *Newgate*. The Crime mention'd in the Warrants was for High-Treason, in conspiring the Murder and Assassination of his late Majesty King *William*; but without any Proof, not so much as the Oath of one single Witness against any of us: Nor is it otherwise specify'd in the Warrants.

Upon our Commitment, no Person but our Gaoler and his Servants were permitted to speak with us: We were deny'd the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, debarr'd of all Comforts and Conveniencies, and under great Hardships as to the very Necessaries of Life; our Confinement being so strict, that even our Food and Linnen were search'd, to prevent the least Communication.

This rigorous Treatment we suffer'd for the Space of two Years, without the least Intermission or Relaxation, save that in *September* 1696, *Blackburne* was bail'd at the *Old Baily*; and in *Michaelmas* Term following, *Chambers* was brought up by *Habeas Corpus* to the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Westminster*, but remanded, because one of his Bail could not swear to the Value the Court requir'd. And *Bernardi*, *Cassils*, *Meldrum*, and *Chambers*, were once carry'd to the Sessions-House in the *Old-Baily*, (their Prayers being enter'd there by some Friends) but immediately sent back to their former close Confinement. And in *January* next following, *Blackburne* was by a Warrant from the Secretary of State recommitted to *Newgate*.

In the 7th and 8th of King *William*, and since, several Acts of Parliament have been made for continuing our

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Impriſonment from Time to Time, but all of them expir'd at the Demiſe of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*; and in the laſt of theſe Acts, *viz. Primo Annæ Reginæ*, it is expreſſed, That we ſhould be then ſet at large, unleſs ſome farther Proviſion were made for the Continuance of our Impriſonment.

In laſt *Michaelmas* Term, we (having enter'd our Prayer to be try'd purſuant to the Directions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act) were brought up the laſt Day of the Term by *Habeas Corpus*, and had our Bail in Readineſs, according to the Directions of the Court, but were remanded to Priſon. When we were brought up, the Court declared to us, That they had a diſcretionary Power to bail or diſcharge us, but would not do it till after another Seſſion of Parliament, although there then had been one Seſſion ſince the Demiſe of her late Majeſty, in which no Proviſion was thought fit to be made for continuing us in Priſon; but ſeveral other Laws were continu'd, there being Proviſion then made for all Laws that were expiring or lately expired.

When we entred our Prayers at the *Old-Baily*, it was objected to us, that we could have no Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, becauſe we had not claim'd it the firſt Seſſion after our Commitment: But how was it poſſible for Perſons under ſuch unhappy Circumſtances, and ſo ſtrict Confinement? If the reſtraining us from Pen, Ink, and Paper, and all our Friends, was illegal; ſurely no Advantage of that ought to have been taken againſt us. If legal, then it is a Juſtification for our not entering our Prayer in Time: For, *Lex non cogit ad impoſſibilia.* And if ſuch Confinement be good in Law, there is an End of the *Habeas Corpus* Act: For in Caſe the Committing Power does but direct the Priſoner to be kept without Pen, Ink, and Paper, and Acceſs of Friends; he muſt be under an utter Incapacity of entering his Prayer in Time; and conſequently, the whole Force of that Law, which is the great Barrier of the Liberties of *Engliſh* Subjects, may be entirely eluded.

We had no Opportunity of being heard againſt the ſeveral Acts that have been made againſt us; being without Liberty, Friends, Money, or Counſel. We ſcarcely knew that ſuch a Bill was brought in, before it was paſs'd; and now we are inform'd, that there is a new Bill againſt us in Parliament, entitled, *An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of* Robert Blackburne, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy*

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ſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty, King William *the Third.*

Of this Charge, we, and each of us, do ſolemnly declare our ſelves to be Not Guilty, and only deſire a fair and legal Opportunity to make our Innocence appear. We have already undergone a Confinement worſe than Death; and the not clearing our Innocence, is worſe than our Confinement; and all this, without any legal Evidence given, or ſo much as offer'd to be produced againſt us, either in Parliament, or elſewhere; nothing more than a bare groundleſs Preſumption of Guilt: This ſurely is without all Precedent; God Grant it may never hereafter be made one! Tho' now 'tis our Caſe alone, yet the Liberties of all *Engliſhmen* are highly concern'd in it.

The former Acts that were made againſt us, were temporary, and of a ſhort Duration, made upon a Suppoſition that ſome Proof would appear, that could have convicted us. But ſince none hath hitherto been found, ſince thoſe Acts were limited to a determined Time, the Intention of them could not be, to make our Impriſonment perpetual. Even thoſe very Acts do now ſeem to give us a Right of being reſtor'd to Liberty. And in this Bill, which is now depending againſt us, there is, as we are inform'd, a Clauſe which ſays, *That we ſhould now be diſcharged, unleſs farther Proviſion be made for our Confinement.*

Preſumptions of Law are always in Favour of Innocence. The Maxim of the Common Law is, *Quiſque eſſe innocens preſumitur, donec in contrarium probetur.* We, as Subjects of *England*, do humbly pray the Benefit of *Engliſh* Laws. We pray the Benefit of *Magna Charta*, wherein it is enacted, *Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel impriſonetur, nec ſuper eum ibimus, nec ſuper eum mittemus, niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum, vel per legem terræ. Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus juſtitiam vel rectum.* We humbly pray the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Common Law of *England*, the Law of God, and the Law of Nature, and the late moſt gracious Declaration of his preſent Majeſty, whereby he promiſes inviolably to defend and maintain the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of all his Subjects.

Robert Blackburne,
Robert Caſſills,
John Bernardi,
Robert Meldrum,
J. Chambers.

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Deut. i. 17. *Ye ſhall not reſpect Perſons in Judgment, but you ſhall hear the Small, as well as the Great.*

John vii. 50, 51. Nicodemus *ſaith unto them,* —— *Doth our Law judge any Man, before it hear him?*

A Motion being made that the ſaid Petition be brought up, ſeveral Members ſpoke in Behalf of the Petitioners: but the Majority of the Houſe were againſt them, and the Queſtion being put, was carry'd in the Negative. The ſame Day, the Commons reſolved to addreſs the King, that he would pleaſe to direct the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe, 1ſt, The Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold and Family for his Royal Highneſs Prince *Henry*, eldeſt Son of King *James the Firſt*, or any ſubſequent Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold and Family for any Prince of *Wales*: 2dly, An Account of the Incomes and Revenues of the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. Then the Call of the Houſe was adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

After this, the *Bill* in Favour of the People call'd *Quakers* was read the ſecond Time, and committed: Which done, there was preſented to the Houſe the following Petition, and Caſe of the *Quakers*, with Reſpect to many of their Friends in *South-Britain*, and their Friends in general in *North-Britain*, who conſcienciouſly ſcruple the taking of the preſent Affirmation.

OUR late gracious Sovereign King *William*, and the Parliament, being generouſly diſpos'd in Favour of Liberty of Conſcience, were pleas'd, in the Year 1696, to grant us a Solemn Affirmation inſtead of an Oath, for which we were very thankful to God and the Government; whereby many of us have been not only deliver'd and defended from Impriſonments, vexatious Suits, Loſs of Goods and Eſtates; but alſo have been enabled to ſerve our Country, and promote the Trade and Intereſt thereof; although, in the Courſe of our Sollicitation for Relief, it happen'd, that in the ſaid Parliament, the Affirmation was form'd in Words different from what we deſir'd; and many of our Friends ſcrupling to atteſt the ſacred Name of God therein, (notwithſtanding they ſincerely acknowledge his Omnipreſence, and all other his Divine Attributes) have, by Means thereof been depriv'd of its intended Benefit, and have been, and ſtill will be (if not reliev'd) liable to great Sufferings and Diſcouragements in their lawful Callings, and advantageous Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Wherefore

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Wherefore we, the People call'd *Quakers*, being very nſible of the good Diſpoſition of our preſent gracious ing and the Parliament, towards Liberty of Conſcience; id we having a tender Regard to our ſaid Friends, and ing deſirous that they may be render'd uſeful (when anted) to their Neighbours, as Witneſſes; as alſo, that ey may be the better qualify'd to contribute towards the ipport of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, as well as the rade of their Country; do humbly intreat the honoura- e Houſe of Commons, to make ſuch an Alteration in the reſent Bill before the Houſe, as that our Affirmation ay be in the following Terms, *viz. I A. B. do ſincerely eclare and Affirm*; which, on Enquiry, we find will be nerally eaſy to our Friends, and, with Submiſſion, con- ive will very well anſwer the Intent of Law and Ju- ice, ſince the Penalties here, in Caſe of Falſhood, will arry the ſame legal Security as they do in Perjury. An ndulgence of the Nature of what we here deſire, hath een granted to the *Meniſts* by the States of *Holland*, which ey have enjoy'd more than a Hundred Years.

A Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That this etition be referr'd to the Conſideration of the Committee whom the Bill beforemention'd was committed, it paſs'd the Negative.

On the 13th of *May*, Mr. *Lowndes* preſented to the louſe an Abſtract of the Produce of the Revenue of his oyal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, for the Year 1678: ut Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* reported, that upon their Ad- reſs of the Day before, his Majeſty had given Directions the ſeveral Officers to enquire after the Eſtabliſhment r his Royal Highneſs Prince *Henry*, eldeſt Son of King *ames the Firſt*, or any ſubſequent Eſtabliſhment for any rince of *Wales*; but that none other could be found but n old Book, entitled, *Anno Nono Regis* Jacobi, *A Book of iet, Wages*, &c. *of the Prince's Houſe*: Which was order'd lie on the Table. Then the Houſe reſolv'd itſelf into Grand Committee, to conſider further of the Supply; nd after ſome Time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſum'd he Chair, and Mr. *Farrer* reported from the ſaid Commit- e, that they found it neceſſary, that the ſeveral Accounts, nd other Papers, relating to the Matter of the Civil Liſt, hich had been preſented to the Houſe, ſhould be referr'd the ſaid Committee; which was order'd accordingly; nd then the Houſe reſolv'd itſelf again into the ſaid ommittee. After the Reading of ſome of the Papers

that

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that lay before them, the Courtiers offer'd the following Queſtion, *viz.* That it appears to this Committee, that the Sum of 700,000*l. per Annum* was ſettled upon his late Majeſty King *William*, during his Life, for the Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and other his neceſſary Occaſions; and at the Time of his Majeſty's Demiſe, (after the Deduction of 3700*l.* a Week, that was apply'd to publick Uſes) was the Produce of the Civil Liſt Revenues that were continu'd and ſettled upon her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, during her Life. Which Queſtion occaſion'd a warm and long Debate. They who propos'd it had two Things principally in their View; firſt, to vindicate the preſent Miniſtry from the Aſperſions caſt upon them, and induſtriouſly ſpread about, by the Emiſſaries of the late Managers, that the Whigs deſign'd to give the King a larger Revenue than his Majeſty's Predeceſſors had enjoy'd; and, in the ſecond Place, to make good the Branches of the Revenue aſſign'd for the Support of the Civil Liſt which had been alienated, or abridg'd, ſo that the whole neat Produce might amount to the Sum of 700,000*l. per Annum.*

The leading Men among the Tories, being ſenſible of the firſt, and pretending, at leaſt, to be ignorant of the Conſequence of this preliminary Queſtion, inſiſted a long while, 'That it was enſnaring: That what had been done by former Parliaments ought not to be a ſtanding Rule for the ſubſequent: That ſuppoſing the Parliament had given King *William* a Revenue of 700,000*l. per Annum* for the Civil Liſt, they ought to conſider, that he was to pay out of it 50,000*l. per Annum* to the late Queen, then Princeſs of *Denmark*; 15 or 20000*l. per Annum* for the late Duke of *Glouceſter*; and 40,000*l.* for the Dowry of the late King *James*'s Queen: That after the late Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, the Parliament taking Notice that the Produce of the Civil Liſt Revenues, exceeded what they had been given for, the Sum of 3700*l. per* Week, (that is 192400*l. per Annum*) was taken out of them, and apply'd to other Uſes; and withſtanding which Deduction, the late Queen had honourably maintain'd her Family, and ſupported the Dignity of the Crown: However, if the preſent Revenues of the Civil Liſt were not ſufficient, they were ready to conſent to an Addition." The Courtiers answer'd, 'That the Queſtion before them was founded upon Facts, which, if deny'd, they were ready to prove by the Records of the Houſe." But Sir *William Wyndham* ſtill

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ill urging that the Question was ensnaring, Mr. Secre-
y *Stanhope* answer'd, 'That he would be very plain
with them, and own, that as 'twas notorious, that
reat Endeavours had been used to alienate the Affection
of the People from the King and his Government by
alse Suggestions, that they design'd to plunge the Na-
ion into extraordinary Expences, they thought it high-
y necessary to clear his Majesty and his Ministers from
hat malicious Aspersion." To this the Lord *Guernsey*
ly'd, 'That the Disaffection of the People, if any,
id not proceed from his Majesty, but from the Hard-
ips his Ministers put on the Tory Party." To which
as smartly return'd, 'That as soon as 'twould be
ade known to the World, how the late Ministry had
id not only the Whigs, but the whole Nation, nothing
ore could be done against them, would then be thought
Hardship; but, however, that neither that noble
ember, nor any of his Family, had Reason to com-
lain of Hardships." After some other Speeches, which
long'd the Debate from Two till about Five in the Af-
noon, the Tories endeavour'd to drop the Question, by
ving that the Speaker resume the Chair; but the
estion being put upon this Question, the same was car-
d in the Negative by a Majority of 244 Voices against
: After which, the first Question was put, and carry'd in
Affirmative by about the same Majority. Then the
torious Party mov'd, That to enable his Majesty to sup-
rt the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honoura-
Provision for the Royal Family, there be granted to
Majesty, during his Life, (which God long preserve)
additional Revenue, which, together with the neat
oduce of the Civil List Branches, may make up the
ns yearly Sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds for
Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and
other his necessary Expences and Occasions." The
estion being put upon this Motion, the same occasion'd
other great Debate. Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Bromley*,
William Wyndham, Mr. *Cesar*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and
e other leading Members among the Tories, who, on
s Occasion, were strengthen'd and back'd by some emi-
nt Whigs, did not at first directly oppose the Question,
insinuated, 'That before they came to that Resolu-
ion, it should be proper that a Particular of the King's
xpences should be laid before the House." Mr. *Walpole*,
Stanhope, Mr. *Lechmere*, and some other Courtiers,
on this Occasion, were join'd by some of the oppo-
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ſite Party, having exploded that Propoſal as altogether in
conſiſtent with the King's Honour, to have all the priva
Expences of his Family and Houſhold look'd into, as
he had need of a Guardian. The Tories then mov'd, tha
the Sum of 600,000 *l. per Annum* be given to his Majeſty
and 100,000 *l. per Annum* ſettled on the Prince of *Wale*
The Courtiers perceiving that the Propoſal of giving th
Prince of *Wales* a ſeparate Revenue, was only a Deſign
divide the Royal Family, by leſſening the Dependence
the next Heir Apparent on his Majeſty, oppos'd it wi
great Warmth; and the Queſtion being put upon th
Motion, the ſame was carry'd in the Negative by a gr
Majority. The Tories having loſt theſe two Points, ſo
of that Party more openly oppos'd the main Queſtio
among the reſt, Sir *William Wyndham* ſaid, 'He had
'Honour to ſerve her Majeſty, and had the Opportuni
'to look both into her Revenue and Expences; and
'could aſſure the Houſe, that about 500,000 *l. per Annu*
'were ſufficient for the Support of her Family and Civ
'Liſt; tho' ſhe reſerv'd about 50,000 *l.* a Year for the
'King *James*'s Conſort." The Courtiers were glad of th
laſt Confeſſion; and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* deſir'd th
Committee to take Notice of what that Gentleman h
advanc'd, becauſe it would ſerve to confirm ſome Matte
which the Committee of Secrecy had found in the Pap
that were laid before them. A Whig Member, who,
this Time, ſpoke on the Tory Side, made ſome Reflection
on the preſent unthrifty Adminiſtration of his Majeſty'
Revenue; and, in particular, took Notice of the Salari
of the Judges being advanc'd; *Not*, ſaid he, *for Servic*
done, but expected. Upon the whole Matter, the Queſtio
being put upon the Motion before mention'd, (about Seve
a-Clock in the Evening) the ſame was carry'd in the Affi
mative without dividing. What's moſt remarkable in th
Day's Debate, is the Diviſion that appear'd among th
Whigs, which was by many aſcrib'd to the Counſels o
the late Earl of *Halifax*. Be that as it will, Mr. Speak
having reſum'd the Chair, the Report of the two Reſolu
tions before-mention'd was put off till the 16th of *May*,
when the ſame were read, and agreed to by the Houſe.

On the 14th, the Commons proceeded to the hearing
the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Hertford*,
in the County of that Name; which, after ſome Time
ſpent therein, was adjourn'd to the Tueſday, and then
again to the Thurſday following. On Monday the en-
groſs'd *Bill for the better regulating the Forces*, &c. was read
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the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords: And then Sir *David Dalrimple* presented to the House, a *Bill for shortening the Time of the* Yule *Vacance in* Scotland, which was receiv'd.

May 17. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, *for making Inclosures of some Part of the common Grounds in that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* England, *for endowing poor Rectories, Vicaridges, Curacies, and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Ministers.* After this, a Petition of *William Baresby*, Gent. was read, setting forth, That he having incurr'd the Displeasure of this House, for having neglected to return two Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for the County of *Leicester*, was committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms for such Offence the 11th of April last; and that he was heartily sorry for such his great Offence, and begg'd Pardon for the same: Upon which it was order'd, that the said *William Baresby* be brought to the Bar of this House the next Morning, in order to his being discharg'd out of Custody; but the same was put off till the 19th, when having receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees.

May 18. The Commons resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the several Bills and Accounts of Annuities, Pensions, and Bounties granted by her late Majesty, or his present Majesty; upon which there arose a warm Debate. The leading Men among the Tories, supported again by a great many Whigs, declaim'd against the Pensions given by the Crown to several Persons of Quality, (some of whom they nam'd) who had no Occasion for them; and a Motion was made, for an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would please to retrench all unnecessary Pensions, and grant no more any such for the future. Hereupon Mr. *Robert Walpole* shew'd, 'That they ought not to stint the King's Munificence, nor debar his Majesty from the Exercise of the most glorious Branch of his Royal Prerogative, which is to bestow his Favours on such as distinguish themselves in his Service.' He was seconded by Mr. *Hampden*, who, on the other Hand, observ'd, that all the Pensions about which so much Noise was made, did not amount to above 25000 *l.* a-year; and to wave the Motion made by the Tories, he mov'd, that the Chairman should leave the Chair; which, being put to the Vote, pass'd in the Affirmative, by 191 Voices against 188; so that the Whig Party carry'd it by three Voices only. The same Day,

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Day, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe, an Account of the groſs and neat Produce of the Duty upon Malt in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*; and on the 19th, they alſo reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, 1ſt, for an Account of all Ships that have paſs'd into any Parts beyond the Seas from any Ports of *England*, from *Chriſtmas* 1709 to *Chriſtmas* 1714, diſtinguiſhing the Number of Ships departed each Year reſpectively. 2dly, for an Account of the Number of Seamen employ'd in any *Engliſh* Merchant Ships from *Chriſtmas* 1709 to *Chriſtmas* 1714, diſtinguiſhing each Year reſpectively.

On the 20th of *May*, the third Reading of the engroſs'd Bill, for continuing the Impriſonment of the Conſpirators againſt the Life of the late King *William* III. was put off till the 24th; and, in the mean Time, the Commons reſolv'd, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officer to lay before this Houſe, an Account at what Time, and by what Warrant ——— *Counter* was releas'd, who was continu'd in Priſon during her late Majeſty's Pleaſure, by an Act of the firſt Year of her ſaid Majeſty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the continuing the Impriſonment of* ——— Counter, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty King* William *the Third.* The ſame Day, Mr. *Hampden* reported from the Committee of Elections, the Reſolutions of the ſaid Committee, touching the Election for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex*, which were read as follows, *viz.*

1. Reſolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Right of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex* is in ſuch Freemen only as do not receive Alms, and are entitled to Freedom by Birth, Marriage, or Servitude.

2. That ſuch Perſons who derive their Right to Freedom from Honorary Freemen of the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex*, have not a Right to vote in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

3. That Perſons claiming their Freedom by Purchaſe, and exerciſing Trades within the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Eſſex*, have not a Right to vote in the Election

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Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough.

4. That *John Comyns*, Serjeant at Law, having, at the late Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, wilfully refus'd to take the Oath of Qualification, as is directed by an Act of Parliament of the ninth Year of the late Queen, intitled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*) though duly requir'd so to do; and not having, at any Time before the meeting of this Parliament taken the said Oath, his Election is thereby void.

5. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that *Thomas Bramston*, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*.

6. That *Samuel Tuffnel*, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of *Malden*.

The said Resolutions being severally read a second time, and the Question being severally put upon the three first, that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolutions, it pass'd in the Negative; but the rest of the Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed into by the House.

On the 21st of *May*, the Commons resolv'd to present four Addresses to his Majesty,

1st, For an Account how the 3000*l.* given by the last Parliament to the Chaplains of the Fleet, unprovided for, had been distributed.

2dly, For an Account of what Quantities of Wool had been imported into this Kingdom from *Spain*, from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1714.

3dly, For an Account of what Quantities of Cochineal had been imported from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1714, and from thence to the 1st of *May* 1715, distinguishing the Places from whence the said Cochineal came, *&c.*

And 4*thly*, An Account of what Quantities of Wines have been imported from *France* or *Spain*, from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1714, together with the Account of the Duties of such *French* and *Spanish* Wines.

The same Day, after some Time spent in the farther hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Hertford*, the same was again adjourn'd to the 24th of *May*.

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The Honour of doing Juſtice to a Gentleman, who, on ſeveral Occaſions, had done ſignal Service to the *Engli* Nation, and who for many Years had ſuffer'd, chiefly by the Envy of ſome of his own Countrymen, the *Scot* ſeem'd reſerv'd to this Parliament. For on Monday, th 23d of *May*, Mr. *Broderick* reported from the Committee t whom the Petition of *William Paterſon*, Eſq; was referr'd the Matter as it appear'd to them, and the Reſolutions o the Committee thereupon; which he read in his Plac and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſam were read; and after reading of this Report, a Bill w order'd to be brought in, *For relieving* William Paterſo *Eſq; out of the Equivalent Money, for what is due to hi* The ſame Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee o the Supply, came to this Reſolution, *viz.* That to enab his Majeſty to ſupport the Dignity of the Crown, and p make an honourable Proviſion for the Royal Family, tha be granted to his Majeſty, during his Life, (which G long preſerve) an additional Revenue of One hundred an twenty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; which, togethe with the neat Produce of the Civil Liſt Branches, mu make up the clear yearly Sum of Seven Hundred Tho ſand Pounds for the Service of his Majeſty's Houſho and Family, and other his neceſſary Expences and Oc ſions. This Reſolution was the next Day reported, a agreed to by the Houſe: After which, a Bill was order to be brought in, *For ſhortening the Time for future pub Mournings*; and the *Bill for continuing the Impriſonment* Robert Blackburne, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy, aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late Sacred Majeſty King Willia the Third*, was read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords. Then the Houſe proceeded to the furth Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough *Hertford*; and after a long Examination and Debate, th laſted till nine in the Evening, it was reſolv'd, th *Charles Ceſar*, Eſq; and *Richard Gouſton*, Eſq; ſitti Members, were not duly elected, and, on the contra that Sir *Thomas Clerk*, Kt. and *John Boteler*, Eſq; Petiti ners, were duly elected for the ſaid Borough; as alſo reſolv'd, That *Joſeph Calton*, Mayor of the Borough *Hertford*, is guilty of acting in an illegal and arbitrar Manner in the late Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Pa liament for the Borough of *Hertford*, in Contempt of th *Act to prevent falſe and double Returns of Members to ſer in Parliament*, and in Breach of the Privilege of this Hou and order'd, that the ſaid *Joſeph Calton* be, for the ſai Breach

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Breach of Privilege, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Mr. *Cæsar* bore so impatiently his being thrown out, that he could not forbear reflecting on the Proceedings of this House of Commons, comparing them to those of the Parliament of 1641; but the House took no Notice of his Aspersion.

May 25. Several Papers that had been call'd for were laid before the Commons, who, upon the Reading of several Petitions, complaining of the exporting of Wooll and Yarn from *Ireland* to *France*, appointed a Committee to consider of the Laws in being for preventing the exporting of Woolll from *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; but rejected the Petition of the Shoemakers, Curriers, *&c.* of *Colchester*, praying that the Drawback of one Penny in the Pound, upon Leather exported, might be taken off.

On the 26th [illegible] *May*, the Quakers Bill was order'd to be engross'd; and after some other Business of less Importance, the House proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the City of *New Sarum*, which was adjourn'd to the last Day of this Month; and order'd, that the Call of the House be farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, being the 9th of *June*.

On the 27th, the Commons, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to a Resolution, *viz.* That towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Duties laid by an Act of the ninth Year of her said Majesty, entitled, *An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops*, be continu'd from the 1st Day of *June* to *Michaelmas* next, which was reported, and agreed to the Monday following. The same Day, the Commons being inform'd, that both the Petitioners and sitting Members for the City of *New Sarum*, were willing, that the farther Hearing the Merits of the Election for the said City at the Bar of the House be discharg'd, the same was order'd to be discharg'd accordingly. Then Mr. *Hampden*, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported their Resolutions touching the Election for the Town of *Cambridge*, *viz.*

1*st*, That the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of *Cambridge*, may hold a summon'd common Day-Court, and admit Freemen without six Aldermen of the said Town being then present.

2*dly*, That Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, Bart. is duly elected a Burgess for the said Town.

3*dly*, That *Thomas Sclater*, Esq; also is duly elected for the said Town.

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Upon a ſecond Reading of theſe three Reſolutions, the firſt and third were diſagreed to, the ſecond agreed to; and farther reſolv'd, that *Samuel Shepheard*, Jun. Eſq; was duly elected for the ſaid Town of *Cambridge*. After this, the Houſe adjourn'd till the Monday following, by Reaſon of the King's Birth-Day, which fell on the 28th.

On the 30th of *May*, after the Report of the Reſolution before mention'd, for continuing the Tax upon Hops, a Clauſe was order'd to be inſerted in the Malt-Bill for that Purpoſe, which was done accordingly the ſame Day, after Mr. *Farrer* had reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, the Amendments made to that Bill, which, with an Amendment to one of them, were agreed to; and ſo the Bill was order'd to be engroſs'd.

After this, Mr. *Chomley* and Sir *Richard Steele* were order'd to give the Thanks of the Houſe to the Reverend Dr. *Awbrey*, for the Sermon by him preach'd before the Houſe at St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, the Day before. Then, in a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, it was reſolv'd to grant his Majeſty the following ſeveral Sums.

1ſt, 2832 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Military Officers and Chaplains who have ſerv'd in the Train of Artillery in *Flanders* and *Spain*, and in ſeveral Expeditions, to compleat their Half-Pay for the Year 1715.

2dly, 33525 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Pay of ſeven Battalions, conſiſting of the Royal Regiment of Foot, and the Regiments of *Webb*, *Forfar*, *Hill*, *Orrery*, and *Sutton*, brought lately from *Flanders*, from the 29th of *September* 1714 (to which Time they were provided for by Parliament) until the 25th of *March* 1715, at which Time they were transferr'd to the Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*.

3dly, 8461 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Pay of the three Battalions of *Harriſon*, *North and Grey*, (now *Grove*) and *Stuart*, now in *Flanders*, from the 29th of *September* 1714, to the 25th of *December* following.

4thly, 8183 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Charge of Officers Servants of the Regiments in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, from the 25th of *June* 1713, to the 24th of *December* 1715, being one Year and an half.

5thly, 468 *l.* for Bounty-Money to diſbanded Men of ſeveral Regiments, which were reduc'd, in Order to be transferr'd to the Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*.

6thly, 26000 *l.* for Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, and Pay of the Out-Penſioners for the Year 1715; over

over and above the several Poundages and Day's Pay, applicable thereunto.

7*thly*, 53322*l.* for supplying the Deficiency of the Fund of the Classes Lottery in the Year 1711, for the Year ending at *Michaelmas*, 1714.

And 8*thly*, 52938*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for supplying the Deficiency of the Fund for the Classes Lottery, in the Year 1712, for the Year ending at *Michaelmas* 1714.

These Resolutions were, the next Day, (*May* 31) reported, and agreed to by the House; who afterwards proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Newcastle under Line*, in the County of *Stafford*, which was adjourn'd to the second Day of *June* next.

Having done with the Proceedings of the Commons, let us now attend those of the Lords during this Month: On Tuesday the 3d of *May*, their Lordships, according to Order, consider'd of the Petition of Mrs. *Mary Forester*, and after some Debates it was resolv'd, by a Majority only of two Voices, (*viz.* 50 against 48) that the said Petition be rejected. It was observ'd, that all the Bishops were against granting a Divorce; lest thereby they should shaken the sacred Bond of Matrimony.

Not many Days after, another Business of a very nice Nature came before the House of Peers. The eldest Son of the Lord *Digby* (an *Irish* Baron) being a Lunatick, and living, as was suggested, made several Attempts on his Father's Life, his Lordship petition'd the House of Peers for Leave to bring in a Bill to disinherit him. Their Lordships finding, upon strict Examination, that he was become weak in his Understanding, order'd a Bill to be brought in, *For appointing Persons to take Care of the Person and Estate of* John Digby, *Esq*; *eldest Son and Heir apparent of* William *Lord* Digby, *in the Kingdom of* Ireland; which was read the first Time on the 16th of *May*; but was not pass'd till the Beginning of *June*.

On the 30th of *May*, the House of Peers, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the *Bill for regulating the Land Forces*; and there arose a great Debate about a Clause for obliging the several Regiments to those Parts of his Majesty's Dominions for which they are allotted: As for Instance, the 12000 Men that are on the *Irish* Establishment, to *Ireland*; and so forth. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Lord *North and Grey*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, and some others, spoke for the said Clause; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, and some other Lords, shew'd

ſhew'd the fatal Conſequences it might be attended with, in Caſe of an Invaſion from abroad, or of an Inſurrection at home, by a Number of Enemies, Foreign or Domeſtick, ſuperior to the Number of Forces actually on the Spot, where either of them ſhould happen. The Whiggiſh Lords urg'd, 'That his Majeſty having truſted 'his Royal Perſon and Family entirely in the Hands of 'the Nation, and, at the Opening of this Seſſion, told 'the Parliament, *That what they ſhould judge neceſſary for 'their Safety, he ſhould think ſufficient for his own*; the leaſt 'they could do for his Majeſty, was to leave to his great 'Wiſdom and Diſcretion, the Diſpoſal of the few 'Troops that were kept on Foot.". Some Tory Lords mov'd, on the other Hand, that the foreign Officers might be excluded from that Number; but the Duke of *Marlborough* ſpoke in their Favour, and repreſented, 'That to 'exclude Officers, who, like the *French* Refugees, had, 'for above five and twenty Years, ſerv'd *England* with 'diſtingu ſh'd Zeal, and untainted Fidelity, would be a 'Piece of Injuſtice, unprecedented in the moſt barbarous 'Nations. After ſome other Speeches, *pro* and *con*, the Queſtion was put, whether the Clauſes before-mention'd ſhould be inſerted, and 'twas carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 81 Voices to 35. The next Day, the Lords read the Bill the 3d Time, which, with ſome Amendments, was approv'd, and order'd to be ſent down back to the Commons. The ſame Day alſo their Lordſhips, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill, touching the Lord *Digby*'s eldeſt Son.

June 1. The Lords ſent down to the Commons, the *Bill for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Maj'ſty's Service*, &c. and the Amendments made to the Bill by their Lordſhips being read, a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, that the farther Conſideration of the ſaid Amendments be adjourn'd, which was carry'd in the Negative; and then thoſe Amendments were ſeverally read a ſecond Time, and agreed to by the Houſe, Mr. *Shippen*, formerly one of the Commiſſioners of Publick Accompts, having, on this Occaſion, reflected on the preſent Adminiſtration, as if they deſign'd to ſet up a Standing Army, and inſinuated, as if, after all the great Clamour that had been rais'd, their Secret Committee would end in Smoke; he was ſmartly taken up by Mr. *Boſcawen*, Controller of his Majeſty's Houſhold, who ſaid, 'He 'could not forbear taking Notice of the Inſolence of a 'certain Set of Men, who having committed the blacke[ſt]

'Crimes

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'Crimes, had yet the Aſſurance to dare the Juſtice of the 'Nation; but that he hoped thoſe Crimes would not long 'remain unpuniſh'd: That the Committee of Secrecy 'were ready to make their Report; and had directed 'their Chairman to move the Houſe the very next Day, 'that a Day might be appointed for receiving the ſaid 'Report; and that, in the mean Time, he might ven-'ture to aſſure the Houſe, that they had found ſufficient 'Matter to impeach of High Treaſon ſeveral Lords and 'ſome Commoners." Mr. *Robert Walpole* ſaid to the ſame Purpoſe, 'That he wanted Words to expreſs the Villany 'of the laſt Frenchify'd Miniſtry;" and General *Stanhope* added, 'He wonder'd, that Men who were guilty of 'ſuch enormous Crimes, had ſtill the Audacioufneſs to 'appear in the publick Streets." The ſame Day, the Commons agreed to the Reſolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the Borough of *Weſtbury* in the County of *Wilts*, being in Subſtance, That the Honourable *Willoughby Bertie*, Eſq; and *Francis Anneſley*, Eſq; ſitting Members, were not duly elected; and, on the contrary, that *George* Lord *Carbery*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and *Charles Allanſon*, Eſq; Petitioners, were duly elected for the ſaid Borough of *Weſtbury*. After this, the Houſe alſo agreed with the Committee of Elections, in their Reſolutions touching the Election of the Borough of *Bramber* in the County of *Suſſex*, *viz.* That Sir *Thomas Styles*, Bart. ſitting Member, was not, and that *Edward Minſhull*, Eſq; Petitioner, was duly elected for the ſaid Borough of *Bramber*.

The ſame Day, there was a Debate in the Lords Houſe, about the *Bill for continuing the Impriſonment of the Conſpirators againſt the Life of the late King* William. A Petition having been offer'd to the Lords in their Behalf, the Lord *North and Grey* mov'd, that a Day might be appointed to conſider of it, and was ſeconded by the Lord *Trevor*. They were oppos'd by the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who ſaid, 'He wonder'd any Member of that Auguſt Aſſem-'bly would ſpeak in Favour of ſuch execrable Wretches, 'who deſign'd to have embru'd their Hands in the Blood 'of their Sovereign; and mov'd, on the contrary, that 'their Petition be rejected." After this, the Lord *Delawar* repreſented, 'That after the Death of King *William*, 'the Parliament had left to the Diſcretion of the late 'Queen, either the continuing in Priſon, or enlarging of 'theſe Criminals: That no Body doubted, her late Ma-'jeſty's being a Princeſs of great Clemency; but that, at

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‘ the ſame Time, ſhe had ſuch a Reſpect for the Memory ‘ of King *William*, ſuch a Regard to the Safety of crown'd ‘ He ds, and ſuch an Abhorrence for the Crimes with ‘ which theſe Priſoners ſtood charg'd, that ſhe did not ‘ think fit to r.leaſe them from their Confinement: That ‘ all theſe Reaſons and Conſiderations were now enforc'd, ‘ by the open Diſaffection which ſome People ſhew'd to ‘ his M.jeſty's Perſon and Government; and that they ‘ ought to be ſo tender of the Preſervation of ſo precious ‘ a Life as his Majeſty's, that, in his Opinion, it were ‘ neceſſ. y to make the Act in Queſtion abſolute, and not ‘ leave the Confinement of the Criminals to his Majeſty's ‘ Diſcretion, leſt his natural Clemency ſhould make him ‘ overlook his own Safety.” He concluded, with ſeconding the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*'s Motion for rejecting the Petition, which was carry'd without dividing.

June 2. Several Accounts and Papers that had been call'd for, were laid before the Houſe: After which, the Malt-Bill was read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords; as was alſo the Quakers Bill. Then *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; acquainted the Houſe from the Committee of Secrecy, ‘ That they had examin'd the Books and Papers ‘ referr'd to them, and had Matters of the greateſt Importance to lay before the Houſe; and that the Committee ‘ had directed him to move the Houſe, that a Day might ‘ be appointed for receiving their Report.” Upon which, after a ſmall Debate, it was order'd, that the ſaid Report be receiv'd upon that Day Sev'nnight; and that all the Members do attend the Service of this Houſe upon that Day Sev'nnight, upon Pain of incurring the higheſt Diſpleaſure of this Houſe. Then the Houſe proceeded to the farther Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Newcaſtle under Line*; and after having heard Counſel, and examin'd Witneſſes, on both Sides, reſolv'd, That *Rowland Cotton*, Eſq; and *Henry Vernon* of *Sudbury*, Eſq; ſitting Members, were not duly elected; and, on the contrary, that *Crew Offley*, Eſq; and Sir *Brian Broughton*, Bart. were duly elected Burgeſſes to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

On the 3d of *June*, after the Reading of ſeveral Petitions of ſeveral Merchants, and other Sufferers by the *late* dreadful Fire in *Thames-ſtreet*, which were referr'd to a Committee, the Commons read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, an ingroſs'd *Bill for ſhortening the Time of the* Yule *Vacance in that Part of* Great Britain call'd *Scotland*. The ſame Day, the King came to the Houſe

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House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to,

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1715, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer-*Bills and Lottery Tickets lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and for enlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lotteries, and for making forth new Orders in lieu of certain Lottery Orders obliterated or defective; and for continuing certain Duties on Hops, until the 1st Day of* August, *1715.*

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.

After the King was gone, the Lords adjourn'd to Thursday the 9th of *June*; and the Commons being return'd to their House, order'd, that the Committee of Secrecy have Leave to sit during the Adjournment of the House, who then adjourn'd till Wednesday the 8th of *June*, by Reason of the *Whitsuntide* Holidays.

June 8. The Commons met again, read a second Time, and committed the *Bill for appointing Persons to take Care of the Person and Estate of the Lord* Digby's *eldest Son*; and, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill in Favour of Mr. *Paterson*. After this, upon the Reading the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a grand Committee on the Supply, it was order'd, 1*st*, That the List of the Protestant Officers of Baron *de Ruvle*'s late Regiment of Dragoons. 2*dly*, The List of the Officers of Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*'s late Regiment of Foot; and, 3*dly*, The Abstract of what is due to several Foreign Troops for Pay and Extraordinaries to the Day of Separation, and also what is due to Foreign Princes for Subsidies to the same Time, be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee, into which the House resolv'd itself immediately. But notwithstanding what was alledg'd in Favour of the Officers of Baron *de Ruvle*'s late Regiment, the Committee did not think fit to admit them to Half-Pay.

June 9. A *Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After this, Mr. *Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, That he had a Report to present; (according to their Order) but that

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'he had the Commands of the Committee to make a 'Motion to the Houſe before he read the Report; that 'there are in the Report Matters of the higheſt Impor-'tance: That although the Committee had Power to ſend 'for Perſons, Papers, and Records, they did not think fit 'to make Uſe thereof, believing it to be neceſſary, in 'order to bring Offenders to Juſtice, that ſome Perſons 'ſhould be ſecur'd, before 'tis poſſible they ſhould know 'what they are to be examin'd to, and leſt they ſhould 'have Notice from what ſhould be read in the Report, to 'make their Eſcape: He was commanded by the Commit-'tee (according to former Precedents) to move, that a 'Warrant may be iſſu'd by Mr. Speaker, to apprehend 'certain Perſons who ſhall be nam'd to him by the Chair-'man of the ſaid Committee; and that no Members may 'be permitted to go out of the Houſe.

Hereupon it was order'd, 1*ſt*, That the Lobby be clear'd of all Strangers, and the Back-Doors of the Speaker's Chamber be lock'd up, and the Key brought and laid upon the Table; and that the Serjeant do ſtand at the Door of the Houſe, and ſuffer no Member to go forth.

2*dly*, That Mr. Speaker do iſſue his Warrant to the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, to take into his Cuſtody ſuch Perſons as ſhall be nam'd to Mr. Speaker by the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, in order to their being examin'd before the ſaid Committee.

Hereupon Mr. Speaker iſſu'd out his Warrants to the Serjeant Arms, to take into his Cuſtody ſeveral Perſons that were nam'd to him by Mr. *Walpole*, particularly Mr. *Matthew Prior*, and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, the firſt of whom was immediately apprehended, and the other ſome Hours after.

This done, Mr. *Walpole* acquainted the Houſe, 'That 'the Committee of Secrecy had perus'd the Books and 'Papers referr'd to them, and had agreed upon a Report, 'which they had commanded him to make: That it was 'contain'd in two Books, one of which was the Report, 'by Way of Appendix to it, and contain'd at large 'thoſe Letters and Papers which were referr'd to in the 'Report. And he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the ſame in at the Table, together with the Appendix, and the Books which were referr'd to the ſaid Committee. The Reading of the ſaid Report having laſted about five Hours, *viz.* from One till about Six in the Afternoon, a Motion was made by the Friends of the late Miniſtry, and the Queſtion put, That the

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farther Conſideration of the Report be adjourn'd till the next Morning; but the ſame being carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 282 Votes to 171, it was order'd, that the Report be now read: And the Clerk of the Houſe having read Part of it, till half an Hour paſt Eight, the farther Conſideration of it was adjourn'd till the next Morning, as was the Call of the Houſe to the 20th of *June*.

Before we proceed, it is neceſſary to give our Readers, *1ſt*, A general Idea of this important Report; and *2dly*, as exact and comprehenſive an Abſtract of it as the Matter will bear.

In the firſt Place, we muſt obſerve, that the ſeveral Books and Papers referr'd to the Committee chiefly related to the late Negociations of Peace and Commerce: 2. To the intended Demolition of *Dunkirk*. 3. To the obtaining and diſpoſing of the *Aſſiento* Contract. 4. To ſome Negociations concerning the *Catalans*: And 5. To ſecret Tranſactions relating to the Pretender. The Committee in this Report only went through the Books and Papers that relate to the 1ſt, 4th, and 5th Heads; and reſerv'd for another Report, the Affairs of *Dunkirk* and the *Aſſiento*.

The firſt Part of this Report may be ſubdivided into ten Points, *viz.* *1ſt*, The clandeſtine Negociations with Monſieur *Meſnager*, which produc'd two Sets of preliminary Articles; the one private and ſpecial for *Great Britain* only, the other General for all the Allies. *2dly*, The extraordinary Meaſures purſu'd to form the Congreſs at *Utrecht*. *3dly*, The Trifling, and Amuſements of the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, by the Connivance of the *Britiſh* Miniſters. *4thly*, The Negociation about the Renunciation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. *5thly*, The fatal Suſpenſion of Arms. *6thly*, The Seizure of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to diſtreſs the Allies, and Favour the *French*. *7thly*, The Duke of *Ormond*'s acting in Concert with the *French* General. *8thly*, The Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Journey to *France* to negociate a ſeparate Peace. *9thly*, Mr. *Prior*'s and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Negociations in *France*. And, *10thly*, The precipitate Concluſion of the Peace at *Utrecht*.

After this, the Committee offer to the Houſe what they have found material in the Papers referr'd to them, concerning the *Catalans*, and the Pretender; inſert at large a Letter from the Earl of *Oxford* to the Queen, dated *June*

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the 9th, 1714; together with an Account of public Affairs from *Auguſt* the 8th, 1710, to *June* the 8th 171 and conclude with taking Notice of ſeveral glaring I conſiſtencies, that are obvious to *every Body*, by compa ing the late Queen's Declarations, with the Meaſures h Miniſters preſum'd to take in carrying on theſe import Negociations.

Abſtract of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy.

THE Committee was in Hopes, in ſo voluminous a Enquiry, to have been able to trace out the wha Progreſs of theſe Negociations; but, to their Surpri they find a Want of ſeveral Papers referr'd to in the that have been deliver'd to them, and frequent and la Interruptions of ſome very material Correſpondences th were carry'd on: But, however, the Committee proceed to draw up the following Report, warranted and found upon ſuch Authorities, as the Perſons concern'd vouchſa not to ſuppreſs.

The firſt material Paper is entitled, *The firſt Propoſit of France*, ſign'd by Monſieur *de Torcy*, *April* 22, 17 *N. S.* To whom theſe Propoſitions were directed, wh previous Steps had been made on the Part of *France*, what Encouragement had been given on the Part *England*, does not appear; but it is evident, that they conceiv'd in very looſe and general Terms; that fr the Beginning, the Deſign of *France* was to ſecure *Sp* and the *Weſt-Indies* to King *Philip*, to create Jealouſies among the Allies; and that *France* offer'd to treat wi *England* and *Holland*, either by themſelves, or joint with the reſt of the Allies, which was left to the Choi of *England*.

On the 27th of *April*, 1711, *O. S.* Mr. Secretary St. *Jo* tranſmits theſe Propoſitions to Lord *Raby*, the Quee Embaſſador at the *Hague*, with Orders to communic them to the Penſionary, To aſſure that Miniſter, Queen was reſolv'd in making Peace, as in making W to act in perfect Concert with the States, and deſires Secret may be kept among as few as poſſible; he confe that the Terms of the ſeveral Propoſitions are very neral; that there is an Air of Complaiſance ſhown *England*, and the contrary to *Holland*, which might be ill Conſequence, but can be of none, as long as the Que and States take Care to underſtand each other, and to with as little Reſerve as becomes two Powers ſo near ally

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ly'd in Intereſt; and deſires the Penſionary to be aſſur'd, hat this Rule ſhall, on our Part, be inviolably obſerv'd.

Lord *Raby*, by his Letters of *May* the 25th and 26th, 1711, *N. S.* to Mr. *St. John*, in anſwer to theſe Orders and ſſurances, acquaints him, That the Penſionary had, with hoſe of that State, who had been formerly employ'd in he Negociations of Peace, conſider'd Monſieur *de Torcy's* Propoſitions, and the obliging Manner in which her Maeſty was pleas'd to communicate them; that they thank'd er Majeſty for her Confidence in them, and aſſure her, hat theirs is reciprocal; and that, as her Majeſty had proiis'd, ſhe will make no Step towards a Peace but in Conert with them, they deſire ſhe may be aſſur'd of the ſame their Part; and they urge the Neceſſity of an entire onfidence in one another, at this critical Juncture; ey declare themſelves weary of the War, which they deavour to conceal from the Enemy, leſt he ſhould ake his Advantage by it; and that they are ready to in in any Meaſures, which her Majeſty ſhall think proer, to obtain a good Peace. But they look upon theſe opoſitions as yet, in the ſame Manner as the Secretary as, to be very dark and general, and deſigned to create alouſies between her Majeſty, that Republick, and the llies; but they depend upon her Majeſty's Juſtice and rudence, to prevent any ſuch ill Effect, and hope ſhe ill make the *French* explain more particularly, the ſeveral oints contain'd in them.

After theſe mutual Aſſurances betwixt *England* and *Holland*, the Committee is ſurpriz'd to find not the leaſt Communication to the States, of the Negociations that were arrying on for above five Months together, betwixt *England* and *France*, till after the ſpecial Preliminaries were ign'd, and the ſeven general Preliminaries were concluded, and ſent to them.

In the mean Time, Lord *Raby*, not being as yet let into the Secret, freely declares, He thought it adviſeable and neceſſary to act openly with the States in this Matter of the Propoſitions; acquaints the Secretary, that all the Letters from *France* agreed, that all the Hopes the *French* had, was to ſow Jealouſies among the Allies; and repeats his Advice, That we muſt act cautiouſly with them (the States) that they may have no Reaſon to accuſe us, for taking the leaſt Meaſures without them.

But it was not long before Mr. Secretary *St. John*, prepared his Excellency to have other Sentiments of the Manner of carrying on this Negotiation, and in his Letter of the

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the 29th of *May*, acquaints him with the agreeable Nev That it was Her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that his Excellen ſhould make all poſſible Haſte to come over, ſince her S vice may better diſpence with his Abſence at this Poi of Time, than it will perhaps do at another; and ſin we muſt now expect to have very ſoon upon the *Tap* many Intrigues, concerning which, the Queen thinks expedient that he ſhould confer with the Miniſters her acquaints him, that her Majeſty deſign'd, upon his Arriva to give him the Promotion in the Peerage, which he ha deſir'd. And then, that his Excellency might begin have ſome Notions agreeable to the Senſe of our Miniſter Mr. *St. John*, in Anſwer to ſome very long Letters of h Lordſhip's, full of his own Reaſonings, and the repeate Aſſurances of the Miniſters of the States to act in perfe Concert, and with an entire Confidence in her Majeſty tells him in theſe Words, That *Britain* had gone ſo muc too far, in weaving her Intereſt into that of the Continent that it would prove no eaſy Taſk to diſentangle our A fairs without tearing or rending.

But this Work of Tearing and Rending did not at al diſcourage his Excellency, who waiting then for ſevera Poſts from *England*, ſtopp'd by contrary Winds, and be ginning to ſuſpect that the Courſe of the Negociation was turn'd into another Channel; that the Miniſtry her might be ſatisfy'd that his Lordſhip could, without much Difficulty, depart from his own Opinion, he declares in his Letter of *June* the 16th, 1711, *N. S.* to Mr. *St. John*; 'You may be aſſur'd, I will venture any thing, and under 'take any thing to ſerve the Queen; you may venture 'boldly to truſt me with the real Intentions, and be aſſur'd, 'I will not make further Uſe of them than according to 'my Inſtructions.' *He tells him*, If the Thing is actually 'gone no further than it appears, and *France* has not yet 'explain'd, and he has a Mind that he ſhould come over 'for the Queen's Service, he is ready to come in a Yatcht, 'Frigate, Packquet-Boat, or any way; *and concludes in* '*ſhort*, Diſpoſe of me how you pleaſe, for all my deſire is 'to ſerve her Majeſty to her Satisfaction, and I ſhall never 'grudge any Danger and Pains.' This voluntary and frank Declaration, his Excellency deſir'd in a particular Manner, might, with his humble Compliments, be communicated to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and Mr. *Harley*.

The Committee obſerve, That if the *Dutch* had made any Attempt to wreſt the Negociation out of the Hands of the Queen, if they had enter'd into any ſeparate Meaſures,

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taken any Steps that might give just Occasion of Offence Suspicion to *England*, 'tis very probable the Accounts any such Proceedings would have been left by the Mistry for their own Justification; but the Committee do t find the least Intimation of this Kind, and are at a ss to know upon what Pretence such solemn Assurances re dispens'd with as soon as made, and the Honour and me of the Queen sacrificed to the private Views of her inisters.

All Transactions betwixt *England* and *France* during this me, except two or three Papers, are entirely suppress'd, hich, in the Lord *Strafford*'s Instructions of *October* the 1st, 711, are said to have been carry'd on by Papers sent ckward and forward, and much Time spent therein; e first Paper that is found, is call'd, *Private Propositions sent Mr.* Prior *from* England, *dated* July 1. The next is a per call'd, *Mr.* Prior's *Authority*; this is sign'd *Anne R.* the Top, and *A. R.* at the Bottom; not countersign'd, nd is without a Date; and the Contents are, Mr. *Prior* is lly instructed and authorized to communicate to *France* ur Preliminary Demands, and to bring us back the Anwer. Which two Papers must be understood to be Mr. *Prior*'s Powers and Instructions; but by an Entry in the Lord *Strafford*'s Book, subjoin'd to these private Propositions carry'd over by Mr. *Prior*, it appears, that Mr. *Prior* nd Orders to see if *France* had full Powers from *Spain*.

These Propositions which were form'd here, leave no Room to doubt of the little Concern the Ministry had, to make good the repeated Assurances that had been given to the Allies, in the Queen's Name, to make the *French* more plain and particular, since, in all Things that concern the Allies, the *English* Proposals are as dark and general as those that came from *France*; and if this still could be any Question, it is sufficiently clear'd up in a third Paper, entitled, *Draught of Answers upon the Conference with Monsieur* Mesnager, wherein the *British* Ministry is much surpriz'd to find that Monsieur *Mesnager* had Orders to insist, that the Queen should enter into particular Engagements upon divers Articles which depend not upon her, and which regard the Interest of the Allies; they appeal to all the Papers which had been sent backward and forward during this Negociation, and to that which was carry'd by Mr. *Prior*, that the Principle upon which they had treated all along was, That *France* should consent to adjust the Interests of *Great Britain* in the first Place. This is a Principle from which the Queen can never depart; and

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that it was abſolutely neceſſary to remit the Diſcuſſi
of the particular Intereſt of the Allies to general Co
ferences. By which it appears, that the Miniſter
France was inſtructed to treat of the Intereſts of the A
lies, which the *Engliſh* Miniſtry would by no Means co
ſent to.

By Monſieur *Torcy's* Propoſals, *France* offer'd to tre
with *England* and *Holland*, either by themſelves, or joint
with the reſt of the Allies, not conceiving that *Holla*
could poſſibly be excluded from the Negociation; but
he determin'd by the *Engliſh* Miniſtry to carry on a ſep
rate Negociation with *France*, excluſive of all the Allie
and in their private Propoſitions, an expreſs Article
inſerted, *That the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept, till allow
to be divulg'd by the Conſent of both Parties*; and there
England put the Negociation into a Method more advan
tageous for *France*, than *France* had propos'd or could hop
for.

The Committee inſert here the firſt Part of the eigh
Article of the Grand Alliance, wherein it is ſtipulate
*Neuri Partium Pas ſit, Bellofenbel ſuſcepto, de Pace cum Ho
tractare, niſi conjunctim, & communicatis Conſiliis cum alte
Parte.* What will be thought of ſo manifeſt a Violation
as this whole Proceeding appears to be, of the Gran
Alliance, the Committee will not take upon them to de
termine; but this Step being once taken, and ſecret Pr
liminaries ſign'd upon this Foot between *England* an
France, before any Thing had been finally treated an
concluded for the Security of *Great Britain*, what fata
Conſequences did happen to her Majeſty's Kingdoms; an
what Advantages accru'd to the common Enemy, ſeem
to deſerve the moſt mature Conſideration. They likewiſ
obſerve, that here, in the very Infancy of the Negociat
tion, the Trade of the World, and the entire *Spani*
Monarchy, which had coſt ſo many Millions, and th
Effuſion of ſo much Blood, without being once inſiſte
upon, contrary to the repeated Addreſſes of ſeveral Par
liaments, and the declar'd Senſe of the Queen, are given
up by the *Engliſh* Miniſtry to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, for
verbal Aſſurances, that the Crowns of *France* and *Spai*
ſhall never be united.

There is no Account given of any Correſpondence with
Mr. *Prior* during this his Stay in *France*, nor does the cer
tain Time of his Continuance there appear. Upon hi
Arrival in *France*, Monſieur *de Torcy*, in his Letter of the
3d of *Auguſt*, 1711, *N. S.* tells Mr. *St. John*, He ſaw
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with great Pleasure, Mr. *Prior* return, after an Interval of many Years; that he could have wish'd, he had had greater Liberty to employ those Talents, which he was perswaded he would have made a good Use of; but he hopes Monsieur *Mesnager* will supply what he could not do. Upon his Return, he was attended by Monsieur *Mesnager*, a Minister of *France*, vested with full Powers in due Form, and dated *August* 3, 1711, to treat, negotiate, conclude, and sign with such Ministers, as should be authoriz'd in due Form, not by *Britain* only, but any of the Princes or States then in actual War with *France*. That Monsieur *Mesnager*, upon his Arrival here, frequently confer'd with the Queen's Ministers, appears by many Instances; but the subject Matter of these Conferences, the Times, Places, and particular Persons with whom he treated, or by what Authority, the Committee find no Account of, till the 20th of *September*, 1711. That by a Letter of Mr. Secretary *St. John*, then at *London*, of that Date to the Queen at *Windsor*, it appears, That the Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*, met Monsieur *Mesnager* that Evening at Mr. *Prior*'s House; which Meeting, as Mr. *St. John* says, was, by Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council; but it seems unknown to the Queen, until the Secretary acquainted her with it by this Letter. That at this Meeting, Monsieur *Mesnager* deliver'd to the *British* Ministers the Answer, sign'd by the King of *France*, to the Demands lately sent over by *England*; which Demands and Answers were made the secret Preliminary Articles betwixt *Great Britain* and *France*, and were sign'd as such *September* 27, 1711, by Monsieur *Mesnager* on the Part of *France*, and the Acceptation of them by Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John* on the Part of *Great Britain*. That Mr. *St. John*, in his Letter, represents it to the Queen, as the unanimous Opinion of her Servants, then present, that a Warrant and full Powers should be prepar'd that Night, and transmitted to her Majesty to be sign'd, in Order to pass the great Seal the next Day, whereby the Earl of *Oxford*, the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, the Bishop of *Bristol*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Earl *Poulett*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, *Henry St. John*, and *Matthew Prior*, Esqrs. were to be constituted Plenipotentiaries, to meet and treat with Monsieur *Mesnager*; which Warrant, and a Translation of the full Powers; were sent to the Queen. That this Warrant under the Signet, appears sign'd by the Queen, directing the Lord Keeper to affix the Great Seal to an Instrument thereunto

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thereunto annex'd, containing her Commiſſion to himſe
and others therein nam'd, to meet and treat with t
Sieur *Meſnager*; but it does not appear, that any ſu
Inſtrument did paſs the Great Seal, the Warrant remai
not counterſign'd, and endors'd *Not uſed.* That this Wa
rant is dated the 17th of *September*; although 'tis man
feſt by Mr. *St. John*'s Letter, it was not prepar'd, n
thought of, till the 20th: Which antedating ſeems
ſign'd to juſtify the Miniſters in their meeting and co
ferring with the Queen's Enemies, previous to the Wa
rant; which never paſſing into a legal Authority, it a
pears that theſe ſecret Negociations betwixt *France* and t
Queen's Miniſters here, were begun and carry'd on fro
the 11th of *April*, to the 25th of *September*, 1711, wh
the Warrant to Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John* w
ſign'd, without any Powers or written Authority fro
the Queen; and it is very obſervable, that the Queen w
brought into theſe Meaſures, by its being repreſented
her by the Secretary of State, as the unanimous Opini
of all her Miniſters, to which alone the Aſſent of t
Queen is to be aſcrib'd: But what is more ſtrange,
that after Mr. *St. John* had repreſented it to the Queen,
the unanimous Opinion of her Miniſters, that full Pow
muſt immediately paſs the Great Seal to authorize the
to meet and treat with the ſaid Monſieur *Meſnager*, th
Powers ſhould be laid aſide; and the Acceptation of t
Preliminaries ſign'd by Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. Jo*
by Virtue of a Warrant directed to them two only, ſign
by the Queen at Top and Bottom, and counterſign'd
no Body.

Where the Obſtruction aroſe to the paſſing theſe Powe
does not appear to the Committee; but thoſe Miniſt
ſeem conſcious to themſelves of what was doing, who
readily concurr'd in privately meeting, conferring, an
treating with the Miniſters of *France*, till this ſeparat
Negociation was brought to Maturity; but avoided
become Parties when the Treaty was to be ſign'd an
executed. That this great Care and Caution for their own
Perſons, and little Regard for the Honour and Intereſt o
their Queen and Country, appears through this whol
ſeparate Negociation: It being very remarkable, tha
there is not one Paper of Powers or Inſtructions through
out the whole Affair counterſign'd by any one Miniſter
but the Queen's Name expos'd to cover all; which look
as if they flatter'd themſelves, that this Omiſſion o
their

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eir Duty would be ſufficient to ſkreen them from the ſtice of the Nation, if theſe Matters ſhould ever come be enquir'd into.

The Committee obſerves, That after ſuch a Sacrifice ade of the general Intereſt of *Europe*, ſuch a direct Vio- ion of the Grand Alliance, and ſuch unwarrantable and legal Steps taken in tranſacting and concluding theſe ecial Preliminaries between *England* and *France*, it had en but reaſonable to expect in them ſome very particular dvantages and Conceſſions made to *Great Britain*, to at- ne for ſuch unprecedented Tranſactions; but it is aſto- ſhing to find how inſignificant all the Demands are, t were made on the Part of *Great Britain*; and, incon- derable as they were, how ineffectual they have ſince en rendred. That nothing poſſibly could be ſaid leſs ith Regard to the Succeſſion, than what is here demand- in the firſt Article. The Queen not yet acknowledg'd *France*, nor deſign'd to be ſo, 'till the Concluſion of the ace, as *France* afterwards explain'd this Article at the neral Congreſs; not a Word of removing the *Pretender*, any Engagement not to ſupport him in any Attempt might make upon the Nation. That the Second Arti- offers a Treaty of Commerce, in ſuch doubtful Words, *France* only could take Advantage of. That in the ticle of *Dunkirk*, the Equivalent is expreſs'd in ſo ſtrong Manner, and the Demolition ſo very looſely; as could t but bring certain and great Prejudice to our Allies, ith very little Proſpect of Advantage to our ſelves; and eal Experience has convinc'd us, what Security is pro- r'd for our Navigation by the Third Article. That the fth and Seventh Articles chiefly regard the *Aſſiento* Con- ct; what a National Advantage that is like to be, is ow too well underſtood to want much Explanation: But ith what Views the Miniſters were ſo fond of this, as to ake it their chief Care and Concern, will no longer be Doubt when it ſhall appear, that this Part of the Treaty as calculated only for private Advantage. That what he Miniſtry themſelves thought moſt valuable in theſe rticles, was that Part of the Seventh which grants us an dvantage of 15 *per Cent.* upon our Manufactures ſent to ain: But this great Advantage ſoon vaniſh'd into no- hing; and was given up by our Miniſtry here. The Bi- op of *Briſtol* ſays indeed of it, in his Letter of the 17th f *Auguſt* 1712, *That it was granted by the* French *with a deſign either to enflame Things between us and the* Dutch, *or to give the* French *a Pretence to ſtipulate for themſelves ſuch*

particular Advantages in the Spaniſh *Trade as may be the Ruin of ours.* But what is moſt remarkable in the Seven Article is the Introduction to it, in which the Miniſt confeſs themſelves to have been impos'd upon by *France* for they declare, 'That from the firſt Propoſals of Monſie '. *de Torcy* to that Time, they always underſtood that b 'the real Securities promis'd in thoſe Propoſals, we 'meant Places; which now was abſolutely refus'd; a 'they conſent to take for real Securities what they co 'feſs is none, but what a Love of Peace may induce the 'to accept as an Equivalent.' That what was really moſt Importance to *England* was the Eighth Article, whi relates to *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland*; but the Miniſt ſuffer'd themſelves to be ſo groſly impos'd upon in th Article, that they directly give to *France* all they wante which was a Liberty of taking and drying their Fiſh whilſt *France* gives nothing at all to us, but refers our m valuable Intereſts to the general Conferences: Which w but another Manner of denying them, as the Event h ſufficiently ſhewn. That we demand in the Sixth Artic that we ſhall have all the Privileges that have been or ſha be granted by *Spain* to the Subjects of *France*, or any oth Nation. Whereas the Miniſters ought to have inſiſted th *France* ſhould not upon any Pretence whatſoever be pe mitted to trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, which they wou not have omitted, if they had had the leaſt Regard to th Trade of *Great Britain*, or had not entirely forgot th Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance; wherein it is e preſly ſtipulated, as a Condition without which no Peac ſhall be made, *neque ipſis ibidem* (that is the *French* in th *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*) *Navigatio Mercaturæ exercendæ cauſâ ſu quocunque prætextu, directè vel indirectè, permittatur.* On Thing further is to be obſerv'd of theſe Articles, that ſuch of them as any way relate to *Spain*, are expreſly granted in the Name and by Virtue of Powers given by King *Philip* and yet after this, all Intentions of leaving any Part o the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to King *Philip* is publickly diſa vow'd; That this ſhort View of theſe *Special Preliminaries* ſufficiently demonſtrates that the Intereſt of *Britain* was not the Inducement to our Miniſters to proceed in this extraordinary Manner. Yet trivial as theſe Advantages are, *France* is preſs'd that they may be firſt adjuſted; to what Uſe and Purpoſe is fully explain'd in the *Draught of Anſwers upon the Conferences with Monſieur* Meſnager, *That our Miniſters may be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Concluſion of the general Peace eaſie to* France.

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it is declared, That to ſettle the Intereſt of *Great Bri-* in the firſt Place is the Principle from which the een can never depart; which Plea was made uſe of, to ſer the Intereſts of all the Allies to be diſcuſs'd at gene- l Conferences; but the Turn given to it here was to uſe the People, by perſwading them that the *Engliſh* iniſtry was contending for great and particular Ad- ntages and Conceſſions to be made to *Great Britain*, that ight make us ſome Amends for that *great and unequal* rthen which we had lain under through the whole Courſe the War. But the *Engliſh* Miniſtry having thought fit ny where to extol and magnifie the vaſt Advantages at were granted to *Great Britain*, *France* reſolved to make proper Uſe of it; and declar'd theſe Articles were an nequal or conditional Treaty only; and that the King *France* would not be oblig'd to make them good, but in ſe of the Signing of a general Peace; in this Senſe onſieur *Meſnager* ſign'd them, and with this Condition ey were accepted on our Part. Hard Terms! That ſuch ceſſions as theſe were not to be purchas'd at a leſs Price n forcing upon our Allies ſuch Conditions of Peace as ance ſhould be pleas'd to impoſe upon them; and this the iniſtry were fully appriz'd of ſome time before they re accepted, for in preſſing to ſettle and adjuſt ſingly d ſeparately the Intereſts of *Great Britain*, they enforce by ſaying, France *can run no Risk in ſuch Engagements, ce the Special Preliminaries will have no Effect till a general ace ſhall be ſign'd.* By theſe Means the Committee ob- rve to how fatal a Dilemma the Queen was brought by r Miniſtry; ſhe muſt either now go on, through all dventures, in the Meaſures of *France*, or they had it in eir Power, by divulging the Secret and expoſing ſuch a torious Breach of National Faith, to make what Advan- ge they thought fit of it among the Allies, who muſt om this Time think themſelves diſengaged from the ueen, if they could find their own Account by looking ter themſelves.

And that the *French* were neither ſo ignorant, nor want- g to themſelves as to miſs ſuch an Opportunity, appears ove Three Months before their Articles were ſign'd. hen Lord *Raby* in his Letter of the 10th of *June*, 1711, S. to Mr. *St. John*, acquaints him, *That both the Pen- nary and Monſieur* Vander Dueſſen *had ſeen a Letter from onſieur* de Torcy; *giving an Account that they had begun a gotiation in* England. By which Management the *Eng-* Miniſtry had, under Colour of the Queen's Authority,

and the Pretence of Treating of a Peace, put it in
Power of *France* to diveſt the Queen of all her Allies,
given them greater Advantages than they could any o
Ways have hoped for.

On the ſame Day that the *Special Preliminaries* betw
Great Britain and *France* were ſign'd, another Set of G
ral Preliminaries on the Part of *France*, was ſign'd
Monſieur *Meſnager* only; which Mr. *St. John*, in his
ter to the Queen, ſays, were to be ſent into *Holland*
the Foundation of a General Peace, in which my L
Treaſurer had made ſome Alterations to make the w
more palatable abroad: And, on the ſame Day, a ſepa
Article was ſign'd in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*. F
this Time a perfect Confidence was eſtabliſhed between
two Miniſtries of *England* and *France*; Lord *Straff*
Inſtructions in order to his immediate Return into *Ho*
were now preparing, and dated *Oct.* 1. *O. S.* 1711.
as an early Proof of the Confidence which Mr. *St.*
repos'd in the *French* Miniſter, he acquaints Monſieu
Torcy by his Letter of *October* 2. *O. S.* that the Ea
Strafford was going for *Holland*; and ſays, *Your Min*
(*meaning Monſieur* Meſnager, *who was then going bac*
France *and carried this Letter,*) *is fully inform'd in what*
Earl of Strafford *is to propoſe to the States.* Such Intelli
of the Queen's Counſels, which Mr. *St. John* confeſſe
had given to the Miniſters of the Queen's Enemies, f
very extraordinary; eſpecially if it be conſider'd,
Lord *Strafford* was ſent over to preſs the opening th
neral Conferences, with Aſſurances of the greateſt Fri
ſhip and Concern for the Intereſts of the States, on
Part of the Queen, and by her Authority to procure
France juſt Satisfaction for all her Allies; and in his
ſtructions is likewiſe directed to propoſe to the States a
Scheme for carrying on the War. Almoſt every Artic
in Lord *Strafford*'s Inſtructions is a Specimen of the Sinc
rity with which our Miniſters intended to treat the Alli
He is inſtructed that it muſt be the moſt careful Endeavo
and fix'd Principle of all the Confederates to hold faſt
gether; and this immediately after a ſeparate Treaty h
been ſign'd by Us; and if the Miniſters of *Holland* ſho
expreſs any Uneaſineſs at their Apprehenſions of any ſu
private Agreement, he is order'd by *evaſive Anſwers*
avoid giving them Satisfaction concerning it. But h
chief Buſineſs was to deliver to the States the Propoſitio
ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*, as the Foundation of a ge
ral Peace, and as the whole of what had been tranſacte
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d to acquaint them, that *France* had propos'd *Utrecht*, *ughen*, *Aix la Chapelle*, or *Liege*, to be the Place for ning the Conferences; to press the States to fix upon e of these Places, and immediately to grant Passports the *French* Plenipotentiaries to come thither and open e General Conferences.

These Propositions, so very general and uncertain, did reamly alarm the States, as not being a sufficient Foun-ion upon which a Negotiation might be hazarded; ich made them for some Time decline granting the ports; and in order to prevail with the Queen to have e Regard to her faithful Allies, and particularly in the great Articles of their Barrier and Commerce, they over M. *Buys*, to intercede with her Majesty to alter Resolutions; they make the same Representations to Earl of *Strafford*, but all to no Purpose. For as Mr. *John* declar'd in his Letter to my Lord *Strafford* of *ber* the 9th, *Certain it is, that her Majesty has so far de-ir'd on her Measures, that those will deceive themselves, y may imagine by Delay or other Artifices to break them.* d again, *November* the 2d, to the Lord *Strafford*, *The en will not finally concert a Plan for the Prosecution of the with the States, untill they join with her in agreeing to the Conferences of Peace.* And the Lord *Strafford* ac-ints Mr. *St. John*, *November* the 15th, *That he had now them, her Majesty's Order to him was to declare, That she uld look upon any Delay, as a Refusal to comply with her Pro-tions.* In these Circumstances the *Dutch*, at last, com-to grant the Passports, and agree to open the general ferences at the Time fix'd by the Queen, *January* the 1711-12.

The Resolution of the States-General upon this Occa-n must have mov'd any Set of Men, not already deter-in'd to hear no Reason but what came from *France*; for ho' the Representations made by the States on both Sides Water, had made some Impressions, as is Evident by a emorial deliver'd by Mr. *St. John* to the Abbot *Gualtier*, *ober* the 29th, 1711, and by Mr. *St. John*'s Letter to onsieur *De Torcy* of the same Date, that accompany'd it; t 'tis in the Memorial declar'd, *That the Queen remains in her first Resolution of causing the Conferences to be n'd upon the Articles sign'd by Monsieur* Mesnager. The me Memorial declares, *It was absolutely necessary that the Christian King should give to her Majesty the Queen, such plications of his Intentions in respect to the particular Inte-sts of the Allies, which he shall think proper, to engage them*

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to come more eaſily into the general Negotiation. So that h
therto 'tis plain, our Miniſters were entirely ignora
even of the King of *France*'s Intentions, with Regard
the Allies. And again 'tis ſaid, *If her Majeſty wiſhes
moſt Chriſtian King would give an Explication to the aforeſ
Demands, &c. his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may aſſure himſ
the Queen will make no other Uſe of the Truſt the King ſ
repoſe in her, but to advance the Negotiation, in ſeeking
ſhorteſt Means, and the moſt effectual, to obtain a Peace
much coveted.* It is therein again acknowledg'd, that t
Dutch have nothing in View but their Barrier and Co
merce; and provided the Queen can, without Fear
being diſavow'd, ſpecify ſomewhat near the Barrier th
France will conſent to yield to them, and to aſſure the
of the Tarriff of 1664, there's no Room left to doubt th
the States-General would come without any farther Heſi
tion into the Negotiation, in the ſame Manner as it h
been concerted. But leſt all theſe Arguments ſhould ha
no Effect, Mr. *St. John*, in his Letter to Monſieur *de Tor*
ſays, *Theſe Explications will diſſipate all Clouds, and you m
believe we will make uſe thereof with great Reſerve, when
aſſure you, that if the King would offer a Plan of Speci
Preliminaries, the Queen will never communicate it to her A
lies*; he concludes, *If the Sieur* Gualtier *returns with th
Marks of Confidence, you will ſee our Parliament as much i
clinable to Peace as ever it was to War.*

Here the Committee obſerve the *Engliſh* Miniſtry be
ging of *France*, after they had been ſeven Months treati
with them, that they may have ſome Intimations, at leaſ
of what was deſign'd for the Allies; expreſſing thei
Fear of being diſavow'd by *France*, after they had gon
theſe Lengths with them; declaring, the *Dutch* woul
come into the Queen's Meaſures, if they could but kno
any Thing near the Barrier that was deſign'd them, an
have Security about the Commerce; perſiſting ſtill, with
out any ſuch Satisfaction, in the Meaſures preſcrib'd b
France, reſolv'd to force the Allies into general Confere
ces, upon looſe and uncertain Articles, and promiſing,
they could but have ſo much Credit with *France* as to b
truſted at all, they would uſe it with the greateſt Reſerv
and never communicate it to any of the Allies, for whoſ
Satisfaction only, 'tis pretended, all this Submiſſion wa
made. The Return made by *France*, is ſeen in a Pape
call'd, *Anſwer to the Memorial brought by Monſieur* Gualtier
November *the* 18*th*, 1711. This Memorial is accompa
ny'd with a Letter from Monſieur *de Torcy* to Mr. *St. John*

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of the same Date, wherein he tells him, *His Majesty wholly depends upon the Secrecy and good Use you will make of the entire Confidence he testifies to the Queen of* Great Britain, *and the King of* France *extols the Firmness of the Queen, and sees with great Pleasure the new Marks of Resolution she shews.* Hereupon the Committee observe in general, that nothing had at this Time been demanded of *France* concerning the Disposal of the *Netherlands*; and that the King of *France*, not satisfy'd with having secur'd *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to his Grandson, proposes to strip the Emperor of all his Dominions in *Italy*, and to impose upon him much worse Terms than he afterwards procur'd for himself, when left to carry on the War alone. The *Dutch* may have the Tariff of 1664, with some Exceptions, if they consent to this Scheme; if not, they are to be reduced to the Tariff of 1699. But, as extravagant as this Scheme was, it is receiv'd by the *English* Minister, without any Surprize or Resentment; and Mr. *St. John*, in his Letter of the 25th of *November*, 1711, thanks Monsieur *de Torcy* for the Communication of it; promises to make a discreet Use of it; and that the utmost Efforts should be used to fix the Pretensions of the Allies, he represents it as necessary, that all those who wish for Peace, may mutually help one another, and endeavour to finish the Treaty so soon as not to be exposed to another Campaign. The Committee adds, that it is no Wonder that this Plan was never communicated to the Allies, which must at once have broke off all the Conferences; and determin'd them rather to run all Hazards, than treat upon so ruinous a Foundation; but 'tis a Wonder that the *English* Ministry were not startled, when they saw such a Scene open'd. And this shews with what Justice the Ministry complain'd, that the Allies would not enter into the Queen's Measures, when they never were inform'd what the Queen's Measures were.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the States-General upon the pressing Instances of the Queen, Passports for the *French* Plenipotentiaries are sent to Monsieur *Buys*, and deliver'd to Mr. *St. John*. *Utrecht* is agreed upon here to be Place for the general Conferences. The Bishop of *Bristol*, then Lord Privy-Seal, and the Earl of *Strafford*, are appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries. *December* 23, 1711, her Majesty's Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries are settled and sign'd, upon which the Committee make one Observation, *viz.* That the Plenipotentiaries are order'd to insist, that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction

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which the Allies expect, and which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has promis'd, cannot be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; ſo that hitherto the Queen thought fit to declare in all publick Acts, that *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* ought by no means to be left in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; altho' in the *Special Preliminaries*, ſign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, on *Sept.* 27. preceding, the King of *France* did expreſly promiſe to make good the 6th Article, for himſelf and for the King of *Spain*, purſuant to the Powers which were then in his Majeſty's Hands.

On the 15th of *January* 1711-12, the *Britiſh* Miniſters arrive at *Utrecht*; who, by their general Inſtructions being order'd to concert Meaſures with the Miniſters of the Allies, and at the Beginning purſuing theſe Directions, Monſieur *de Torcy*, on the 31ſt of *January*, writes to Mr. *St. John*, and tells him, he perceives there was not ſo perfect a Confidence eſtabliſh'd between the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Great Britain* as was to be deſir'd: He believes therefore he will think it proper to ſend to the Biſhop of *Briſtol* and the Earl of *Strafford* more preciſe Inſtructions, concerning the Manner in which they were to concert their Proceedings with the King's Plenipotentiaries. And in the Anſwer to the Memorial ſent by Monſieur *Gualtier*, *March* the 28th, 1712, it is declar'd, The principal Order that the King had given to his Plenipotentiaries, when they ſet out for *Utrecht*, was to eſtabliſh a ſtrict Intimacy between them and the Miniſters of the Queen of *Great Britain*.

On the 29th of *January*, at the firſt general Conference, Lord *Strafford* declar'd, that the Queen had receiv'd the generall Propoſitions as a Foundation for a Negotiation of Peace; but that they were binding to *France* only, and not to the Allies; to which the *French* Miniſters readily aſſented. But this was meant of the Propoſitions ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager* only, the Congreſs not having the leaſt Notice or Cognizance of what was ſign'd, both on the Part of *France* and *England* too; which had been hitherto conceal'd, and on all Occaſions publickly diſown'd.

On the 11th of *February*, 1711-12, the *French* deliver'd a ſpecifick Explanation of the general Preliminaries, ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager*: Upon which it is obſerv'd, that the King of *France* here makes, as well as in the *Special Preliminaries*, his firſt Offers in the Name, and by Virtue of Powers from his Grandſon as King of *Spain*: How the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries could reconcile this to their Inſtructions,

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nſtructions, and how their Behaviour upon it is to be uſtify'd, is not very clear. This Explication was receiv'd by all the Allies with the greateſt Indignation, and deepeſt Concern; which had ſuch an Effect, that Lord *Strafford*, in his Letter of the 16th of *February*, 1711-12, ſays, *The* French *Miniſters are mortify'd at the general Diſcontent theſe Offers gave; and ſeem to wiſh they had put in* Tournay *for the* Dutch, *and* St. Venant *to be demoliſh'd, to have ſoften'd the Matter at its firſt coming out.* Nor were the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries without their Uneaſineſſes: They had done all they could (Lord *Strafford* ſays) to perſuade the *French* to be as ample in the Explication as they could, *being that is what will have a great Effect, and ſtrike the Minds of unthinking People, and make ſome Work for Reflection for the Faction.* The Plenipotentiaries complain they are under great Difficulties on all Hands, for both Monſieur *Buys* and *Meſnager* think they come ſhort of what had been told them in *England.* But Mr. *St. John* ſoon ſends them Words of Comfort, that Mr. *Harley* will ſet out in a few Days, who is fully inſtructed in all the Queen's Views and Deſires; that *It were to be wiſh'd this Gentleman could have been ſooner ſent, but the Hurry which we have been for ſome Time in, is inexpreſſible.; and he was too uſeful to be ſpar'd, 'till the Houſe of Commons was perfect'y ſecur'd to the Queen's Intereſt, and to the Meaſures of Peace. I think I may ſay, they are abſolutely ſo now.* Hereupon the Committee take Notice of the Reflection caſt here upon that Houſe of Commons; as if they were ſecur'd to the Queen's Intereſt, and the Meaſures of Peace, by the Management of a Secretary to the Treaſury, a near Relation and a truſty Agent of the Lord High Treaſurer: They add, that 'tis plain for whoſe Uſe and Service Mr. *Harley* had been employ'd at Home, and was ſent abroad, ſince Mr. *St. John* gave Monſieur *de Torcy* an immediate Account of his ſucceſsful Endeavours here, and the Buſineſs he was ſent abroad to manage. Adding, *The Queen hop'd his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would co-operate with her.* Mr. *Harley*'s Inſtructions do not appear, but it ſeems the Subject of them was not proper to be committed to Writing; for which Reaſon, as in almoſt all Matters relating to the Pretender, it was referr'd to Monſieur *Gaultier* to explain them; but what is meant by the neceſſary Diſpoſitions made among our People here at Home, is explain'd by Monſieur *de Torcy*, in a Memorial dated the 28th of *March* 1712, in Anſwer to what was brought by Monſieur *Gaultier*; wherein he commends the prudent Conduct of the Court of *Great Britain*, in managing the Houſe of Commons,

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Commons, and in particular, their wiſe Conduct in making known to the Houſe of Commons, that the Nation was abus'd by its Allies; and ſays, *The King of* France *aſſures himſelf, that thoſe who now manage with ſo much Capacity the Affairs of the Queen of* Great Britain, *know how to curb the Paſſion of the turbulent Party in the other Houſe.*

The Allies at *Utrecht* met together on the 4th of *March, N. S.* to communicate their reſpective Demands, and agreed that a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted therein, for a juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction for all the reſt. Count *Zinzendorff* further inſiſted, that the Reſtitution of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be expreſly mention'd. The *Dutch* declare they were reſolv'd to make good all their Treaties, made on Occaſion of this War. But our Plenipotentiaries were the only Miniſters that did not make any Mention at all of *Spain* and the *Indies*; they were ſenſible of the diſadvantageous Conſequences of their Silence, they were deſirous to take off this Odium, by ſeeming to ſay ſomething, and in reality to ſay nothing; which they did by a general Declaration concerning the juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction for the Queen's Allies, in Conformity to her Alliances; and humbly hop'd what was ſaid would not be found contrary to what had hitherto been declar'd.

On *Mar.* 5, the ſpecifick Demands of the Allies were delivered to the *French* Plenipotentiaries in Writing; they promiſe to explain themſelves further upon them at the next Conference, which was to be the 9th; and then deſir'd a further Time to the 30th. On the 30th, the *French* Plenipotentiaries declare they were ready to proceed in the Negotiation, by debating with the ſeveral Allies; but would give no Anſwer in Writing: Which was a great Surprize to all but the *Britiſh* Miniſters, whom the *French* had beforehand advis'd with. The Allies ſtill reſolv'd to preſs the *French* to anſwer in Writing, and ſolicite the *Britiſh* Miniſters to join with them in it; who, that no Mark of Diſagreement might appear (as their Lordſhips expreſs themſelves in their Diſpatch of *April* 1, 1712) did finally conſent to an Inſtance that was to be made the next Day to require an Anſwer in Writing.

But Lord *Strafford* had before given Mr. *St. John* an Account of his Opinion, in his Letter of *March* 25, wherein he ſays, *He believed the* French *had taken the wiſeſt Party not to anſwer in Writing, tho' moſt of the Miniſters of the Allies will be ſurpriz'd, expecting they ſhould.* And ſays further, *I believe it is beſt they ſhall firſt begin in the open Con-*

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greſs to reaſon upon ſome of the Allies Demands, which will occaſion ſo much Difficulty, that the Miniſters of the Allies will propoſe debating ſeparately; which had better come from them than any one elſe. The *French* Miniſters ſtill perſiſt in their Refuſal, upon which the States came to a Reſolution at the *Hague*, not to treat unleſs an Anſwer was given in Writing.

However the *French* continue obſtinate. Lord *Strafford* ſends an Account that a Reſolution was taken at the *Hague* to carry Things to an Extremity; upon which Occaſion Mr. *St. John* expreſſes himſelf in this Manner, *April* 5. 1712, That he hopes the Reſolution taken at the *Hague*, was the laſt convulſive Pang of an expiring Faction. And yet this *Reſolution* was no more than to inſiſt on a Demand, in which all the Allies were unanimous, and in which the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries had concurr'd. But this Proceeding is accounted for in Lord *Strafford*'s Letter of *April* 27, 1712, wherein he ſays the Penſionary was extremely deſirous the *French* would anſwer in Writing, which ('tis his Lordſhip's Opinion) they will evade till they ſee what Succeſs *Gualtier* has had at *London*; and in his Letter of the 30th, *The* French *will avoid giving their Anſwer in Writing, till they ſee all agreed betwixt their Court and ours.*

And to ſhew that the *French* were very well ſatisfy'd with the Method their Buſineſs was in, the Plenipotentiaries in their Letter of *April* 15, 1712, ſay, *They do not find the* French *are much convinc'd of the Neceſſity of Diſpatch, and when any Thing is let fall of breaking off the Conferences, they ſeem to take it with a great Air of Indifference, well knowing their Buſineſs was not to be done at* Utrecht, *but by a Negociation carry'd on directly betwixt* London *and* Verſailles.

The Beginning of *April* Mr. *Harley* and Monſ. *Gualtier* arrive at *Utrecht*; and a few Days after, the *French* Plenipotentiaries communicate to the *Britiſh* Miniſters a Plan for a General Peace; but under the higheſt Obligation of Secrecy, to diſcover nothing to the reſt of the Allies.

Our Plenipotentiaries accept this Plan as a Mark of the great Confidence *France* had in them; readily engage that the Allies ſhould not know a Word of it; and under the ſame Caution ſent it to the Secretary: Tho' there is no Room to doubt, but this Plan that was tranſmitted to *England* as a great Diſcovery, was concerted here, and ſent by Mr. *Harley* to *Utrecht*, and by Abbot *Gualtier* to *France*.

To ſhew how candidly we dealt with the Queen's good Friends and Allies, as her Majeſty was pleas'd to ſtyle them,

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them, the 15 *per Cent.* upon all the Goods and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, which was offer'd at firſt as one of the chief Bribes to *England* to come into this *deſtructive Peace*, Monſ. *Meſnager* had now explain'd away, and confin'd to ſuch Goods as were carry'd not to *Spain*, but to the *Spaniſh-Weſt Indies* only; and our Miniſters finding that *France* would not make this effectual, Mr. *Harley* is order'd to let it drop. But ſee the Uſe that is to be made of this Inſincerity of the *French*; at the ſame Time that Mr. *St. John* acquaints our Plenipotentiaries with her Majeſty's Conſent to give this up, he tells them, 'But you will 'take Care to do this in ſuch a Manner, as not only to 'get ſomething for it another Way, but alſo to render 'this Conceſſion of the Queen a Means of bringing the 'Dutch to Reaſon, and to a Compliance with her Majeſty's 'Meaſures." Lord Privy Seal, *April* 29, 1712, acquaints Mr. Secretary, 'Our Negociation is at a Stand, till the 'French Miniſters are ready to return one Anſwer or other." And *May* 10, 1712, the Plenipotentiaries ſay, 'The *French* 'tell us they can't think of giving in their Anſwer to 'the Allies, till they hear from *England* the Succeſs of 'Monſ. *Gualtier*; and you may believe we wait for it 'with no leſs Impatience than they do." Mr. *St. John*, *May* 3, 1712, acquaints their Excellencies, 'I hope in a 'few Days my Diſpatches will become more material, 'and that we ſhall be able either to ſatisfy our Friends at 'Utrecht, or not have Reaſon to be much concern'd at 'their Uneaſineſs." This ends in Lord *Strafford's* being ſent for into *England*, and the following Orders are ſent to Lord Privy Seal for his further Conduct, 'You are to ſtop 'all Inſtances for procuring the Tariff of 1664 to the 'Dutch; you are to decline abſolutely to confer any far-'ther with them upon any Matter, till you receive the 'Queen's Plan from hence; and her Majeſty finds ſo ill 'a Return made by the States to her Condeſcenſion to-'wards them, that ſhe orders your Lordſhip to take the 'firſt ſolemn Opportunity of declaring to the *Dutch* Mi-'niſters, that all her Offers for adjuſting our Differences, 'were founded upon this expreſs Condition, that they 'came immediately into the Queen's Meaſures, and acted 'openly and ſincerely with her; and that ſhe looks 'upon herſelf, from their Conduct, now to be under no 'Obligation whatſoever to them." The Summary then of this whole Proceeding at *Utrecht*, in one ſhort View, appears to be this. A Congreſs for General Conferences was neceſſary to be open'd, that the Allies might, in

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Appearance, agreeable to the Grand Alliance, have the Opportunity of treating and adjuſting their ſeveral Pretenſions. Our Miniſters were by their Inſtructions to act in Concert with the Allies, but they really acted in Concert with the *French* Plenipotentiaries. The Allies giving in their ſpecifick Demands was not to be avoided; but the *French* were to gain as much Time as they poſſibly could by unneceſſary Delays; and at laſt inſiſted upon ſuch a Method of anſwering theſe Demands, as they knew the Allies could not comply with. In the mean Time the Negociations were carrying on directly between *England* and *France*, or rather, all the Conditions dictated and preſcrib'd by *France*, whilſt the Allies were amus'd with a Diſpute about the Method of anſwering, from which *France* wou'd not, and they could not poſſibly depart; in which *England* agreed with the reſt of the Allies. All Particulars that concern'd even the Intereſt of the Allies, were tranſacted betwixt the Miniſters of *England* and *France* under the higheſt Obligations of Secrecy. The *Dutch* are preſs'd to come into the Queen's Meaſures, without being acquainted what the Queen's Meaſures were: And becauſe they wou'd not conſent to they knew not what, as ſoon as 'twas reſolv'd to ſend Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, not to engage in either Siege or Battle, and the great Projects were ready to be executed on the other Side of the Water, the Queen declares *ſhe looks upon herſelf now, from their Conduct, to be under no Obligation whatſoever to the States General.* And thus the Alliance betwixt *Great Britain* and her principal Ally, is declar'd to be diſſolv'd and cancell'd, before any Thing was finally agreed and concluded betwixt us and *France*, or we had the leaſt Security for our own Trade and Commerce, or any other Advantages that were to accrue to *Great Britain*.

During theſe Negociations at *Utrecht*, the two great Points of the Renunciation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and of the Ceſſation of Arms, had been upon the Anvil. The firſt Mention of the Renunciation is in a Memorial dated *March* 28, 1712, entitled, *The Anſwer to the Memorial brought by Monſ.* Goultier, *the* 23*d of* March $17\frac{12}{13}$, which is ſuppreſs'd: But from the Anſwer that was given to it, it appears, that as the general Propoſal that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united, aroſe firſt from *England*, and was made an Article in the private Propoſitions ſent over by Mr. *Prior*; ſo from that Time to this, the Method of preventing that Union does not appear to have been once mention'd. The Senſe of *France* and

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Spain upon that important Article was not known, nor ſo much as aſk'd, altho' in every Step *France* had given plain Indications, that the Crown of *Spain* was to remain to King *Philip*; and the Committee is ſurpriz'd to find the Miniſtry had gone ſuch Lengths in promoting the Meaſures of *France*, without taking the leaſt Precaution, or having any Satisfaction concerning the Monarchy of *Spain*; wherein the Intereſt of *Great Britain*, was, by their own Confeſſion, more immediately concern'd, than in all their other Articles of Peace put together. But that it is plain, that in this Memorial ſent from *England*, the Scheme for preventing this Union was firſt propos'd by *England*, and that the Expedient was a Renunciation: And as this is a Matter of ſuch Importance as deſerves the greateſt Attention, the Committee obſerve, that Monſ. *de Torcy* declares in the ſtrongeſt Terms, 'That the Renunciation deſir'd would be null and invalid by the fundamental Laws of *France*, by which the moſt near Prince to the Crown is of Neceſſity the Heir thereto; 'tis an Inheritance that he receives neither from the King his Predeceſſor, nor from the People, but from the Benefit of the Law. He ſucceeds not as Heir, but as the Maſter of the Kingdom; the Seignory whereof belongs unto him, not by Choice, but by Right of Birth only. That this Law is look'd upon as the Work of him who hath eſtabliſh'd all Monarchies, and they are perſwaded in *France*, that God only can aboliſh it: No Renunciation therefore can deſtroy it; and if the King of *Spain* ſhould renounce, for the Sake of Peace, and in Obedience to the King his Grandfather, they would deceive themſelves that receiv'd it as a ſufficient Expedient to prevent the Miſchief we propoſe to avoid." Then he gives an Account of the Diſpoſition made of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Spain* by King *Philip*, and regiſter'd in the Councils of *Spain*; which he propoſes may be confirm'd by the preſent Treaty of Peace, and ratify'd by the *Cortes* or States of the Kingdom of *Spain*. Mr. *St. John* in his Anſwer, *March* 23, $17\frac{1}{12}$, *O. S.* rejects this Propoſal, and not at all convinc'd by what Monſ. *de Torcy* had ſo ſtrongly urg'd concerning the Nullity of the Renunciation, inſiſts ſtill upon it. 'We are ready, ſays he, 'to believe you are perſwaded in *France*, that God alone can aboliſh that Law, upon which your Right of Succeſſion is founded; but you will give us Leave to be perſwaded in *Great Britain*, that a Prince may depart from his Right by a voluntary Ceſſion; and that he, in Fa-

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'vour of whom that Renunciation is made, may be justly 'supported in his Pretensions, by the Powers that become 'Guarantees of the Treaty. In short, Sir, the Queen 'commands me to tell you, that this Article is of so 'great Consequence, as well for herself, as for the rest of '*Europe*, for this present Age as for Posterity, that she 'will never agree to continue the Negociations of Peace, 'unless the Expedient she has propos'd be accepted, or 'some other equally solid.

Monsr. *de Torcy*, in answer to this Letter, *April* 8, *N. S.* begins to think it cannot be impossible to find an Expedient to settle this great Affair; and he proposes, that when the King of *Spain* shall become either immediate Successor, or presumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*, he shall then declare the Choice he intends to make, either to maintain his Right to the Crown of *France*, or keep that of *Spain*; that King *Philip* shall become Party to the Treaty, wherein the Succession to the Two Crowns shall be likewise settled, and that all the Powers of *Europe* shall enter into an Engagement with *France* to maintain it. Mr. *St. John*, *April* 6, *O. S.* reasons against this last Proposal, and the several Projects contain'd in Monsr. *de Torcy*'s last Letter; insists that no Expedient can effectually secure *Europe* from the Dangers wherewith it is threaten'd by the Union of the two Monarchies, unless the Prince, who is at present in Possession of *Spain*, makes his Choice at this very Instant; and upon a Supposition that the Crown of *Spain* would be his Choice, that this Declaration should be made during the Congress at *Utrecht*. *April* 26, *N. S.* Monsr. *de Torcy* agrees, that the Catholick King must calm the Uneasiness of *Europe*, in declaring from the present Time what Part he will take, if ever the Succession of *France* is open in his Favour. That the Inconveniencies arising from hence, must submit to the publick Good. That the King dispatches a Courier to *Spain*, and writes to the King his Grandson, to let him know the Necessity of resolving on the Choice he shall make, and to declare it, to the End it may be inserted in the Treaty of the General Peace, and be made a Condition of it, whereof all *Europe* shall be Guarantee. And promises to use all possible Means, even Force, if it were necessary, to make the King of *Spain* agree to it. He hopes this Proposition will remove all Difficulties; and as they must expect new Obstructions from those who would willingly break the Conferences, he believes the best Way would be

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for the Queen of *Great Britain* to propoſe immediately Suſpenſion of Arms.

April 29, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* anſwers this Letter, an treats this Propoſal as liable to all the Objections of th former. 'This, ſays he, would be to loſe the Fruit of al 'the Blood which the Allies had ſpilt in the Courſe o 'this War; this would be to betray the common Cauſe o '*Europe*, and to expoſe both the preſent Age and Poſterit 'to greater Dangers than 'tis poſſible to imagine. In ſhor 'he inſiſts that they muſt take Care that the Time ſhal 'never be, when the ſame Prince ſhall have the Crow 'of *Spain* upon his Head, and the Succeſſion to the Crown 'of *France* open to him. He at laſt propoſes, If the Kin 'of *Spain* prefers the Expectation of the Crown o '*France* to the preſent Poſſeſſion of *Spain*; in ſuch Caſ 'he ſhall withdraw forthwith his Family out of *Spain* 'the Poſſeſſion of which, and the *Indies*, ſhould be given 'to the Duke of *Savoy*; that King *Philip* ſhould have th 'Kingdom of *Sicily*, and the Hereditary Dominions o 'the Duke of *Savoy*, together with the *Monferrat* an 'Mantua; all which Dominions he ſhould remain poſ 'eſs'd of, tho' he became King of *France*; excepting 'Sicily, which, in that Caſe, ſhould return to the Houſe 'of *Auſtria*.

May 18, *N. S.* Monſ. *de Torcy* ſtill yielding and com plying with the Meaſures of *England*, ſhews the gre Hardſhip the King of *Spain* muſt undergo, in ſacrificing his own and the Intereſt of his Family; however, th King of *France* would ſend to him to know his Mind up on the two Alternatives: And in the mean Time pro miſes, that the Treaty of Peace ſhall be made, upon the Foundation of one of theſe two Propoſitions; either th the King of *Spain* ſhall renounce his Right to the Crow of *France*, and keep *Spain* and the *Indies*; or if he pref his Expectation upon *France*, he ſhall quit *Spain* and t *Indies* to the Duke of *Savoy*, in Exchange for the preſe Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*, *&c.* as propos'd Mr. *St. John*.

And here the Committee obſerve, that this Correſpo dence between the two Secretaries for preventing th Union of the two Kingdoms, carry'd on from about th Middle of *March* to the 18th of *May* 1712, ended, at la juſt as it began; and King *Philip* choſe to make the R nunciation. The *French* Miniſter giving us ſuch ear Notice, and telling us ſo very plainly, that what w aſk'd was utterly inſufficient, and would be for eve

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deem'd, by the unalterable Laws of *France*, null and void, is very remarkable. His Dexterity in managing that Part of the Negociation, in seeming always to comply, and desirous to come as near as possible to the Proposals made from hence, and submitting at last, since we would have it so, to the Renunciation so peremptorily insisted on, is no less observable. But it is unaccountable how the *English* Ministry, when they were expresly told those would deceive themselves, who should accept of a Renunciation as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Re-union of the two Monarchies, when they laid it down themselves as a Principle never to be departed from, that the Union of the two Monarchies would be the greatest Mischief that could possibly happen to all *Europe*, and to *Great Britain* in particular, should still persevere in relying upon this Expedient of a Renunciation. And it cannot be forgot, that no Care was taken to render effectual the two only Expedients, that were ever propos'd for adding any Degree of real Security to the Renunciation; which were, to have it solemnly accepted by the States of *France*, and to have it confirm'd by a General Guarantee of all the Powers of *Europe* engag'd in the present War. The first was ask'd indeed; but upon the Refusal of *France*, was entirely given up by our Ministry: The second, by our Method of negociating, and our Treatment of the Allies, was from that very Time render'd impracticable; as the *French* could not but foresee. It must be remember'd, that a few Days after this Answer of Monsr. *de Torcy* was receiv'd, Mr. *St. John* sent Orders to the *British* Plenipotentiaries to declare to the States General, the Queen was now under no farther Obligations whatsoever to them, who, with the rest of the Allies, were to be the Guarrantees of this Treaty.

The Committee mention here a Passage in a Letter from the Lords Plenipotentiaries to Mr. *St. John*, *February* the 26th, $17\frac{1}{12}$, *N. S.* who acquaint him, that in some Discourse with the Marshal *d'Uxelles*, upon occasion of the Death of the Dauphin, they desir'd to know of him, what those Measures are which *France* offer'd to take, in Order to prevent the Union of the two Kingdoms, and whether they were to consist in real or verbal Securities; the *French* Minister pretended to know no other but of the latter Sort. And then they suggest to Mr. *St. John*, that an Obligation upon King *Philip*, to renounce the Regency, as well as the Crown of *France*, for himself and his Posterity, would amount to some Degree of real Secu-

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rity. But no Endeavours were uſed to obtain this, nor any mention made of it, as far as appears.

Mr. *St. John*, as Secretary of State, tranſacted this Affair with Monſ. *de Torcy*; but as it can't eaſily be ſuppos'd, that he did this without the Advice and Approbation of the Lord Treaſurer, as firſt Miniſter; ſo it appears, that at the ſame Time, a Correſpondence was held betwixt the Lord Treaſurer and Monſ. *de Torcy*.

Monſ. *de Torcy*'s Letter of the 18th of *May*, *N. S.* was receiv'd by Mr. *St. John* the 9th of *May*, *O. S.* and the Promiſe of the King of *France*, to oblige his Grandſon to accept the Alternative of the two Kingdoms, had ſo good and ſudden an Effect, that the Day following, without waiting the Return of the Courier from *Madrid*, to know whether King *Philip* did conſent or not to the Propoſal, Orders are ſent to the Duke of *Ormond* by Mr. *St. John*, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battle, till farther Order. And he is directed to diſguiſe the Receipt of this Order. Her Majeſty thinks he cannot want Pretences for conducting himſelf ſo as to anſwer her Ends, without owning that, which at preſent might have an ill Effect if it were publickly known. On the ſame Day that theſe Orders are ſent to the Queen's General, with Directions to diſguiſe them, which was to conceal them from the Confederates, they are communicated to the Queen's Enemies. 'Abbot *Gualtier* will give 'you an Account, ſays Mr. *St. John* to Monſ. *de Torcy*, of 'the Orders I have juſt now diſpatch'd to the Duke of '*Ormond*." What Mr. *St. John* himſelf thought of the Importance of this Order, is to be learn'd from his Letter to Mr. *Prior*, *September* the 19th, 1712. 'The Mo-'ment I read the Queen a Letter from Monſ. *de Torcy*, by 'which it appear'd, that the King of *France* would oblige 'his Grandſon to accept of the Alternative of quitting 'one of the two Monarchies, her Orders were diſpatch'd 'to the Duke to engage in neither Siege or Battle; and 'ſhe prevented the *French* from even making the De-'mand. I will not ſay that this Order ſav'd their 'Army from being beat, but I think in my Conſcience 'that it did.

On the 24th of *May* 1712, Mr. *St. John* writes again to Monſ. *de Torcy*, altho' they had yet receiv'd no Anſwer from *Madrid* concerning the Renunciation; but being preſs'd in Time, and finding it neceſſary for the Queen to make the Communication to the Parliament that ſhe had promis'd, of the Terms on which a Peace might be made;

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made; he acquaints him with the Steps the Queen was resolv'd to take, provided the Most Christian King would render them practicable for her. And in a Memorial of the same Date, specifies the Conditions upon which her Majesty consents to make such important Steps, and decisive Declarations to her Parliament, as these which follow, 'I. That she had settled with *France* the Interests 'of *Great Britain*. 2. That she looks upon the Interests 'of the other Powers engag'd with her in the War, as 'easy to be adjusted; since the King offers to the greatest 'Part of them, very near what they have demanded, 'and to all a just and reasonable Satisfaction. 3. That 'she will set about accommodating the Affairs of her 'Allies; and that to prevent all the Obstructions which 'the Events of the Campaign might occasion to the Negociations of Peace, she had agreed with the King to a 'Suspension of Arms." The Conditions specify'd in the Memorial, are Demands relating to *North America*, to Commerce, and the Suspension of Arms.

In the Article concerning Commerce, it is said, 'That 'several Points relating to Trade requiring a longer Discussion than the present Crisis would admit, and the 'Queen being much more intent upon securing the General Peace, than any particular Advantages; demands 'only, 1*st*, That Commissaries should be nam'd on both 'Sides to meet at *London*, there to examine and settle the 'Duties and Impositions to be paid respectively in each 'Kingdom. 2*dly*, That no Privileges or Advantages re'lating to Commerce with *France*, shall at any Time be 'yielded to any foreign Nation, which shall not at the 'same Time be granted to the Subjects of her *Britannick* 'Majesty; as likewise, no Privilege or Advantage in Re'lation to the Trade of *Great Britain*, shall be yielded to 'any foreign Nation, which shall not at the same Time 'be granted to the Subjects of *France*. As to the Suspen'sion of Arms, Her Majesty will consent it shall be made 'for two Months: Provided 1*st*, That within the said 'Term the King of *Spain* shall either make the Renun'ciation demanded, or shall yield *Spain* to the Duke of '*Savoy*, upon the Conditions mention'd in Mr. *St. John*'s 'Letter of the 29th of *April*, *O. S.* 2*dly*, That the *French* 'Garrison shall evacuate *Dunkirk*, and the Queen's Troops 'be admitted the same Day that the Suspension of Arms 'shall commence. 3*dly*, That in Case the States-General 'shall at any Time consent to the Suspension of Arms, it

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'ſeems reaſonable they ſhould have the Liberty of putting 'a Garriſon into *Cambray*.

Upon theſe Conditions, the Committee obſerve, That altho' it was daily inſtill'd into the Minds of the People, that the great Advantages in Trade and Commerce ſecur'd to *Great Britain*, were the chief Inducements to the Miniſtry to engage in theſe Meaſures with *France*, it is here declar'd, they were more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantages. And whereas it was laid down as a Principle from which the Queen would never depart, that the Intereſts of *Great Britain* ſhould in the firſt Place be adjuſted; and the great Advantages ſtipulated for theſe Nations, before the Concluſion of the Peace, were to juſtify the Peace, and all the Steps that were taken to procure it; it is now evident, that no Mention was made of our Trade in *Spain*; and for our Commerce in general, the ſettling of that was poſtpon'd, and all Points in Diſpute betwixt *Great Britain* and *France*, were to be referred to Commiſſaries; which Propoſition was not demanded by *France*, but voluntarily offer'd by Mr. *St. John*.

On the 8th of *June*, 1712, *N. S.* Monſieur *de Torcy* ſends an Account, That the King of *Spain* had choſen to keep *Spain* and the *Indies*, and renounce for himſelf and his Deſcendants, the Right to the Crown of *France*: Which principal Obſtacle to the Peace being remov'd, the King of *France* expects that the Queen will now clear the reſt of the Difficulties, which may obſtruct this great Work; by making ſuch Declarations as had been promis'd upon the Return of the Courier from *Madrid*. Adding, the King thinks the firſt and moſt urgent is, to ſettle a Suſpenſion of Arms, either general, or at leaſt between the two Armies in the *Low-Countries*, which may continue till the Concluſion of the Peace.

On the 10th of *June*, *N. S.* Monſieur *de Torcy* acknowledges the Receipt of Mr. *St. John*'s Letter of the 24th of *May*, *O. S.* together with the Memorial, and ſends another Memorial in Anſwer to the laſt Demands of the Queen. He takes Notice, That the Letters from the Army mention the Deſign to inveſt *Queſnoy*, in order to beſiege it; but the King cannot think that the Queen approves of ſuch an Undertaking, much leſs that her Troops ſhall be employ'd to render it ſucceſsful: He concludes, that if a Suſpenſion is not immediately made, we may find our ſelves indiſpenſably drawn into ſome great Event, which he hopes the Secretary's Prudence and Care will prevent. And altho' in the Anſwer to the Queen's Demands, nothing

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thing material that was ask'd for our Trade in *North America* is granted, the Evacuating of *Dunkirk*, and admitting an *English* Garrison is not agreed to, and the receiving a *Dutch* Garrison into *Cambray* is absolutely refus'd, which were propos'd as Conditions of the Suspension of Arms: Monsieur *de Torcy* hopes, That this Return to the Queen's Demands will occasion no new Trouble, but as the Beginning and whole Course of the Negotiation was carry'd on upon the *Bona Fide*, and a mutual Confidence of which they had seen the good Effects; it is necessary to banish all Distruct, and the Queen to repose an entire Confidence in his Majesty, without insisting on Demands which may serve only to create Jealousies.

On the 6th of *June*, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* owns the Receipt of Monsieur *de Torcy*'s two Letters, and says, Altho' the King of *France* had not answer'd the Queen's Demands according to Expectation, yet she would not defer going that Day to Parliament, and making all the Declarations that were necessary to render the Nation unanimously inclin'd to the Peace; that she had not, indeed, mention'd to the Parliament the *Suspension of Arms*, but had commanded him to acquaint Monsieur *de Torcy* with the Resolutions she had taken in Relation to it, and insisting upon the Renunciation as the Capital Point of the Negotiation; and for which, her Majesty would rather depart from almost all the Points that had been agreed upon, than leave that to any uncertainty. Upon this Foundation, the Queen hopes that the most Christian King will not find any thing offensive in the Demands, which she found her self oblig'd to renew, being Conditions for a Suspension of Arms between the two Armies in the *Netherlands*; which, if the King consents to, says Mr. *St. John* to Monsieur *de Torcy*, you have only to sign, and send to the Duke of *Ormond*, who, at the same Time that he takes Possession of *Dunkirk*, will declare to the Allies, that he has Orders to act no farther against *France*. He acquaints him that the Lord *Strafford* was going back to *Utrecht*; that the Instructions he was to carry, will, according to your Desire, put the Queen's Plenipotentiaries in a Condition to keep no longer those Measures to which they have been hitherto obliged to submit, but from henceforth they may openly join with those of *France*, and give Law to those who will not submit to just and reasonable Conditions.

The Committee insert here an Extract of a Notable Letter from the Earl of *Strafford* to Mr. *St. John*, of the

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30th of *April*, 1712. 'Thus you ſtill ſee the Temper 'here, and the Time it will naturally take to get the 'Dutch (if they will at laſt ſettle a Plan) before it can be 'done. You ſee the Events we are expoſed to by the Ope-'rations in the Field in the Mean Time, and you have it 'by this Time in your Power to terminate all, and even to 'ſtop the Operations of the Army for a Month, till the 'Negotiation is ended one Way or other: There is no 'Pretence now it can be a Prejudice to us, ſhould a Ceſ-'ſation be made; for the former Pretences are out of 'Doors, of its being impoſſible for the *French* to make 'Magazines for their Army to take the Field as ſoon as 'ours; and having burnt theſe Magazines, at firſt affirm'd 'impoſſible to be made, for us by that Means to be Maſters 'of beſieging either *Cambray* or *Arras*, and our Army's 'marching to *Paris* is ſtopp'd, at leaſt for this Summer, in 'all Appearance. The *French* are now better poſted than 'we are; their Army is much ſtronger. We cannot march 'to ſurprize them in other Parts of their Lines, 'till we 'have Green Forage, which won't be up at three Weeks at 'ſooneſt. They have all their Troops up, and we want a 'great Part of ours, eſpecially the *Imperialiſts*, who, 'tis 'ſaid, cannot join the Army in a Month yet; ſo that 'now the Advantage of a Ceſſation of Arms is on our 'Side, if they will, for the Sake of a Peace, conſent to it. 'If, upon theſe and other Conſiderations, a Ceſſation is 'thought in *England* neceſſary, the Queen muſt not pro-'poſe it, but at the ſame Time be reſolv'd to put it in 'Execution on her Side, if agreed to by the *French*; be-'cauſe ſuch a Propoſition will be ſure to meet with Op-'poſition, unleſs back'd with Reſolution, and may have 'the Effect of making *thoſe who delight in War* undertake 'with ſo much the greater Precipitation ſome deſperate 'Attempt." Upon what groundleſs Allegations the Earl of *Strafford* did here adviſe a Suſpenſion of Arms, is ſub-mitted to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

The Articles for a Suſpenſion were ſign'd by Mr. *St. John*, *June* 6, *O. S.* and the Anſwer was ſign'd by Monſieur *de Torcy*, *June* 12, 1712, *N. S.* The next Day, *June* 7, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* writes a private Letter to Monſieur *de Torcy*, expreſſing the utmoſt Confidence in the good Faith of the moſt Chriſtian King; thinks it neceſſary to haſten the Peace; tells him, it will frighten the *Dutch*, to be told the Queen will act no longer againſt *France*; and that if they will not haſten to make their Agreement, they will have the Burthen upon their Backs which they are not able

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able to bear. On the same Day, Mr. *St. John* sends to the Duke of *Ormond* Copies of these two last Letters, and of the Memorial sent to the Marquess *de Torcy*, 'You will 'perceive by them, my Lord, (says he) that the Queen 'insists on the Execution of the Article relating to *Spain*, 'and on the Delivery of *Dunkirk*, as Points without 'which she will not declare for a Cessation of Arms in 'the *Netherlands*: But if these Conditions are accepted, 'and sent sign'd by the Marquess *de Torcy* to your Grace, 'and *Dunkirk* put into your Possession, you are publickly 'to own that you can act no longer against the *French*. 'If they are not consented to, you are entirely free from 'Restraint, and at Liberty to take all reasonable Measures 'that are in your Power for annoying the Enemy. It 'is probable that Marshal *Villars* may receive the Orders 'which will be sent him from *Versailles* within a Day 'after this Letter will come to your Hands. Your Grace 'will therefore lose no Time in acquainting him, that 'you are in Expectation of hearing from his Court that 'which must determine your Proceedings; and that, ac-'cording to the King's Resolution, you are either to look 'upon your selves on both Sides as freed from any re-'strictive Orders, and in full Liberty of acting against 'each other, or that you are openly to declare for a Ces-'sation.

And here the Committee think it necessary to go a little back, and observe what Orders and Instructions had been given to the Duke of *Ormond*, and what Accounts he had sent of his Proceedings during the Time the Correspondence, relating to the Renunciation, was carrying on. On the 12th of *April* 1712, *N. S.* his Instructions are sign'd by the Queen, he is order'd to repair first to the *Hague*, and to see the Pensionary, before he puts himself at the Head of the Troops; to express to him the Queen's Resolution of pressing the War with all possible Vigour; to assure him he is prepar'd to live in a perfect good Correspondence with all the Generals, and particularly with those of the States; to inform himself what Plan has been agreed for the Operation of the Campaign: And as soon as he arrives at the Frontier, to meet with Prince *Eugene*, and such of the Generals as shall be in the Secret, and with them to concert the proper Measures for entring upon Action. The Committee conceive these Instructions sign'd by her Majesty must be the Rule of his Grace's Actions till countermanded or revok'd by equal Authority; there being no general Direction in them to follow such

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further Orders as he ſhould receive from a Secretary of State. The 24th of *April, N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* gives the Secretary an Account, that, according to his Inſtructions, he had given the Penſionary all the Aſſurances of carrying on the War with Vigour, and acting in Confidence with the Allies, and more eſpecially the *Dutch*; which were receiv'd with the greateſt Profeſſions of Duty and Reſpect to her Majeſty.

On the 30th, his Grace was in Conference with the Council of State, where there were great Expreſſions of Duty to her Majeſty. They told him there was no particular Reſolution taken as to the Operation of the Campaign, but left it to their Generals, who, with their Deputies, are to act in Concert with the Generals of the Allies; and that they had given Orders to their Generals, to live in a good Correſpondence with his Grace. And yet, on the 25th of *April, O. S.* which was before it was known *France* had agreed ſo much as to propoſe to the King of *Spain* the Alternative of the two Monarchies, which was not till the 18th of *May, N. S.* Mr. *St. John* begins to give the Duke of *Ormond* ſome diſtant Hint of the Scene that was afterwards to be open'd, and tells him, the Queen inclines to be of Opinion, that all the Troops, whether Subjects or Foreigners, belonging to her, ſhould be immediately under his Grace's Command. There may have been formerly Reaſons for uſing a different Method, but there ſeems at preſent to be ſome of a every ſtrong Nature for taking this, and perhaps theſe may every Day grow ſtill ſtronger. Inſinuates there may be Reaſons to be jealous of Prince *Eugene*; and on this Occaſion his Grace is directed to be more cautious for ſome Time, of engaging in an Action, unleſs in the Caſe of a very apparent and conſiderable Advantage, upon Pretence of waiting 'till the *German* Troops were all arriv'd, that they may have their Share, if there is to be any Action.

On the 10th of *May, N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* acknowledges the Receipt of two Letters from Mr. *St. John* of the 16th and 22d of *April*, neither of which appear. But his Grace ſays, in Anſwer to the Secretary, *I am of your Opinion, that a Battle won or loſt would at this Time make very great Alterations in the Treaties now on Foot: But you remember, that in my Inſtructions, I am order'd to act in Conjunction with the Allies in proſecuting the War with Vigour; ſo that, ſhould there happen a fair Opportunity to attack the Enemy, I cannot refuſe it, if propos'd by the Prince and States.*

But

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but I hope to have the Messenger before the Armies are form'd, which will be in three or four Days.

On the 12th of *May*, *N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* expresses still the same Uneasiness, wishes to hear from *England* that the Peace is near concluded; but hopes, if it be delay'd, we shall have the good Fortune to force the *French* to comply with the Queen's Demands. But his Grace was now soon put out of his Pain, by the Order mention'd before, of *May* the 10th, *O. S.* not to engage in any Siege, or hazard a Battle.

On the 25th of *May*, *N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* writes two Letters to Mr. *St. John*, a private and a publick Letter. In the first, which was his private Letter, and all wrote with his own Hand, his Grace acknowledges the Receipt of his Orders, not to engage in Siege or Battle; to which he promises an exact Obedience, and to keep secret his having receiv'd any such Command, and will endeavour to hinder its being suspected. But Prince *Eugene* and the States having propos'd to attack the Enemy, or, if that be found too hazardous, to besiege *Quesnoy*; his Grace fears it will be very difficult for him to disguise the true Reason of his opposing all Proposals that shall be made for undertaking any thing, having no Excuse for Delays, all the Troops they expected, and the heavy Cannon, being to be here on Saturday: And he says, if he could have found Forage there, he would have made some Pretence to delay the March, tho' the Dispositions of it were made before he receiv'd this Letter. But on the same Day, his Grace writes another publick Letter to Mr. *St. John*, after he had receiv'd the Letter of the 10th, as is expresly said; wherein he takes no Notice of his Orders not to engage in Siege or Battle, but speaks of his having review'd the *English* Troops, and found them in so good a Condition, that must convince the Allies, how groundless the Complaints are that have been made of our Backwardness, of which, he says, I believe you will hear now no more. He goes on. If we find Opportunity to bring the Enemy to a Battle, we shall not decline it.

On the 28th of *May*, the Duke of *Ormond*, in his Letter to Mr. *St. John*, says, *Yesterday Prince* Eugene *and the States Deputies desir'd that I would consent to send the Quarter-masters to view the* French *Camp, which I could not refuse, without giving them some Suspicion of what I am order'd to disguise; but I was sure that nothing of Action could happen, the Enemy being behind the* Schelde. *The Detachment that went with them were forty Squadrons, and all the Grenadiers of*

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of my Army to ſupport them, and make good their Retre ſhould the Enemy have endeavour'd to attack them. They w as far (I mean the Horſe) as Catelet, *where the Right of Enemy's Army lies, and are come back without ſeeing any the* French *on our Side the* Schelde. *The Diſtance between Head of the* Somme *and that of the* Schelde *is not above League and a Half, which is a Plain, and the Enemy have yet offer'd to throw up any Retrenchment: May be to-morr they will begin to work, ſince they have ſeen our Troops rec noitring that Way.* Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies bei to dine with his Grace the next Day, he was under A prehenſions they would preſs him to undertake ſomethi immediately, which it would be very hard to conceal t true Reaſon of his Refuſing, having no reaſonable Exc for it. In this Letter his Grace gives an Account of Letter that he had receiv'd from Marſhal *Villars*, and t Anſwer that his Grace wrote to the Marſhal. This Co reſpondence, which on both Sides is inſiſted upon to kept as the moſt abſolute Secret, is founded upon a Po ſcript in Mr. *St. John*'s Letter of *May* the 10th to the Du of *Ormond*; wherein he tells his Grace, *Communication given of this Order to the Court of* France; *ſo that if Ma ſhal* Villars *takes any private Way to give Notice of it to yo your Grace will anſwer accordingly.*

May the 25th, *N. S.* Marſhal *Villars* acquaints his Grac that he had the King's Orders, and the Queen of *Englan* Conſent, to write to him as ſoon as he receiv'd the Co rier; and whatever Glory is to be acquir'd againſt a G neral whoſe Valour is ſo well known among them, h deſires him to be aſſur'd that he never receiv'd more agre able News than that they were to be no longer Enemie The Duke of *Ormond* in Anſwer acquaints him, That he ha receiv'd Orders from the Queen upon the ſame Subject, t which he would not fail to conform himſelf in the mo exact Manner. But his Grace proceeds further than th Direction given him by Mr. *St. John*, and ſays, *The Motio which we are going to make is principally for the Subſiſtance o our Troops, ſo that you need not be under any Apprehenſion a this March; at leaſt, I can anſwer for the Queen's Army which I have the Honour to Command.* The Committee is a a Loſs to account for this Tranſaction, unleſs his Grac had Orders not only not to act againſt *France*, but to giv the *French* General Intelligence of all that was deſign'd in the Confederate Army.

The Report being made by the Quarter-Maſters General, who went with the Detachment to view the *French* Camp and

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the Overture between the Sources of the *Somme* and the *Oise*, and they all agreeing that the Ground was as advantageous as could be, to fall upon their Flank and Rear, was propoſed to the Duke of *Ormond*, to march without the leaſt Delay to the Enemy, and attack them. *You may eaſily imagine* (ſays his Grace, in his Letter to Mr. *St. John* May the 29th) *the Difficulty that I was under to excuſe the laying a Matter, which, according to the Informations I had from the Quarter-Maſters General, and ſeveral other General-Officers that went out with the Detachment, ſeem'd to be ſo practicable: The beſt Excuſe I could make was Lord* Strafford's *hidden Voyage to* England, *which gave me Reaſon to believe there muſt be ſomething of Conſequence tranſacting, which a Day of four or ſix Days would bring to Light; and therefore I deſir'd they would defer this Undertaking, or any other, until I ſhould receive freſh Letters from* England. The Committee cannot better repreſent the favourable Opportunity that was here loſt to the Common Cauſe, and the Advantage, or rather Deliverance, that was ſecured to the Common Enemy, than in a Letter from the Deputies of the States to the Duke of *Ormond*, *June* the 4th, *N. S.* which is inſerted at Length in the Appendix: But theſe Repreſentations, and the preſſing Inſtances made by Prince *Eugene*, were entertain'd by Mr. *St. John* as affected Alarms and Clamours, rais'd with much Induſtry, *yet ſuch as gave her Majeſty no Uneaſineſs.* But they made ſome Impreſſions on the Duke of *Ormond*; he grew ſenſible of the ill Blood and Diſſatisfaction caus'd among the Allies, who did not ſtick to ſay we were betraying them. He ſends an Account, that Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies had reſolved to beſiege *Queſnoy*; which Place was that Day, *June* 8, *N. S.* 1712, inveſted; and tho' he had nothing to do in the Operation, he could not refuſe furniſhing ſome Troops in the States Pay, but had avoided giving any in the Queen's Whole Pay.

On the 7th of *June*, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* ſent to the Duke of *Ormond* his Letters of the 6th and 7th to Monſieur *de Torcy*, and the laſt Articles propoſed by *Great Britain* for a Suſpenſion of Arms; and it is obſerv'd, that hitherto it was an entire Secret between the *Engliſh* and *French* Courts, and their two Generals, that neither Siege or Battle was to be engag'd in by the Duke of *Ormond*. Prince *Eugene* and the whole Confederacy were as yet amus'd with Hopes that the Duke of *Ormond* might be permitted in ſome Degree to comply with his Inſtructions, and the ſolemn and repeated Aſſurances that had been given, to act in Conjunction

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junction with the reſt of the Allies: But the Time w
now come, when the Secretary's Care and Prudence w
to deliver the *French* King from the Apprehenſions und
which Monſ. *de Torcy* had ſo often declar'd him to be
the Events of this Campaign: And altho' the Suſpenſi
of Arms was preſs'd and inſiſted upon by *France*, and w
to be granted purely for the Sake and Preſervation of t
French Army, which, in all Reaſon, ſhould have broug
them to a Compliance with the Demands ſent from *En*
land; yet ſo very tractable did our Miniſtry prove, th
France's refuſing the Conditions at firſt propos'd for gran
ing a Suſpenſion of Arms, had no other Effect but
make us lower the Terms upon which they were to acc
what could be no Advantage to *England*, but was of t
higheſt Importance to *France*.

When theſe laſt Conditions were ſent to the Duke
Ormond, with the Orders that attended them, it is to
obſerv'd, that Mr. *St. John* declar'd the Queen inſiſted
the Execution of the Article relating to *Spain*, and
the Delivery of *Dunkirk*, as Points without which
would not declare for a Ceſſation of Arms; ſo that
theſe Conditions were not abſolutely conſented to, if t
Anſwer from *France*, which was to determine the Du
of *Ormond*'s Meaſures, was not ſign'd by Monſ. *de Torc*
and *Dunkirk* was not put into the Poſſeſſion of the Du
of *Ormond*, his Grace was at entire Liberty to act again
France; but upon theſe Conditions the Duke of *Ormon*
was order'd immediately to declare a Ceſſation of Arm
The Committee think this Order in itſelf of a very extra
ordinary Nature, altho' conditional; and the Miniſtr
ſeem in very great Haſte to give all up into the Hands
France, when the Queen's General, at the Head of a Co
federate Army in the Field, at that Time covering a Sieg
which the Allies were engag'd in, ſhould be order'd
govern himſelf according to ſuch Significations as ſhou
come from the Court of *France*, and thoſe tranſmitted t
him by the General commanding the Enemy's Army
whoſe Duty it was by Force or Stratagem to raiſe th
Siege, or gain any Advantage he could over the Allies.
On the 22d of *June*, *N. S.* an Anſwer to the Propoſals la
ſent over, was tranſmitted to Mr. *St. John*, ſign'd by
Monſ. *de Torcy*, with two Alterations, one no leſs mate-
rial, than whereas it was demanded, that the Renuncia-
tion ſhould be ratify'd by the States of *France*, which had
been mention'd before as one of the chief Securities to
make it effectual, it is here ſubſtituted, that it ſhall be
regiſter'd

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gister'd in the several Parliaments: And to the Article f *Dunkirk* is added, That all the King's Officers, both nd and Sea Officers, shall have Liberty to stay at *Dun-k*, and to execute their several Offices. On the same ay, Monsr. *de Torcy* writes two Letters to Mr. *St. John*, he one a publick Letter, explaining at large the Altera-ions; the other a private Letter, to prevail with him o consent to these Alterations. And it is observ'd, that here are several Instances of such a private Correspon-ence between the two Secretaries. At the same Time, Copy of the Memorial, and the Answer was sent to the Marshal *Villars*, who, with his Letter of the 24th of *une*, *N. S.* sends the Copies to the Duke of *Ormond*, and ells him the Originals were sent to *England*, and doubts ot but the Suspension of Arms would immediately take ffect. But it appears by the Duke of *Ormond*'s Letter to Marshal *Villars* of the 25th of *June*, that these were nly Copies, and not sign'd, for his Grace wishes that the Marquess *de Torcy* had sign'd them, as being more agree-ble to his Grace's Instructions, but that he may not stop o good a Work by Difficulties and Scruples, he will not nsist upon Formality: He promises to go immediately to Prince *Eugene*, and the States Deputies, to perswade them to abandon their Enterprize upon *Quesnoy*, and to declare, that in Case of a Refusal, he shall be oblig'd to withdraw the Queen's Army; and as soon as the Troops which he should detach for that Purpose had taken Possession of *Dunkirk*, the Suspension of Arms shall take Place.

On the 27th of *June*, the Duke acquaints Mr. *St. John*, that he had been with Prince *Eugene*, and the States De-puties, and had acquainted them, that the *French* King having agreed to several Articles demanded by the Queen, as the Foundation of a Cessation of Arms, he could no longer cover the Siege of *Quesnoy*; but was oblig'd by his Instructions to march with the Queen's Troops, and those in her Majesty's Pay, and to declare a Cessation of Arms as soon as the Town of *Dunkirk* was deliver'd up. After this Conference with Prince *Eugene*, and the States Depu-ties, his Grace, according to his Promise, sends a second Letter to Marshal *Villars* of the same Date, and tells him, *He apprehends that the Generals of the Auxiliaries paid by the Queen, will not leave Prince* Eugene's *Army without particular Orders from their respective Masters.* An Account of this being sent to the Court of *France*, Monsr. *de Torcy* dispatches an Express *June* the 27th, *N. S.* and declares if the Foreign Troops in *English* Pay did not abandon Prince

Eugene's

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Eugene's Army, the Condition upon which *Dunkirk* was to be deliver'd being not perform'd, it would be unreaſonable for *England* to inſiſt that *Dunkirk* ſhould be given into their Hands; and appeals to the Title of the Memorial, that imported a Ceſſation of Arms between the two Armies in the *Netherlands*: He inſiſts, that poſitive Orders be ſent to the Duke of *Ormond* to withdraw all the Troops in *Engliſh* Pay; and when theſe Orders ſhall have been punctually comply'd with, the King will perform his Promiſe of delivering *Dunkirk*. The Duke of *Ormond* having already declar'd abſolutely to the Allies, that he could no longer cover the Siege of *Quesnoy*, remains in a State of Inaction, tho' 'tis plain by his Orders, he was now free from all Reſtraint, the Anſwer not being ſign'd by Monſ. *de Torcy*, as was expreſly requir'd, ſome material Alterations being made in the Conditions relating to *Spain*, which his Grace had then no Notice that the Queen had conſented to; and Marſhal *Villars* refuſing to give him the Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, which were declar'd Points without which the Queen would not conſent to a Ceſſation of Arms. That the Duke of *Ormond* was himſelf of this Opinion, is evident from his own Letter to Mr. *St. John* of *June* 29, wherein he excuſes his deferring ſeparating the Troops, and marching towards *Dunkirk*, until he had ſufficient Aſſurance that Place would be ſurrender'd to him; and then his Grace ſays, 'The contrary appears now ſo evidently, that I 'ſhould look upon myſelf immediately at Liberty to act 'in Conjunction with the Allies; but I do not take upon 'me to make a Step of ſuch Conſequence without the 'Queen's particular Orders, which I ſhall expect with the 'greateſt Impatience.

Theſe unexpected Reſolutions of the Foreigners in the Queen's Pay, not to abandon their Allies, and leave them at the Mercy of the *French* Army, very much diſconcerted our Meaſures here for a ſhort Time; but on *June* 20, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* writes to Monſ. *de Torcy*, that the Accounts from the Duke of *Ormond* were conformable to what he had ſent, which gave the Queen a ſenſible Diſ- 'pleaſure; but as her Majeſty had taken a firm and unal- 'terable Reſolution not to yield to any Difficulties, he 'doubts not to ſucceed, and believes Monſ. *de Torcy* will 'be convinc'd of this Truth when he has read over this 'Letter: That he had juſt then told the Miniſters of 'thoſe Princes who have Troops in the Queen's Pay, 'that unleſs they obey the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders, her 'Majeſty

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Majesty will take it as a Declaration against her, and from that Time they shall not be paid: That if the *French* King will deliver *Dunkirk*, the Duke of *Ormond* shall retire with the *English* Troops, and all those Foreigners that will obey him, and declare the Queen will act no longer against *France*, nor pay those that will; and will make no Difficulty to conclude a separate Peace with *France*, leaving the Allies a Time wherein they may have Liberty to submit to such Conditions, as shall be agreed upon betwixt the Queen and the Most Christian King. See, Sir, the Peace in the King's Hands; if the Duke of *Ormond*'s whole Army consents to the Suspension of Arms, our first Project proceeds; if they will not consent, the *English* Troops will withdraw, and leave the Foreigners to seek for their Subsistence from the States, who, very far from being able to furnish new Expences, are not capable to support what they have already upon their Hands. In short, *Britain* retiring from the Theatre of War, and leaving it to those that are in no Condition to make Head against *France*, the Peace may be concluded between the two Crowns in a few Weeks. These, Sir, are the Propositions which the Queen commands me to make, and believes the King of *France* will find his Account, at least, as much the last Way as the first. He once more desires him to send an Express to the Duke of *Ormond*, that he may know how to regulate his Conduct; and if he signifies to him that the King has given Orders to the Governor of *Dunkirk* to admit the *English*, his Grace will immediately do all that he has said. He acquaints him further, That the Queen was resolv'd to send the Earl of *Strafford* immediately to the Army." On the same Day Mr. *St. John* sends a Copy of this Letter to the Duke of *Ormond*, and to shew his own Opinion of this extraordinary Piece, in a Postscript he says, *I need not mention your Grace, that the inclos'd for M.* de Torcy, *is fit to fall under the Eye of no Person whatsoever but your Grace*: As for his Instructions at this critical Juncture, they are such as her Majesty thought deserv'd sending the Earl of *Strafford* on purpose to the Army; and his Grace is order'd to give Marshal *Villars* an Account of the Endeavours the Queen had used to subdue the Obstinacy of those who refus'd to obey, and of his Expectations to hear from him on an Express sent to *France*. And a second Time, according to what was said to M. *de Torcy*, his Grace his order'd, if he receives an Account from the

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the Court of *France*, that her Majeſty's laſt Propoſals agreed to, and Orders diſpatch'd for the Surrender *Dunkirk*, without any more to do, to declare the Suſ ſion between *Great Britain* and *France*, and to keep whole Body that ſhall obey his Orders entire, an withdraw in the beſt Manner his Circumſtances will low. This Offer was no ſooner receiv'd in *France*, without the Loſs of one Moment's Time, accepted conſented to, as Monſ. *de Torcy* acquaints Mr. *St. J July* 5, *N. S.* He mentions very particularly all the ſions and Engagements which had been ſo plainly explicitely propos'd; and upon Condition that the Q does immediately make a ſeparate Peace, keep no Meaſ with her Allies, but only leave them a Time to ſub to the Conditions that ſhall be agreed upon for them tween *France* and *England*; the King of *France* hath termin'd to ſend his Orders to permit the *Engliſh* Tr to enter *Dunkirk*; and at the ſame Time a Courier diſpatch'd to Marſhal *Villars* to carry him theſe Ord And as a general Ceſſation from all Hoſtilities both Land and Sea, between the two Nations, had been p pos'd by *England* till their Treaties could be finiſh'd, King of *France* with the ſame Readineſs conſents that. Hereupon freſh Orders are ſent to the Duke *Ormond*, that as ſoon as he ſhall hear that the Governor h receiv'd Orders to evacuate *Dunkirk*, and to admit Queen's Troops into the Place; without loſing a Mome if he had not already done it, to declare a Suſpenſion Arms, and to withdraw all the *Engliſh* Troops, and ſu others as would obey his Orders: And leſt any Accide might ſtill obſtruct this Project, his Grace, by Mr. *St. Joh* is told, he muſt obſerve that the Order is poſitive, a that no Caſe can poſſibly happen, in which her Majeſ will allow that any other Meaſure ſhould be taken; an Mr. *St. John* is much concern'd that the Earl of *Straffo* will arrive at the Army later than was to be wiſh'd, fro whom His Grace was to receive thoſe Lights and Inform tions for his Guidance in this nice Conjuncture, that h is amply inſtructed to give him.

July 12, *N. S.* Lord *Strafford* arrives in the Camp; th 14th Prince *Eugene* ſends the Duke of *Ormond* Word b an Aid de Camp, that he intended to march the nex Morning with a Deſign, as was ſuppos'd, to attack *Lan dercy*. The Duke of *Ormond* is much ſurpriz'd at the Meſ ſage, refuſes to march with him, or give him any Aſ ſiſtance from the Queen's Troops; but lets the Prince know,

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ow, that when he march'd, his Grace ſhould be oblig'd take the beſt Care he could for the Security of the een's Troops, and to change his Camp in Order to it. e ſame Day Marſhal *Villars* giving the Duke of *ond* an Account, that he had ſent by Colonel *Lloyd* ers for the Delivery of *Dunkirk*, ſays, 'Permit me, ir, to have the Honour to tell you, tho' it be very dvantageous not to be oblig'd to engage the braveſt nd boldeſt of our Enemies, yet 'tis very important to now thoſe that remain ſo; and I take the Liberty to eſire you will do me the Honour to ſend me Word, hat Troops and what Generals will obey your Orders; ecauſe the firſt Attempt the Enemy makes, I will not oſe one Moment to meet them; the King gives me a Liberty to fight, which nothing but the Negociations has hitherto prevented, and which the Army under my Command has a great Deſire to make uſe of. I think the Work is finiſh'd, if the Army which is under your Orders obeys them. This then, Sir, is no indiſcreet Curioſity, that I preſume to deſire you to give me ſome Lights upon the Doubts which I am in. I ſhall be very much oblig'd to you, Sir, if, by the Return of this Trumpet, you'll honour me with one Word of Anſwer, upon the Lights which I have deſir'd of you. You'll give me Leave to join to this Packet a Letter for my Lord *Stratford*.

July 15, the Duke of *Ormond*, in Anſwer to this Letter, ys, 'I ſhould be glad I were at preſent in a Capacity to give you all the Inſight you deſire, but it is yet impoſſible for me. Notwithſtanding I was unwilling to delay ſending back the Trumpet, to let you know I am well aſſur'd I ſhall be capable of telling you to Morrow particularly, what Troops will remain under my Command. As to the Suſpenſion of Arms, you already know, Sir, that, according to my Orders, I cannot declare it in Form, till I am aſſur'd the Governor of *Dunkirk* ſhall have executed all the King's Orders for the Evacuation of the Place. His Grace adds, In the mean Time you will agree with me, Sir, that the ſaid Suſpenſion has already its Effect on my Side, ſince I have juſt now inform'd Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies, that in Caſe they ſhould undertake any new Operation, I could not give them any Aſſiſtance with the Queen's Army.

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On the 16th, the Duke of *Ormond* writes again to Mareſchal *Villars*, and ſays, 'Your Trumpet juſt now put into my Hands the Honour of your Letter of the 15th, and I am now to acquit myſelf of the Promiſe I made you Yeſterday. Prince *Eugene* is march'd this Morning, and all the Foreign Troops have quitted us, except one Battalion and four Squadrons of *Holſtein*, and two Squadrons of *Walef*. He adds, Things having paſs'd as I have the Honour to tell you, I thought myſelf oblig'd to acquaint you of it as ſoon as poſſible; and as I obſerv'd to you Yeſterday, the Suſpenſion of Arms has already its Effect on my Part, by the Separation I have made of the Queen's Troops, and all her Artillery from thoſe of Prince *Eugene*, and by my declaring to him, I could give him no Aſſiſtance, and that the Payment of the Foreign Troops is ſtopp'd, and that by Conſequence there is fallen upon the Emperor and *Holland* a Burthen they will not be long able to ſupport. I truſt, Sir, to your good Faith, and ſhall to Morrow make a Movement to put myſelf into another Situation, and I hope I ſhall have News from *Dunkirk*, that will authorize me to declare a Suſpenſion of Arms." The ſame Day Marſhal *Villars* acquaints the Duke of *Ormond*, that the Governor of *Dunkirk* was making the neceſſary Preparations to evacuate that Place: He tells his Grace, 'For my Part, Sir, as I already reckon you for our Ally, I am not at all in haſte to have you farther off, you are at your own Liberty to come near us, and encamp on the King's Territories wherever you ſhall think proper." Upon this the Duke of *Ormond* the Day after order'd a Ceſſation of Arms to be proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet.

The Committee in this Place obſerve, that had the firſt Deſign taken Effect, which was depended upon by *France*, and ſo far preſum'd by *England* as to be undertaken for, that all Foreigners in the Queen's Pay, that compos'd the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army, ſhould ſeparate and withdraw from the reſt of the Allies, it is notorious, that from that Inſtant Prince *Eugene*'s whole Army, unleſs they ſubmitted to the ſame Meaſures, had been left at the Mercy of the *French* Army, to be cut in Pieces, or made Priſoners, at the Will of Marſhal *Villars*; which had left the Queen's Troops in no better a Condition than to have the Privilege of being laſt deſtroy'd; yet all the Allies, whoſe Honour and Conſcience would not permit them to abandon their Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice

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a Sacrifice to *France*, were puniſh'd by *England* with the Loſs of their Pay and Subſidies, which was all that was in the Power of the Miniſtry to do, to ſhew their Reſentment at this great Diſappointment to the Meaſures of *France*. However, this March of Prince *Eugene*, Lord *Strafford* thought might be turn'd upon them, and he prevail'd with the Duke of *Ormond*, in a Meſſage to Prince *Eugene*, to ſay, 'His marching without Concert with us, and all the Queen's Auxiliaries marching from us, expos'd us ſo, that we have been oblig'd to ſend to the *French* to declare with us a Ceſſation of Arms.' Nothing leſs could put the Queen's Troop's in Safety; for tho' Matters fell out ſo pat, without this we muſt have declar'd for the Ceſſation, yet why ſhould we not turn all this Matter upon them? The Committee had not thought it worth their while to take Notice of ſuch an idle Attempt to impoſe upon the Senſes of Mankind, if they had not been induc'd by another Paſſage in the ſame Letter to think it deſerv'd ſome Obſervation; where Lord *Strafford* giving an Account of what paſs'd upon the Separation, ſays, 'All the *Engliſh* ſeem rejoic'd to march off, being weary of the Situation they were in, and of the Reproaches they met with in the great Army; there are two or three Faces very ſour, they ſigh and wiſh the *Hanoverians* had not ſeparated from us; but I ſhall tell them, perhaps, it may be better. He may ſee by this Time the wrong Advice he has follow'd, ſince all muſt lay the Blame of the Separation upon him." But this is not the only Inſtance of the Scorn and Contempt which his Lordſhip was ready to expreſs upon the like Occaſions; for *July* the 16th, 1712, giving an Account of a Converſation with Mr. *Bulau*, the Elector of *Hanover*'s General, wherein his Lordſhip declar'd, *That the Queen had yet neither made Peace nor Truce*, which Declaration was made near a Month after the Articles for a Suſpenſion of Arms were ſign'd, and his Lordſhip repreſenting the great Dangers the Queen's Troops were expos'd to, by being left alone in their Camp when Prince *Eugene* march'd, and Mr. *Bulau* replying, in Caſe of any Attack they had been ſure of their Aſſiſtance and Protection; his Lordſhip ſays, 'My Anſwer was in a diſdainful Way: It would be a very odd Thing, when an Elector of the Empire ſhould be a ſufficient Protection to *Great Britain*.' And *December* the 14th, 1712, Lord *Strafford* in his Letter to Mr. *St. John*, ſays, 'Count *Zinzendorf* own'd, it was impoſſible to carry on the War alone; eſpecially

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'ſince the Elector of *Hanover*, who was the greateſt Hero 'for the War, has threaten'd the States to recal his Troops, 'if they did not pay him the Queen's Share of the Subſi-'dies.'— In ſhort, Count *Zinzendorf* himſelf could not 'but laugh at the ridiculous Way of proceeding of that 'Court.

The Armies being now ſeparated, and the Suſpenſion of Arms declar'd, the Committee recapitulate in what Manner, and by what Steps, this fatal Ceſſation was procur'd. They obſerve in the firſt Place, that it is evident, it was of infinite Advantage and abſolutely neceſſary to the Affairs of *France*, and therefore inſiſted on by *France*; and that it is as certain, that the *Engliſh* Miniſtry gave early into it, if they were not the firſt Adviſers of it; for which no other Account need be requir'd, but that, as all their Meaſures tended to advance the Intereſt of the Queen's Enemies, they could not fail to be zealous in a Point which contributed more to thoſe Views than any one Occurrence during the whole Negotiation; but as they all along wanted Appearances, and conſulted them more than any real Advantages to the Kingdom, they thought it neceſſary to annex ſome Conditions to this important Article, that might paſs upon the deluded People as a Juſtification of this unprecedented Treachery. The Demolition of *Dunkirk* was always ſo popular a Point, that nothing could ſtrike the Imaginations of the People more, than to be told, that this important Place was deliver'd into the Queen's Poſſeſſion: This Step, they thought, well improv'd, would recommend the Peace itſelf, at leaſt, juſtify the Ceſſation. And as the Nation had nothing more at Heart than the Diſpoſition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, after the Renunciation had been induſtriouſly cry'd up, and the Queen had declar'd from the Throne, that *France* and *Spain* were thereby more effectually divided than ever: Theſe two Articles were made the eſſential Conditions of granting a Ceſſation of Arms. For the latter, *France* eaſily conſented to it, having declar'd it to be null and void by the fundamental Laws of *France*: For the firſt, 'tis evident how unwillingly *France* was brought to ſurrender *Dunkirk*; but this the Miniſtry were reſolv'd to purchaſe at any Rate, as what would moſt eaſily amuſe, and ſenſibly affect the Nation; and therefore to obtain this, they engage not only to grant a Ceſſation of Arms, but to conclude a ſeparate Peace. The Proſpect of concluding a ſeparate Peace, and the obtaining an immediate Ceſſation of Arms, which anſwer'd all the Purpoſes

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of *France* almoſt as well as a ſeparate Peace, by leaving the whole Confederacy at their Mercy, were ſo great Temptations to *France*, that the Surrender of *Dunkirk* is agreed to; but if we conſider what *England* gain'd by granting this fatal Ceſſation, we ſhall find the Demolition of *Dunkirk* ſupply'd by a new Canal, more beneficial to to *France*, and formidable to the Navigation of *Great Britain*, than *Dunkirk* ever was; and for the Renunciation, we were told by *France*, we ſhould deceive our ſelves if we accepted it as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the two Monarchies.

The Committee cloſe their Obſervations upon this memorable Campaign of 1712, with inſerting another Letter that was wrote by the Duke of *Ormond* to my Lord *Bolingbroke*. The *Dutch*, it ſeems, encourag'd by the Succeſs of their Enterprize upon Fort *Knocque*, had form'd a Deſign for ſurprizing *Newport* or *Furnes*, which his Grace having Intelligence of, thought proper to write the following Letter, *October* the 21ſt, 1712, to my Lord *Bolingbroke*. *I take this Opportunity to acquaint your Lordſhip with an Affair which has been communicated to me by a Perſon very well inclin'd to her Majeſty's Service: Your Lordſhip will beſt judge of the Importance of it, and the Uſe that is to be made of it, when I tell you, that the Succeſs of the Enterpriſe upon* Knocque *has encourag'd the forming a Project for ſurprizing* Newport *or* Furnes, *and that the fortifying* Dixmude *is made uſe of as a Pretence for drawing together a Body of Troops ſufficient to put the Deſign in Execution. If it be thought more for her Majeſty's Service to prevent it, I am humbly of Opinion ſome Means ſhould be found to give Advice of it to Marſhal* Villars, *who may poſſibly think we owe him that good Office, in Requital of ſome Informations your Lordſhip knows he has given me, with a Deſign to ſerve her Majeſty and the Nation. I am not yet at Liberty to acquaint your Lordſhip with the Name of my Author, who deſires the whole Matter may be manag'd with the greateſt Secrecy.*

The Ceſſation was no ſooner declar'd, and *Dunkirk* deliver'd up, but Monſieur *de Torcy* calls upon Mr. *St. John* to perform his Promiſe of concluding a Peace between *France* and *Great Britain* in a few Weeks, which he thinks can meet with no Difficulties, all the Conditions of Peace with *England* being regulated, and the Intentions of the King touching the General Peace known to, and approv'd by her *Britannick* Majeſty. Monſieur *de Torcy* then propoſes the Method of regulating the Suſpenſion by Sea; and inſiſts, that during the Suſpenſion, either general or parti-

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cular, the Tranſportation of neither Troops, Ammunition, nor Proviſions, ſhall be allow'd into *Portugal*, *Catalonia*, or any other Place where the War continues. Pacquet-Boats between *Dover* and *Calais* are to be immediately ſettled for the general Eaſe of Correſpondence, and the Suſpenſion of Arms to be publiſh'd in *Portugal* and *Catalonia*, without waiting 'till it ſhall be ſettled at *Utrecht*. All theſe Propoſals from *France* are very readily aſſented to, and Mr. *St. John* thinks the Queen in a Condition not to loſe a Moment's Time in concluding with the Miniſters of *France* the Convention for a general Suſpenſion of Arms, both by Sea and Land, and even the Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*. Mr. *St. John* then opens to him the Meaſures that had been here concerted for the Duke of *Savoy*: *Of all the Allies*, ſays he, *there is none whoſe Intereſt the Queen has ſo much at Heart as the Duke of* Savoy's: He hopes the moſt Chriſtian King will act in Concert with her Majeſty, and omit nothing that may engage his Royal Highneſs to come into all our Meaſures, and that may protect him from the Inſults of the Imperialiſts for ſo doing; and among other Advantages propos'd for him, he lays it down as a Principle, that it is neither for the Intereſt of *Great Britain* nor *France*, that the Kingdom of *Sicily* ſhould be given to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and therefore demands it for the Duke of *Savoy*, and declares the Queen will not deſiſt from this Demand. This Concern of the *Britiſh* Miniſters for the Duke of *Savoy*, the Committee is at a Loſs to account for. The *French*, as appears by a Letter of the Biſhop of *Briſtol* to Mr. *St. John*, of the 26th of *April* 1712, had actually offer'd *Sicily* to the Emperor. The Duke of *Savoy* himſelf did not reliſh this Propoſition, as appears by the Lord *Peterborough*'s Letter to Mr. *St. John*, of the 24th of *September* 1712, in which his Lordſhip repreſents the Duke of *Savoy* expreſſing, That he was not ſo vainly impatient of the Title of King, as to loſe or hazard any real Intereſt for an empty Name; but that he thought it much more extraordinary, that a Prince beaten ten Years together by his Enemies, ſhould remain at laſt with the Prize contended for, and which ſo often by Parliament had been declar'd the juſt and unavoidable Motive of the War. Again, in Lord *Peterborough*'s Letter of *November* the 16th, 1712, to Mr. *St. John*, he affirm'd, That nothing can repreſent the Uneaſineſs of Mind of the Duke of *Savoy*, after theſe Offers had been made him: To calm this Uneaſineſs, and to fix his Royal Highneſs in the Meaſures of the Miniſtry, it was neceſſary the Lord

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Peterborough ſhould, in a Memorial given to him, repreſent, That his Royal Highneſs, in refuſing theſe Offers, muſt fall out with the Queen, and the *Engliſh* Miniſters, whom his Lordſhip endeavours to excuſe from the Reproaches caſt directly upon them, as if they were Perſons devoted to *France*: That for the Support of what was propos'd, a ſufficient Fleet ſhould be furniſh'd either by *England* or *France*, or by both Powers jointly; and that his Royal Highneſs ſhould be guaranteed and protected, againſt any Power that ſhould oppoſe this Project, or ſhould inſult him for having accepted theſe Offers. The Arguments of the *Engliſh* Miniſters did at length prevail with his Royal Highneſs; and if the View of the ſaid Miniſters was effectually to diſable the Emperor from ſupporting himſelf againſt *France* after our Separation, by forcing into the Intereſt of *France* an Ally ſo conſiderable as the Duke of *Savoy*, it muſt be confeſs'd theſe Meaſures were extreamly well calculated for ſuch an End; but it does not appear to the Committee, how *England* came to be ſo far concern'd in this Matter, as to offer its Guarantee for *Sicily*, which naturally muſt have engag'd us in a War againſt the Emperor. This Forwardneſs of the Miniſtry in offering to make *England* Guarantee for Conditions advantageous only to *France*, ſeems the more extraordinary, when they obſerve, that during the whole Courſe of this Negociation, they find no Endeavours uſed to procure a Guarantee of our Confederates to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which had been addreſs'd for by both Houſes of Parliament; nor do they obſerve, that the King of *Sicily*, for whom ſo much was done, was ever requeſted to be Guarantee for the ſaid Succeſſion.

The dreadful Conſequences of the Separation of the Armies were now ſenſibly felt in the unfortunate Action at *Denain*, where Marſhal *Villars* on the 24th of *July*, *N. S.* attack'd Lord *Albemarle*'s Camp which he forc'd, took him Priſoner, and entirely defeated all the Troops under his Command. Monſieur *de Torcy* immediately ſends an Account to Mr. *St. John*, of this agreeable News, and ſays, *The King of* France *is perſuaded, that the Advantage which his Troops have obtain'd, will give the Queen ſo much the more Pleaſure, as it may be a new Motive to overcome the Obſtinacy of the Enemies to Peace.* The Committee could not with Patience read a Letter from a Miniſter of *France*, declaring to the Secretary of State of *England*, That a Victory obtain'd by the Queen's Enemies over her good Allies, muſt be a Pleaſure or Satisfaction to her Majeſty. But at this

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Time, the *French* thought themſelves ſo ſure of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, that they depended upon their Aſſiſtance to puſh this Advantage againſt the Confederates ſtill further; and Monſieur *de Torcy* ſays, *He hopes the Queen will effectually bring them to Reaſon, in agreeing immediately with the King, the laſt Meaſures that are to be taken for finiſhing this Work. She has the Means in her own Hands, if ſhe will make uſe of* Ghent *and* Bruges, *which her Troops poſſeſs, and eſpecially of* Ghent; *for it depends upon whoſoever is Maſter of that Place, to make all the Deſigns of the Enemies Generals miſcarry, and to give Law to the* Dutch.

Neither was Monſieur *de Torcy* ſingular in his Opinion about the Action at *Denain*; Marſhal *Villars* would not loſe a Moment in giving the Duke of *Ormond* an Account of this News: He aſcribes the Victory to the Separation of the brave *Engliſh*, and inſults the Allies as common Enemies, that muſt now be ſenſible what wrong Meaſures they had taken. In this Manner, and to this Effect, Marſhal *Villars* thinks proper to write to the Duke of *Ormond*; and at the ſame Time deſires his Grace to tranſmit this Account to the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, and to make a thouſand Complements from him to Lord *Strafford*. And that there might be no Part of the World where it was in the Power of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry to aſſiſt their new Friends the *French*, at the Expence of their old Allies; Monſieur *de Torcy* further propoſes, That the Queen ſhould put a Stop to Count *Starembergh*'s Projects in *Catalonia*, by ſending Orders to her Majeſty's Troops in *Terragona* not to let the *Germans* into that Place; and not content with being aided and aſſiſted all that was poſſible by Land, he further deſires that expreſs Orders might be ſent (and through *France* as the ſhorteſt Way) to the *Engliſh* Men of War that were then cruiſing in the *Mediterranean*, to ſuffer the *French* Ships that were then returning from the *Levant*, to paſs unmoleſted; which was no ſooner aſk'd than comply'd with.

But the taking Poſſeſſion of *Ghent* and *Bruges* was not only the Deſire of Monſieur *de Torcy*, but was ſupported by the Advice of the Earl of *Stanford*; who in his Letter to Mr. *St. John* of the 17th of *July* 1712, ſays, *I am for having the Duke of* Ormond *ſend ſome Party on Purpoſe to march through ſome of their Towns, to ſee whether or no they would refuſe them Paſſage; if they did, that might authorize us the more to do a Thing very agreeable to the Queen's Troops, and what I believe you would approve of.* His Lordſhip adds, *he* (meaning the Duke of *Ormond*) *is very hearty in every Thing, but*

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but *really is under Difficulties with thoſe about him; thoſe that are able, are not yet entirely to be rely'd upon, and thoſe that might be truſted, are not capable of giving Advice.* And that there might be no doubt of his Lordſhip's Meaning in what he had before adviſ'd *July* the 21ſt, he tells Mr. St. *John, The Meaſures I mention'd would not be diſagreeable to you, was that of marching to* Ghent, *which we have now ſo well executed, that we are within two Days March of it, and the* Engliſh *are entire Maſters of the Citadel, as likewiſe of all the Gates of the Town, and have Orders to be upon their Guard; not to let themſelves be ſurpriz'd by two Battalions, one of* Dutch *and one of* Walloons *in the Town, nor any Troops ſent from any other Place. This is a* Coup de Parti *for the States who did not expect it, elſe they would not have behav'd themſelves with the* Hauteur *they lately did; the Thing was ſo well and ſecretly manag'd, that all Preparations were made to march about to* Warneton *between* Liſle *and* Ipres, *to have liv'd upon the* French *Country, and till we had march'd a Day's March on this Side the* Scarp, *the* Dutch *and their Friends did not perceive our Deſign, which as ſoon as they did, their Surprize and Uneaſineſs were equally great.* The Duke of *Ormond* having given an Account of his marching his Army towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, Lord *Bolingbroke* commends his Conduct, and tells him, *The Methods he had purſu'd were ſo well adapted to the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, that they anſwer in every Point what they would have wiſh'd: That the News of* Dunkirk *would not have been follow'd by any more agreeable, than that of his Grace's having directed his March towards* Ghent. Moreover, on the 22d of *July, O. S.* his Lordſhip tells his Grace, *That taking Poſſeſſion of* Ghent *and* Bruges, *had improv'd her Majeſty's Views, which he is order'd to ſecure in the beſt Manner he was able, and doubts not but it will have a good Effect upon the Conduct of the Allies.*

On the 17th of *July, O. S.* in a Letter to Monſ. *de Torcy*, Lord *Bolinbroke* recapitulates what he ſaid before, concerning the Duke of *Savoy*; and as a farther Motive to induce *France* to comply with his Demands, he repreſents, *That it will be very important to have his Concurrence both in the Suſpenſion of Arms, and the Treaty of Peace, which, in all Probability, will be made between* Britain, France, *and* Spain, *without the Intervention of the other Allies; and that* Savoy's *declaring for us will be a deciſive Stroke, and the more neceſſary, becauſe the King of* Pruſſia's *Conduct has not anſwer'd the Queen's Expectations.* Before this Letter was diſpatch'd, the Lord *Bolinbroke* receives Monſ. *de Torcy's* of the 28th, *N. S.* In anſwer to which, *July* the 18th, *O. S.* he

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he inſiſts further in, Behalf of the Duke of *Savoy*, tells him with great Satisfaction, *That the Duke of* Ormond *was poſſeſs'd of* Ghent *and* Bruges; *and as the Queen embrac'd with a great deal of Satisfaction every Opportunity that offer'd to do the King a Pleaſure, poſitive Orders are ſent to Admiral* Jennings *to ſuffer the* French *Ships coming from the* Levant, *to paſs freely.* It is almoſt incredible that the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, however determin'd they were to give up the Honour of the Queen, and Intereſt of their Country, in following the Dictates of *France*, ſhould venture to do it in this open Manner. All that had been hitherto declar'd, was a Suſpenſion of Arms in *Flanders*, and that our Troops were to act no longer againſt *France*: But here, by the Advice of the Earl of *Strafford*, at the Deſire of Monſ. *de Torcy*, they are to keep Poſſeſſion of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to diſappoint the Deſigns of the Enemies of *France*, and the Allies of the Queen; and altho' the Suſpenſion of Arms extended as yet no further than to the two Armies in *Flanders*, and the general Suſpenſion by Sea and Land was not ſign'd till the 19th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* the Lord *Bolinbroke*, on the 18th of *July*, *O. S.* declares, he had then ſent very poſitive Orders to the Queen's Admiral, not to intercept the *French* Fleet coming from the *Levant*.

Theſe conſtant Compliances in the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, encourag'd Monſ. *de Torcy*, to preſs again the concluding the ſeparate Peace between *England* and *France*, as what they both agreed in to be the moſt effectual Way to make the reſt of the Allies comply. He deſires, *That the Troops in* Flanders, *under the Command of the Duke of* Ormond, *may be left there to make a good Uſe of the Towns which he was in Poſſeſſion of*; *but as the King of* France *cou'd not conſent to the Duke of* Savoy's *having* Sicily, *except the Elector of* Bavaria *has alſo the* Netherlands *beſides his Electorate, he thinks the Queen's having a good Army in* Flanders *under the Command of the Duke of* Ormond, *may render this very practicable*; *and as the Queen has done a great deal for her own ungrateful Allies, it will be for her Glory now to contribute to the Good of a Prince of ſo much Merit as the Elector of* Bavaria, *whoſe Acknowledgments will be equal to the Benefits he ſhall receive.* But this would not paſs even upon the Miniſtry of *Great Britain*: The giving *Flanders* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, was what would abſolutely engage us in a new War, to oblige the *Imperialiſts* and *Dutch* to agree to it; and they could not think it for the Honour or Intereſt of the Queen to make War upon her Allies, as ungrateful

ungrateful as they had been, in Favour of the Elector of *Bavaria*; and especially considering, that altho' we could secure *Ghent* and *Bruges* for him, the Allies had yet an Army in *Flanders* so considerable, both for the Number and Goodness of their Troops, that they were able to defend the Conquests they had made. And to give him *Sicily*, which was likewise demanded, Lord *Bolingbroke* hopes it will not be insisted on, *because it might be the Occasion of continual Jealousies; it might, in particular, be the Source of Disputes and Quarrels betwixt* England *and* France, *whose strict Union and indissoluble Friendship were the Points in View, to which all our Measures had been directed for so long a Time. The Queen's Ministers think, when the King of* France *has made all reasonable Efforts for his Allies, he must do something for the Love of Peace, and that a particular Interest should yield to the general. You cannot,* says Lord Bolingbroke, *but feel the Force of this Argument, because you are not at all ignorant, that this Negociation was begun and carry'd on upon a Supposition, that the Queen must desist from many Conditions, which in Rigour she was oblig'd to procure for her Allies.* He very strongly urges the Necessity of concluding immediately the Peace between *England*, *France*, and *Spain*; but absolutely insists upon *Sicily* or the Duke of *Savoy*. But altho' this Negociation was carry'd on upon a Supposition, that the Queen was to depart from several Things, which, in Justice, ought to have been procur'd for her Allies, the King of *France* thought himself under no such Obligation; his Honour to an Ally, whose Fidelity was without Reproach, was not to be dispens'd with; and therefore to satisfy his Engagements to so good an Ally, was a Point from which the King of *France* would never depart. But to shew the King's good Dispositions to the Peace, he at last consents to the Duke of *Savoy*'s having *Sicily* upon certain Conditions, wherein very ample Provision is made for Satisfaction to the Elector of *Bavaria*; and one express Condition is, *That a Peace be concluded between* England, France, Spain, *and* Savoy. In answer to this Letter, Lord *Bolingbroke* acquaints Monsr. *de Torcy*, That he had receiv'd the Queen's Orders to go immediately to *France*, and he hoped under the Auspices of the Abbot *Gualtier*, in a Week's Time to salute him at *Fontainbleau*.

Whilst these great Points were transacting directly betwixt *France* and *England*, nothing material pass'd at *Utrecht*; however, some few Passages concerning such Communications as were thought necessary to be made

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to keep up the Form of a Negociation, are here taken Notice of.

The Advice of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders to engage in neither Siege or Battle, gave great Alarm; the States deſire the *Britiſh* Miniſters to give them ſome Satisfaction, concerning a Matter wherein they thought Religion, Liberty, and all that is valuable, was ſo nearly concern'd; to which they could obtain nothing but very general Anſwers. Upon which, they expreſſing their Diſcontent to be kept entirely in the Dark, without the leaſt Knowledge of what was done, or intended to be done, the Biſhop took that Opportunity to put an End to their Curioſity, by executing the Orders before mention'd, *That the Queen thought herſelf now under no Obligation whatſoever to the States.* This Declaration is grounded upon the Behaviour of the States; but it muſt be remember'd, that this Order is dated very few Days after the Orders to the Duke of *Ormond* not to engage in Siege or Battle. And in the ſame Letter the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, giving an Account of a Conference between his Lordſhip and **Mr. Consbruck**, the Emperor's Miniſter, the Biſhop ſays, *He was very deſirous to know, and I was as unable to inform him, of the Particulars wherein the Care of the Emperor's Intereſt did conſiſt.* The *Dutch* did likewiſe ſend an Expreſs to their Miniſter at *London*, with a long and moſt moving Letter to the Queen, to remonſtrate againſt this Proceeding, but he could obtain no Anſwer at all; Mr. *St. John* thought the Queen intending that Week to lay before the Parliament the Plan of Peace, the Proceedings of the two Houſes on that Occaſion, would be a more ſeaſonable, as well as a more deciſive Anſwer to the States than any he could return. The Queen having communicated to the Parliament how far the *French* are already come, in their Propoſals for ſettling a General Peace, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* is directed to diſcourſe with the Miniſters of the ſeveral Allies as ſoon as poſſible, agreeable to the Plan contain'd in her Majeſty's Speech; but before his Lordſhip makes this Step, Mr. *St. John* tells him, *It will be proper that he ſpeaks firſt with the* French *Plenipotentiaries upon this Subject, and enquire of them whether they will be willing, and in what Manner they will be willing to give this Communication to the Allies.* But the Biſhop of *Briſtol* gives an Account on the 28th of *June, N. S. That the* French *Plenipotentiaries declar'd they had no ſuch Orders, and without them they could not do it.* And the Biſhop finding it might be of ſome Service, and that it was look'd upon at the *Hague* as a

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ep that might facilitate the Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities, his ordſhip did again preſs the *French* Miniſters to know, hether they were willing to declare in a ſolemn Confe-ence, that the Particulars declar'd in the Queen's Speech, e the King their Maſter's Offers to the Allies, and that he ill make them good in the Negociation. The *French* ain refus'd to make any ſuch Declaration; and in this pinion they perſiſted even after the *Dutch* Miniſters con-ured to accept the Contents of her Majeſty's Speech *materia tractandi*, if the *French* would at the ſame me acknowledge them to be their Maſter's Offers, and gociate upon them in order to make them good. But e *French* Plenipotentiaries were ſo far from agreeing to is, that they demanded of our Miniſters to know the een's Mind upon the ſeveral Parts of the laſt general an brought over by M. *Gualtier*, and which are not ain'd in her Majeſty's Speech; ſaying, Their King ueſted it, and they do not know how to proceed till oſe Points be ſtated; and the utmoſt they were to be ought to, was, that it was not to be underſtood to ex-lude their Maſter from making ſome Demands for the lector of *Bavaria*, and that *Liſle* was to be reſtor'd, over and above the two or three Places excepted in the Queen's peech.

At the ſame Time that Mr. *St. John* communicated the Queen's Speech to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, he orders him to let the *Dutch* Miniſters know, that the Queen thinks a Suſ-penſion of Arms, at leaſt in the *Netherlands*, to be abſolutely neceſſary. And here the Committee obſerve, that theſe Orders to propoſe to the States a Suſpenſion, are dated *June* 11, *O. S.* which was the very Day the Articles for a Suſ-penſion was ſign'd by Monſ. *de Torcy*, and had been ſign'd by Lord *Bolinbroke* five Days before. In ſeveral Letters that follow'd from the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, he gives an Ac-count of the general Diſſatisfaction of all the Allies, and the inexpreſſible Conſternation they were all in; that they repreſented our Proceedings as the unavoidable Ruin of *Europe*; Religion, Liberty, the Faith of Treaties, are urg'd to ſhew the Enormity of our Uſage. His Lordſhip does not know what he may expect from the unmeaſura-ble Rage of the People, nor where it will end: That the *Dutch* ſeem to be uneaſy on no Account ſo much, as that they cannot come to the Knowledge of what is to be their Lot: Their Concern is chiefly, that they cannot know the Particulars of what is deſign'd for them, eſpe-cially what Species are to be excepted out of the *Tariff* of 1664,

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1664, and what Towns out of the Barrier. On which Occaſion the Biſhop of *Briſtol* did, as with the greateſt Truth, aſſure them, that he knew nothing either of the one, or the other. But the Reception theſe Repreſentations met, ſeems to the Committee as unaccountable as any Thing that happen'd. Mr. *St. John*, *June* 20, *O. S.* ſays, *They are not ſurpriz'd at the Clamours and Rage of the* Dutch, *which they foreſaw, and were prepar'd for: It is certain we run great Hazards, but it is as certain their unaccountable Folly is the Occaſion of it: He cannot imagine the Biſhop ſhould be in any Danger, his Character is ſacred in a double Manner; and beſides, I have Reaſon to think, that tho' they kick and flounce like wild Beaſts caught in a Toil, yet the Cords are too ſtrong for them to break; they will ſoon tire with ſtruggling, and when they are tir'd grow tame.* This is the Treatment and Language which the Queen's Secretary thinks fit to beſtow upon her Allies: Their deſiring to have ſome Satisfaction in what moſt nearly concern'd them, is call'd unaccountable Folly that had drawn all theſe Miſchiefs upon them; and if any Reſentment is ſhewn, they are *wild Beaſts*; *but the Cords of the Toils which* England *and* France *had caught them in, were too ſtrong for them to break.* But Lord *Strafford* is not content with hard Words only, he is glad that Orders were given to ſtop the Pay of the Foreigners, of which they complain horribly, but it will make them humble and ſharp; handling does better with theſe People than the beſt Words.

June 24, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* writes a long Letter to the Lord Privy Seal, and inſtructs him to lay the entire Blame of all that has happen'd upon the *Dutch*, and that the Want of Concert is only to be imputed to thoſe who are at the Head of Affairs in *Holland*; however, that her Majeſty is ſtill ready for their Sakes, and for the Sake of the common Intereſt of *Europe*, to forget all that is paſt, and to join with them in the ſtricteſt Terms of Amity and Confidence. This Farce was ſtill to be carry'd on in *Holland*, and theſe Profeſſions made in the Name of the Queen, when it is notorious, that four Days before, *June* 20, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* had, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, promis'd, in the Queen's Name to Monſ. *de Torcy*, to conclude a ſeparate Peace with *France*, on Condition *Dunkirk* was deliver'd to the *Engliſh*; and that this Offer of a ſeparate Peace made by *England*, aroſe from the *French*'s refuſing to deliver *Dunkirk*, upon the Conditions firſt agreed upon, altho' at the ſame Time the Queen's Plenipotentiaries are directed in a moſt publick Manner to lay the Blame of all

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all our Measures at the Door of the States General. But altho' in all the Letters that pass'd between Lord *Bolingbroke* and Monsr. *de Torcy*, the concluding a separate Peace is treated as a Thing settled on both Sides, the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* are order'd to proceed upon another Foot; and in a Letter from Lord *Bolingbroke* of *July* 16, N. S. to the Plenipotentiaries jointly, upon a Supposition that Lord *Strafford* was then got back again to *Utrecht*, they are order'd to lose no Time in settling the Conventions for a Suspension of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France*, both by Sea and Land; and when that is brought to Perfection, to call upon the Allies to enter again upon the Negociations on the Foundation of the Plan laid down in the Queen's Speech; and it is desir'd their Lordships will appear sollicitous in this Matter, and affect to be the Aggressors, and to press the Allies to give in categorical Answers. By this Means the Negociations were seemingly set on Foot again, and whether the Allies did, or did not comply, our Ministry were ready to make their Use of it either Way; if they did comply, the Scandal of a separate Peace would be avoided; if they did not, the Blame was to be imputed to their Obstinacy.

The Treaty being left upon this Foot at *Utrecht*, with a Possibility of being carry'd on or dropt, as should be found convenient, and the King of *France* having consented to the Demands made by *England* on Behalf of the Duke of *Savoy*; but among others, upon these two express Conditions, That a Suspension of Arms both by Sea and Land be immediately granted, and that a separate Peace between *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Savoy*, be forthwith concluded, it was thought proper and necessary, that Lord *Bolingbroke* should go himself to *France*, finally to adjust and settle the great Points in Dispute. The Substance of his Instructions was, To remove all Difficulties that might obstruct the general Suspension of Arms between *England* and *France* from taking Place, or settling the Treaty of Peace in such a Course, as may bring it to a happy and speedy Conclusion. But to declare, that he does not imagine there will be any Possibility to prevail with the Queen to sign the Peace with *France* and *Spain*, unless full Satisfaction be given to the Duke of *Savoy*. He is therefore to take particular Care to settle his Barrier, and to procure *Sicily* for him; to settle the Renunciation in such a Manner, that there may be as little Room left as possible for Dispute or Delay; that the Elector of

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Bavaria may have *Sardinia*, and be reſtor'd to his Dominions in the Empire, except the *Upper Palatinate*, and the Firſt Electorate; and then he is to proceed to ſpeak to ſuch Articles as relate to the Intereſt of *Great Britain*, and endeavour to have ſuch of them, as there may appear to be any Doubt concerning, explain'd in the moſt advantageous Manner. And then he is to do his beſt to diſcover, upon the ſeveral Parts of the general Plan of Peace, what the real *Ultimatum* of *France* may be; and when the Peace between *England* and *France* ſhall be ſign'd; that it may be expedient to fix the Allies a Time to come in, wherein the Queen will uſe her good Offices, but will not be under any Obligation to impoſe upon the Allies the Scheme offer'd by *France*, or to debar them from obtaining better Terms for themſelves. By theſe Inſtructions it appears, that Lord *Bolingbroke* was impower'd to conclude a ſeparate Peace with *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Savoy*. That at this Time there was ſome Doubt concerning ſeveral Articles relating to the particular Intereſts of *Great Britain*, which he was to endeavour to get explain'd; but no Inſtruction, if his Endeavours prove ineffectual in Behalf of *Great Britain*, not to conclude the Treaty, which in theſe very Inſtructions is expreſly provided for in Favour of *Savoy*: And his Lordſhip is order'd to do his beſt to diſcover the *Ultimatum* of *France*, which hitherto, it ſeems, the Miniſtry were ignorant of: But whether *France* condeſcended ſo far or not, as to let his Lordſhip into this Secret, our Treaty was to be concluded; and the Miniſtry ſeem to think, they had ſufficiently diſcharg'd their Duty in declining to be engag'd to impoſe what Terms *France* ſhould think proper upon the Allies; thoſe Allies to whom the Queen was bound by the Faith of Treaties, and all the moſt ſolemn Engagements and publick Declarations, to procure all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, according to their ſeveral Alliances. But now it ſeems ſufficient, that we did not debar them from the Liberty of endeavouring to obtain ſtill better Terms for themſelves. With theſe Inſtructions Lord *Bolingbroke* goes to *France*, and without entering into any further Particulars, the Convention for a general Suſpenſion of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France* for four Months, was ſign'd at *Paris* by Lord *Bolingbroke* and Monſ. *de Torcy*, *Auguſt* 22, *N. S.* 1712, as his Lordſhip ſays, but dated *Auguſt* 19, *N. S.*

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France was now become entire Master of all future Negociations, and did not fail to make use of the Power that was put into their Hands; an early Instance of which was seen in the Affair of *Tournay*: But being now come back to *Utrecht*, the Committee mention an Incident that happen'd there; the Dispute between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Mesnager*, which was made use of by the *French* to keep the Negociations in Suspence as long as it serv'd their Purpose, and in which *England* concurr'd.

August 30, The *British* Plenipotentiaries acquaint Lord *Bolingbroke*, that in some Discourse with the Ministers of the Allies, they had carry'd Matters so far as to tell them, *that tho' her Majesty will endeavour to promote their Interest in a Peace, and obtain for them the best Terms that shall be possible, yet if those Endeavours should not procure more than the Contents of her Majesty's Speech, or even in some Degree fall short of that Plan, the Fault will be entirely theirs, who have render'd Things difficult and uncertain, which otherwise would have been easy and practicable.* And having thus far comply'd with their late Orders to lay all the Blame upon the Allies, they farther inform his Lordship, *That they had, however, obtain'd the Consent of the Ministers of the Allies to come to a Conference with those of* France, *in order to renew the Negociations, the Time to be fix'd between the* British *and* French *Plenipotentiaries, who meeting to have some Discourse previous to the general Conferences, parted without coming to any Conclusion.* The Occasion of their Difference, that prevented renewing the Conferences, arose upon Proposals made by the *British* Ministers in relation to *Tournay*. Their Lordships, in their Letter of the 2d of *September*, *N. S.* to Lord *Bolingbroke*, state the Case in this Manner: In her Majesty's Speech it is express'd, That the *Dutch* are to have the entire Barrier as demanded in 1709, except two or three Places at most. The *French* Ministers insist, that they must have *Lisle* as an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*, and that the same is not to be understood as one of the three Places mention'd in the Speech, and consequently that they must, in all, have four of the Places mention'd in the Demands of 1709. This to us appears to be altogether inconsistent with what her Majesty has declar'd, and we accordingly think it contrary to our Duty to bring on a Conference, in which such an Explication is to be made. The *French* Ministers, on the other Hand, have shew'd us their Orders, which positively require them to insist upon the Restitution of *Tournay* as well as *Lisle*; and that they can by no Means consent to

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the Ceſſion of *Maubeuge* or *Conde*. The *Britiſh* Miniſters then preſs'd the *French* to ſpeak at firſt in Terms as general, as their Propoſal was conceiv'd in; but the *French* thought it neceſſary to be particular and expreſs in that Point above all others, becauſe they ſhould otherwiſe have ty'd themſelves up, and given the *Dutch* an Advantage. The Reſult of this Debate was not to proceed to a Conference till this Point be determin'd, the *French* inſiſting that their Orders were ſo plain, as neither to need or admit any Explication; and the *Britiſh* Miniſters thinking the Matter as plain on their Side. They hope their Zeal for her Majeſty's Honour will be graciouſly approv'd, and deſire to be directed what further they are to do in this Matter, which they apprehend to be of a deciſive Conſequence, becauſe they find even thoſe among the *Dutch*, who appear to be moſt cordially diſpos'd to ſuch a Peace, as may re-eſtabliſh a good Harmony between her Majeſty and the States, as abſolutely neceſſary for their mutual Preſervation, fully reſolv'd, either to retain *Tournay* and have *Conde* yielded to them, or to take one of theſe two Courſes, either to come into any Terms that *France* offers, or to continue the War at all Hazards. In the ſame Letter our Plenipotentiaries give an Account, that the *French* Miniſters did inſiſt, that the States General ſhould, in a publick Manner diſavow Count *Rechteren* for the Affront done to Mr. *Meſnager*, and then remove him from the Congreſs: And this Satisfaction to precede any further Negociation.

The Language which our Plenipotentiaries had uſed to the Allies, is very much approv'd by Lord *Bolingbroke*, who ſays, 'They had ſpoke the Sentiments of the Queen's 'Heart in what they declar'd, *Auguſt*, 30, *N. S.* and that 'if the Allies did fall ſhort of the Plan laid down in the 'Queen's Speech, the Fault was entirely their own. His Lordſhip ſays, 'Sure it is, that this Plan was nothing 'more than the Ultimatum of what *France* would offer, 'but he wiſh'd that the Imperial and *Dutch* Policy had 'not render'd it the Ultimatum of what *France* will 'grant. The ſame general Reflection may be apply'd to 'the particular Caſe mention'd in your Lordſhip's laſt 'Letter. *France* would have yielded *Tournay*, tho' much 'againſt the Grain. If *France* has now any Advantage, 'and refuſes flatly to yield what ſhe only begg'd to have 'reſtor'd, the Fault is entirely theirs." But the Diſpatch of the Plenipotentiaries of the 2d of *September*, relating to *Tournay*, having not yet been conſider'd by the Lords

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of the Council, his Lordſhip could not give any poſitive Inſtructions about it till the next Opportunity; but in the mean Time recommends to them two Conſiderations; that the keeping of the *Dutch* in hopes of her Majeſty's good Offices, will prevent them from taking any deſperate Reſolution; and the *French* inſiſting to have Count *Rechteren* diſavow'd before any further Treaty, will put off for ſome Time the Deciſion of that great Point.

Lord *Strafford*, in the mean Time, by his Letters of the 13th and 16th of *Sept. N. S.* '*Repreſented the States as mightily ſunk with their Misfortunes, and not knowing well what Meaſures to take; but that they inſiſted upon* Tournay *as ſo eſſential to their Barrier, that they actually had none without it; and his Lordſhip is ſo much of that Opinion, that he wiſhes they might have* Tournay, *tho' they were forc'd to truck* Ipres *for it; that if he could poſitively aſſure them they ſhould have* Tournay, *he believ'd they would ſubmit to the Plan of the Queen's Speech.* This Opinion of his Lordſhip is not very eaſily to be reconcil'd to what he afterwards wrote to Mr. *Prior* upon this Subject, *October* the 4th, 1712. *If we had a Mind to have* Nick Frog *ſign with us, he might, for he is ready to do it for* Tournay; *which, if he ſign together, we can't well refuſe him; but I expect you will take that Matter ſhort, and I long to hear from you.*

The Tranſaction in Relation to *Tournay*, is, by the Committee ſet forth in one ſhort View: The Diſpute concerning it aroſe from the *French* Miniſters inſiſting to be very particular and expreſs in demanding the Reſtitution of this Place; which the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries conceiving to be inconſiſtent with what the Queen had declar'd, refuſe to open the Conferences, until they had further Orders. When this came to be conſider'd in *England*, Lord *Bolingbroke* ſays, *It occaſion'd Warmth in the Cabinet Council*; but his Lordſhip, inſtead of taking Meaſures for preſerving the Town as Part of the Barrier of the States-General, which, as he confeſſes, was ſo intended in the Queen's Speech, propoſes Expedients whereby the Town might be reſtor'd to *France* without the Queen's becoming a Party to a Thing which was contradictory to what ſhe had once advanc'd: And gives his Advice to Monſ. *de Torcy*, by what Management *Tournay* might be ſecur'd to the King of *France*, contrary to the avow'd Senſe of what the Queen had declar'd in Parliament; and altho' *France* had conſented in a Memorial deliver'd by Abbot *Gualtier* ſo early as the 18th of *No-*

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vember, 1711, not to inſiſt upon *Tournay*; and this he does in his private Capacity, and not as a Secretary of State. But that his Lordſhip was not ſingle in his Endeavours to aſſiſt *France* upon this Occaſion, appears by the great Trouble that he ſays this Matter had given both him and my Lord Treaſurer in the Cabinet; and if any Regard is to be given to Mr. *Prior*'s Paper, my Lord Treaſurer muſt certainly have written to Mr. *Prior* upon this Subject, who could otherwiſe have had no Ground to ſay, *My Lord Treaſurer does not at all doubt but the Court of* France *will find a Remedy*; which is agreeable to what Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid in other Words, when this Advice was ſent: *The Solution of this Difficulty muſt come from* France. What happen'd afterwards in Relation to *Tournay*; upon what great Conceſſions made to *France*, together with the advantageous Terms procur'd for the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Meaſures and Councils relating to this Affair were afterwards alter'd, is not material enough to require a long Detail; but nothing leſs than an abſolute Concurrence, without any new Objection or further Demands, was to ſatisfy for the Ceſſion of *Tournay*, and that it was at laſt obtain'd, is owing ſolely to the Firmneſs and Reſolution of the States.

The Diſpute between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Meſnager* was ſtill kept on Foot; tho' it was at laſt left to her Majeſty to decide upon this Difference. There being ſome Points relating to Commerce, and *North America* which are of very great Conſequence to the Intereſt of the Queen's Subjects, and the Honour of this Treaty ſtill to ſettle; Lord *Bolingbroke* thinks it neceſſary, tho' the *Dutch* may be uneaſy that that Affair of the four Species to be excepted out of the *Tariff* of 1664, ſhould ſtill be kept in Uncertainty; and the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries accordingly, to gain Time till they could know her Majeſty's Pleaſure, reviv'd the Difference between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Meſnager*; and hope 'tis for her Majeſty's Service in this Manner to ſtave off the Conferences.

The Differences that aroſe concerning the Treaty of Peace, and in particular about our Commerce, being finally to be determin'd at *Paris* by the Duke of *Shrewsbury* and Mr. *Prior*, the Committee think it needleſs to enter into all the Orders and Inſtructions, Objections and Anſwers, that went and came to and from *Utrecht*, where there was, indeed, but little more than *the Form of a Negociation*; and

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nd conceive that an Account of what paſs'd between *ondon* and *France*, will ſet this whole Matter in a clear ight. In the firſt Place they take Notice here of a re-arkable Paſſage or two, found in Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Let-ers to Mr. *Prior*. On the 19th of *September*, *O. S.* Lord *olingbroke* ſends Mr. *Prior* an Account of ſome Advices hey had receiv'd of the Invaſion of the *Leeward-Iſlands* by he *French*. *This*, *Dear* Matt. (ſays his Lordſhip) *proves a ery untoward* Contretemps; *it gives a Theme for the Whigs, nd ſerves to awaken the Paſſions that were almoſt lull'd aſleep. e expected that* Caſſart's *Squadron might be gone to the oaſt of* Brazil, *or to* Surinam, *but we never imagin'd our olonies would have been attack'd by him, at the Time when e were knitting the Bands of Friendſhip between the two Na-ions with all poſſible Induſtry. Could this ill Opinion of our ew Friends have enter'd into our Heads, I do aſſure you, he ould have been accompany'd by a Fleet of the Queen's, which ould have kept him in Reſpect: Compare this Conduct with hat of the Queen's*, &c. And here follows the Paſſage which has been already mention'd, wherein his Lordſhip leclar'd concerning the Order ſent to the Duke of *Ormond*. *I will not ſay this Order ſav'd their Army from being beat, I hink in my Conſcience that it did.* His Lordſhip goes on: *In e Word, we depended ſo much upon the good Underſtanding, which we thought eſtabliſh'd, and were ſo earneſt to prevent ny thing which might break in upon it, that we not only avoid-d to fortify our Squadron, as we might have done, but we alſo neglected to put in Execution ſome Deſigns, which would have annoy'd both* French *and* Spaniards, *perhaps more than any that have been effected in the Courſe of this War.*

Another Inſtance of his Lordſhip's good Diſpoſition to the *French* Nation, is to be found in his Letter to Mr. *Prior*, of the 29th of *Sept.* wherein he ſays, *I have got at laſt the Affair of the* Griffin *compounded, not without very great Difficulty; and tho' the Sum paid to the Captors was ſo large as* 35000 *l. the Ship was plainly Prize, and the Paſs ſent over hither might have been prov'd to have been numerically one of thoſe I deliver'd at* Fountainbleau, *four Days after the* Griffin *was in Sir* Thomas Hardy's *Power*; *tho'* Gualtier *was ready to ſwear that he receiv'd it ſome Months before; which Part of the Abbot has, I confeſs to you, done him no Good in my Opi-nion.* From whence it appears, tho' this Paſs was none of them, that Paſſes had been granted ſome Months before the Suſpenſion was concluded.

Whilſt the *Engliſh* Miniſtry are doing theſe good Offices to the Subjects of *France*, and taking all Opportunities both

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publick and private, to eſpouſe their Intereſts; the Committee is ſurpriz'd at the ill Treatment which *England* receiv'd from *France* at this Time, and at their Backwardneſs in making good the Promiſes and Engagements they were under in ſome Points that moſt nearly concern'd the Intereſts of *Great Britain*. At the latter End of *October*, Mr. *Prior* was ſent into *England*, and, by what appears, left his Reſidence in *France* without the Leave, or any Order from the Queen his Miſtreſs; but was ſent over by the King of *France*, as a proper Perſon, whom he thought fit to entruſt with the great Secret of prevailing with the Queen, by her Credit to obtain what the King demanded for the Elector of *Bavaria*. He brings a Credential Letter from the King of *France* to the Queen, which ſeeming ſomething new of the Kind, is annex'd in the *Appendix*. About the Middle of *November*, Mr. *Prior* goes back into *France* with new Inſtructions, wherein the Propoſal of a Neutrality in *Italy* is one of the chiefeſt Articles; and that he might have a perfect Knowledge of the Queen's preſent Reſolutions and Councils, in Relation to the preſent Treaty of Peace, a Copy of the laſt Inſtructions to the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* is given him, that, as Occaſion ſhould require, he might act in all Things conformable to the Queen's Intentions therein expreſs'd. He carries likewiſe a Letter from the Queen to the King of *France*, wherein, among other Things, it is ſaid, That Mr. *Prior* continuing to behave himſelf ſo as that his Conduct may be entirely agreeable to the King of *France*, he does but literally execute the Orders the Queen had given him, and is a Proof of his Duty and Zeal for her Service. After this it appears, that when the Treaty of Peace was ready to be concluded, the Advantages *Great Britain* was to expect and reap from the Endeavours of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, to aſſiſt and ſupport the Cauſe of *France*, were in a great Meaſure unſettled and undetermin'd. *France* began to cavil, and, as Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid, go back from what the King had promiſed the Queen. His Lordſhip cannot be perſuaded, as he tells Mr. *Prior*, that the *French* act either fairly or wiſely: They preſs us to conclude, that they may have others at their Mercy; and at the ſame Time, they *chicane* with us concerning the moſt eſſential Article of all our Treaty, and endeavour to elude an Agreement made, repeated, confirm'd.

The two great Points of Moment in diſpute, were concerning the Fiſhery at *Newfoundland*, and in what Manner the Ceſſion of *Cape Breton* was to be made; the other was about

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about the Treaty of Commerce. As to the first, it is observ'd, that in the Queen's Instructions to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, he is directed to propose, as the Queen's last Resolution, that she will consent to give and yield up to his most Christian Majesty the entire Possession and Propriety of the Island of *Cape Breton*, but with this express Condition, that his said Majesty shall on his Part, in Consideration of the same, relinquish to her Majesty all Manner of Right to Fishing, and drying Fish on the Coast of *Newfoundland*, or any Part, reserv'd to his Subjects, by the Articles sign'd at *London* the $\frac{27\ Sept.}{8\ Oct.}$ 1711.

Several Representations were sent backward and forward, shewing the fatal Consequences of what was demanded by *France*; and altho' Lord *Bolingbroke*, in his Letter to Mr. *Prior* of the 19th of *Jan.* 1712-13, insisted, that the Queen had never yielded what *France* pretended to, which then remain'd an unsurmountable Difficulty; yet in his Letter to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* of the same Date, he tells his Grace, If the *French* close with the Overture he then made them, with regard to the Disputes concerning Commerce, her Majesty is willing to accept the last Expedient propos'd by Monsieur *de Torcy*, for adjusting our Differences about *North America*, and to consent that the King in the Cession of *Newfoundland*, do reserve to his Subjects a Right of Fishing and Drying on the Coast of *Newfoundland*, from Point *Richt* North about, to Cape *Bonavista*. And here no Direction is given concerning Cape *Breton*, of which the *French* got the entire Possession and Propriety; altho' in the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Instructions, it is declar'd, that the Queen look'd upon Cape *Breton* to belong to her; and reckon'd that Island a Part of the ancient Territory of *Nova Scotia*, which is by this Treaty restored to her. But if his Grace could not prevail upon them to agree with him in the Article of Commerce, he was to declare, That neither will the Queen agree with them in their Proposition concerning *Newfoundland*. Here the Committee considers upon what Consideration this valuable Privilege of taking and drying Fish upon the Coast of *Newfoundland* was yielded up to *France*. In Monsieur *de Torcy*'s Answer to Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Memorial of *May* the 24th, 1712, it was agreed, That *Britain* and *France* should grant to the Subjects of each Crown reciprocally, the same Privileges and Advantages which they shall either of them grant to the Subjects of any other Nation whatsoever: Upon this Foundation was establish'd the

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Principle of treating, and being treated, as *Gens amiciſſima*; and purſuant to this Principle the Tariff of 1664, which was granted to *Holland*, excepting the four Species, was likewiſe to be granted to us; and by the 8th and 10th Articles of the Project of the Treaty of Commerce it was ſo ſettled. But *France* pretending now, that this Tariff would be too beneficial to us, refuſed to grant it to us, until another Tariff ſhould be made in *Britain*, exactly conformable to that of 1664. whereby our Duties ſhould be reduc'd as low here, as theirs are in *France* by that Tariff. *This*, Lord *Bolingbroke* ſays, *is an open Violation of Faith; and by this they are removing a Corner-Stone, which was laid early in the Foundation of a Building brought almoſt to Perfection; the Fall whereof muſt prove at laſt of as fatal Conſequence to them as to us.* He adds, *He was ſtrangely ſurpriz'd when he ſaw the Precedent of the* Ryſwick *Treaty quoted, to perſuade us to refer our Commerce, as the* Dutch *then did theirs, to Commiſſioners, to be treated of after ſigning the Peace; that the Behaviour of the* French *upon that Occaſion has given us Warning; and it is from thence we have learn'd, that whatever is referr'd, is given up; and they muſt have a mean Opinion of thoſe whom they would perſuade to purſue the ſame Method, to get the Tariff of* 1664, *by which the* Dutch *loſt it.* But his Lordſhip had either not learnt this Leſſon, or had entirely forgot it, when on the 24th of *May*, he himſelf propos'd, that ſeveral Points relating to Commerce, requiring a longer Diſcuſſion than that *Criſis* would admit, Commiſſaries ſhould be appointed to ſettle and adjuſt the Differences. But then, it ſeems, they were more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantages.

After this, his Lordſhip propoſes to ſtrike out of the Project of the Treaty of Commerce the 9th and 10th Articles, and inſtead thereof, to inſert one to the Effect of that which he had drawn: And as the Acceptance of this Amendment was to put an End to all the Differences, and gave ſuch ample Advantages to *France*, the *French* readily agreed to it, and inſerted it *verbatim* as it was ſent, which makes the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce as it now ſtands, and is the ſame that was rejected by the laſt Parliament; and this Article which has been ſince ſo univerſally and juſtly condemned, appears to be the Work of the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, and the Price for which they ſold to *France* the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland*.

This Treatment of *France* could not but give the Miniſtry the greateſt Uneaſineſs; tho' their Apprehenſions left

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the Circumſtances they were in ſhould be known, far exceeded their Concern at the Diſappointment *Great Britain* was like to meet with. They had ſign'd a ſeparate Treaty with *France* in *September* 1711, upon this ſingle Principle, that the Intereſts of *Great Britain* were in the firſt Place to be adjuſted; and as long as they had this to ſay, they were unconcern'd at all other Events. They had gone on for 15 Months together, and acted in every Thing as the Inſtruments of *France*, and are at laſt in Danger of being diſavow'd by *France*, in the moſt eſſential Part of all their Treaty. One of the chief Inducements and principal Conditions upon which the fatal Ceſſation of Arms was granted, was, That no Privileges or Advantages relating to Commerce with *France*, ſhall be yielded to any Foreign Nation, which ſhall not at the ſame Time be granted to the Subjects of her *Britannick* Majeſty; but *France* had now reap'd the full Benefit of the Suſpenſion, and were at Liberty to diſpute the Principle of *Gens amiciſſima*. In theſe Circumſtances were the *Engliſh* Miniſtry in *January* 1712-13, and to extricate themſelves, they give up all Points in Diſpute in *North America*, and the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland*; upon the ſingle Conſideration of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which the Parliament rejected with a juſt Indignation. However, to bring *France* to a Compliance, even upon theſe Conditions, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* is inſtructed to prevail with *France* to come to this Reſolution without the Loſs of one Moment's Time. The Parliament was ſuddenly to meet, and it would be neceſſary for the Queen to communicate to both Houſes the preſent State of the Negociation. His Grace is then to repreſent to Monſieur *de Torcy*, how ſmoothly every Thing would glide along, if the Queen was able to ſpeak of her own Intereſts as abſolutely determin'd with *France*; and on the other Hand, what Travels we ſhall be expoſed to, and what Confuſion may ariſe, if our Negociation appears to be ſtill open, and if the Secret comes to be divulg'd, that *France* refuſes to make good in the Treaty, the full Effect of former Promiſes to the Queen. That as the *French* Miniſters deſire that the Queen would precipitate the Concluſion of her Peace, and leave all the Confederacy at their Mercy, they muſt be told, that when the mutual Intereſts of *France* and *England* are ſettled, the Pleniporentiaries of *Great Britain* ſhall publickly declare in the Congreſs that they are ready to ſign with thoſe of *France*, and ſhall call upon the Allies to quicken their Negociations, and conclude without Loſs of Time: But if they

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they ſeek unneceſſary Delays, or make unreaſonable D
mands, her Majeſty, who has induced them to treat, w
by the ſame Meaſures engage them to conclude, or at l
ſhe will ſign without them: And that the Queen havi
once declar'd her Intereſt to be ſettled, and her Tre
ready to be ſign'd, the General Peace becomes from t
Moment ſure, and the Remainder of the Negociati
eaſy; it is therefore wiſe for the *French* to comply w
her Majeſty.

The great Diſtraction the Miniſtry was in, appears ſ
ficiently, from this long Letter of Lord *Bolingbroke*'s to
Duke of *Shrewsbury*: But to be more fully ſatisfy'd wh
their own Apprehenſions were, and what they themſelv
thought would be the Conſequence of ſuch Proceedin
the Committee takes Notice of two Letters, written u
this Subject by Lord *Bolingbroke* to Mr. *Prior*; one of
nuary 19th, the other of the 22d, O. S. In the firſt
Lordſhip ſays, *We ſtand indeed upon a Precipice, but*
French *ſtand there too? Pray tell Monſieur* de Torcy *f*
me, that he may get Robin *and* Harry *hang'd*; *but Af*
will ſoon run back into ſo much Confuſion, that he will
us alive again. To ſpeak ſeriouſly, unleſs the Queen can
of her Intereſts as determin'd with France; *and unleſs y*
Court will keep our Allies in the Wrong, as they are ſufficie
at this Time, I foreſee inextricable Difficulties. My Schem
this: Let France *ſatisfy the Queen, and let the Queen imm*
diately declare to her Parliament, and in the Congreſs, that ſhe
is ready to ſign; at the ſame Time, let the French *Plenipoten*
tiaries ſhew a Diſpoſition to conclude with all the Allies. And
then his Lordſhip enumerates the ſeveral Offers which he
would have *France* make to the ſeveral Allies; which,
tho' very general and inſufficient, his Lordſhip ſays, *If*
ſuch Overtures as theſe (made to the Allies) were not inſtantly
accepted, our Separate Peace would, ſitting the Parliament,
be addreſs'd for, made, and approv'd; and the Cauſe of France
for once become popular in Britain. *If they were accepted, let*
Monſieur de Torcy *ſit down and conſider what a Bargain would*
be made for France; *let him remember his Journey to the*
Hague, *and compare the Plans of* 1709 *and* 1712. *Monſieur*
de Torcy *has a Confidence in you; make uſe of it once for all*
upon this Occaſion, and convince him thoroughly, that we muſt
give a different Turn to our Parliament and our People, accor
ding to their Reſolution at this Criſis.

The next Letter is of the ſame Strain: *We are now,* ſays
his Lordſhip, *at the true* Criſis *of our Diſeaſe; we die at*
once, or recover at once. Let France *depart from that ſhame-*

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ful Expedient, by which they thought to bubble us out of the Advantages which they had solemnly yielded, and all is well; otherwise, by G—, *both they and we are undone. Pray send* Barton *back as fast as possible; the Queen can neither delay the meeting of the Parliament longer than the 3d, nor speak to the Houses till we hear from you. My Compliments to Monsieur* de Torcy: *Let him know, that if they do not agree with the Queen, I may perhaps be a* Refugee; *if I am, I promise beforehand, to behave myself better in* France, *than the* French *Refugees do here. Make the* French *asham'd of their sneaking Chicane; by Heaven, they treat like* Pedlers; *or, which is worse, like* Attorneys.

Though all these publick Transactions pass'd through the Hands of Lord *Bolingbroke*, it appears that he was not the only Person in the Secret; but that a greater Influence chiefly directed and govern'd all these Councils; and that the Lord Treasurer, as in the great Affair of *Tournay*, was in this Transaction the chief Conductor, as may very reasonably be concluded by several Letters that Mr. *Prior* wrote about this Time to the Lord Treasurer, altho' Mr. *Prior* has not thought fit to produce one Letter from his Lordship to him. Mr. *Prior*'s Dispatch to the Secretary's Office giving a full Account of the present State of the Treaty, with several Papers concerning Commerce and *North America*, is dated *December* the 28th, 1712, N.S. The Day after, (*December* the 29th, N.S.) Mr. *Prior* writes to my Lord Treasurer, and tells him, *I have wrote a Book instead of a Letter, to my Lord* Bolingbroke, *which I desire your Lordship would be pleas'd to run over; that knowing what I have done here, you may honour me with your Commands as to what I am to do.* He hopes his Proposal about *Newfoundland*, which he sends his Lordship enclos'd, is such as may terminate that Affair to our Advantage. *If your Lordship is of the same Opinion, I shall have entire Satisfaction. Jan.* 8. 1712-13, *N.S. Mr. Prior* writes again to the Lord Treasurer, that he had been in Conference with the *French* Ministers, to adjust the Points undecided; that he had sent the Lord *Bolingbroke* the Result of those Conferences, and says, *I hope the whole Affair of* Newfoundland *is adjusted to your Desire; there were some Points insisted upon by our Plenipotentiaries, which the Ministers here thought very unreasonable; and to say a Truth to my Lord Treasurer plainly, which I a little mitigate to my Lord* Bolingbroke, *I think not very Reasonable.* He then gives an Account, that Monsieur *de Torcy* was surpriz'd that the *Dutch* had but in Part comply'd with what Lord *Strafford* declar'd to them to be her Majesty's Resolutions,

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tions, to which he hopes the Queen will ſend ſuch an Anſwer as may cut off all Delays; and upon this Occaſion Mr. *Prior* ſays to the Lord Treaſurer, *This I only write to your Lordſhip, it being a Thing that ſhould not be canvas'd in Council; and I have promis'd the King ſhould have her Majeſty's Anſwer upon it, as he deſires.* *January* 19th, 1712-13 N. S. Mr. *Prior* writes again to the Lord Treaſurer, and acquaints him, *That the Duke of* Shrewſbury *now ſends the Lord* Bolingbroke *the Subſtance of their laſt Conferences with Monſieur* de Torcy, *upon the Subject of* Newfoundland; *which I take Leave to add, That your Friend* Torcy *is in the laſt Concern to find the Duke's Inſtructions ſo ſtrict, in a Point which cannot be given up by* France, *at a Time when we had hoped that Difference was adjuſted. Pray, my Lord, let us have your diſtinct and poſitive Orders hereupon by the firſt. Duke of* Shrewſbury *deſires that we may have your Orders to finiſh. I believe* Torcy *writes himſelf to you.* *January* the 23d, 1712-13, N. S. Mr. *Prior* writes once more to the Lord Treaſurer, and tells him, *I have already wrote ſo amply to your Lordſhip, on the two great Points of* Newfoundland *and the Tariff of* 1664, *and expect ſo daily your laſt Orders upon thoſe two Points, that I will not trouble you at preſent further than to ſay, if theſe two are ſettled, the Peace may be determin'd here To morrow, and ſent the next Day to* Utrecht *to be ſign'd.* And on the 2d of *February*, 1712-13, Mr. *Prior* ſays to the Treaſurer, *If I deſire you to write to me, it is becauſe I really think it for the Queen's Service; that in this great Poſt where you have put me, I may ſay, I have the immediate Commands of my Lord Treaſurer; and in Regard to that Friendſhip with which you have ſo publickly honour'd me, and which, by the By, does all the Buſineſs here.* And on *February* the 4th, *I ſhall direct myſelf as you ſhall be pleaſed to inſtruct me privately.* If the Committee had found among the Papers deliver'd by Mr. *Prior*, the Lord Treaſurer's Anſwers to theſe Letters; it would have appear'd, how far the giving up the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland*, and the accepting of the 9th Article, of the Treaty of Commerce, was owing to his Lordſhip's immediate Orders. It ſeems however, to be a very extraordinary Proceeding, that the Queen's Miniſters in *France*, acting by Authority, and under her Inſtructions, ſhould apply to the Lord Treaſurer, for his diſtinct and poſitive Orders to releaſe them from the Queen's Inſtructions, becauſe they are thought by the *French* Miniſters to be too ſtrict; and if it be a Doubt, by whoſe Order or Advice it was procur'd, ſo much is certain, that theſe Applications had their deſir'd Effect; and

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the *Newfoundland* Fishery was given up; and the Advantages we were to receive, from having treated upon the Foot of *Gens amicissima*, were all bury'd in that destructive Article, of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce.

The Dispute raised at *Utrecht* had been so order'd, that the Ministers of the Allies could not obtain any Conferences with those of *France*, till the Points in Difference were adjusted between *England* and *France*; by which Means it was *February*, 1712-13, before the *Dutch* and *French* were suffer'd to meet: And it being now the Business of *France* to conclude with *England* separately, the Temper the *French* Plenipotentiaries appear'd in, made all Business so impracticable, that the *British* Plenipotentiaries were under a Necessity of complaining of it to Lord *Bolingbroke*, and to acquaint him, *February* the 3d, 1712-13, 'The *French* appear so very uncomplying in every Point 'debated, and so very forward and positive in their Re'fusal of a great many Things, which the *Dutch* took to 'be granted and settled, as well by her Majesty's Speech, 'as the Declarations lately made by the Lord *Strafford*, 'that the Disappointment they met with, put them into 'the greatest Consternation: Reason was also given us to 'participate in these Discontents, and to regard several 'Things, which appear contrary to what her Majesty 'has declar'd, as very unfair; yet all that could be said 'prevail'd not.

The Committee is not surpriz'd, that the Instances of their Excellencies had so little Effect with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who then expected that Orders should be sent to the *British* Plenipotentiaries immediately to sign a separate Peace; which, according to their Expectations, were sent *February* the 20th, 1712-13, by Mr. *St. John*, Brother to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, to conclude and sign with *France* as soon as the Duke of *Shrewsbury* should send them Advice that the Propositions he was to make at the *French* Court were accepted; and on the 28th, Lord *Bolingbroke* with the utmost Joy acquaints their Excellencies, That he had receiv'd from the Duke of *Shrewsbury* the expected Returns; he had therefore dispatch'd a Courier to them, to renew those Instructions which he hop'd were clear enough signify'd in those Papers which his Brother carry'd. He acquaints them, that the Duke of *Shrewsbury* had declar'd that their Lordships had Orders, 'in Case the *French* comply'd, as they now actually have done, to sign her Majesty's Peace with *France* without further Delay; and that her Majesty would open the Parliament, by

by telling them ſhe had made a Peace with *France*. The latter ſhe will herſelf perform on Tueſday; and the former, it is her poſitive Command that your Lordſhips make good as faſt as the neceſſary Forms of preparing and executing the Inſtruments will allow. And his Lordſhip gives their Excellencies poſitive Orders, without any Delay, to execute the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France*.

On the 7th, and 20th of *March*, *O. S.* Lord *Bolingbroke* repeats theſe poſitive Orders, and inſiſts, that the Peace ſhould be concluded with that Precipitation which her Majeſty would have uſed. And it is obſervable, that among all the Demands that were made, upon Account of any Prince or Potentate, none, at this Time, met with the leaſt Regard; when, at the ſame Time, the Intereſt of the Princeſs *Urſini* was eſpous'd in the ſtrongeſt Terms: And in the ſame Letter, *March* 3, *O. S.* where his Lordſhip ſpeaking of the Conſequence of the Reſtoration of the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Electorate, ſays, *Her Majeſty does not much enter into the Notion of the Degradation of* Hanover, *as a Matter of any Importance.* His Lordſhip declares, *That the Principality in ſome Part of the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *with a Revenue of* 30000 *Crowns demanded for the Princeſs* Urſini, *muſt be made to the Emperor, and all Parties concern'd, a Condition* ſine qua non, *of the General Peace.*

But the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, who were to ſign, had ſome Difficulties; and acquaint Lord *Bolingbroke*, *We could ſay a great deal to juſtify our cautious Proceedings with the* French, *and are ſatisfy'd that your Lordſhip would be of the ſame Opinion, if you were to ſee their Way of negociating with all the Allies, and how hard it is for us to obtain here what to your Lordſhip ſeems impoſſible the* French *ſhould make any Difficulty to grant.*

The repeated Orders to the Plenipotentiaries prevail'd at laſt ſo far upon them, as to acquaint the Allies, *The Queen found it neceſſary to conclude her own Peace without Delay; and that Time ſhould be allow'd thoſe that were not ready:* But they ſtill avoided the actual ſigning, till the reſt of the Allies, whoſe Treaties were in a Forwardneſs, were ready to ſign with them; and, to juſtify themſelves, they acquaint the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, *That, beſides other Conſiderations, their chief Objection was, that tho' they had Orders to ſign a particular Peace, yet their full Powers under the Great Seal only authoriz'd them to negociate, agree, and conclude the Conditions of a good and General Peace, agreeable to the Intereſt of all, and each of the Allies.* And what

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made them more averse, was the great Importunity with which the *French* push'd them to sign separately. *We are*, say they, *surpriz'd at the Eagerness of the* French *Ministers to have us conclude alone, when so many of the Allies are, in a Manner, ready to join with us; nor can we enough apprehend the Consequences at Home of doing it alone.*

Hereupon Lord *Bolingbroke* who says he has not Sagacity enough to find the Objections that the Plenipotentiaries had made to their first full Powers, for their Satisfaction, sends them a new Commission, and repeats to them positive Orders to sign and conclude with *France*, for which Purpose they were to appoint a Day to desire them to be ready, and at the same Time to press such as could not be ready by that Day, to fix some other on which they will sign. By this new Commission his Lordship tells them, they have a Power, as before, *tractandi Conveniendique* the Conditions of a Good and General Peace, which is no more than you are to do, when you are to offer, jointly with the Ministers of *France* a general Plan to the Allies. These Difficulties of the Plenipotentiaries made the Lord Treasurer, who never fail'd to exert himself when he found it absolutely necessary, think it high Time to interpose his Authority; and accordingly, *March* 31, *N. S.* he wrote to my Lord *Strafford* in this Manner: *I must felicitate your Excellency upon the Success of all your Zeal, and the true Love you have shewn to your Queen, your Country and the Repose of all* Europe. *The remaining Danger is, lest we should suffer Shipwrack in the Sight of the Port. The Nation here are* 500 *to one for Peace. The Warriors are driven from their Outworks; the last Retrenchment they have is Delay; and I must say, this operates much here. The Ferment begins to work, and it will be impossible to answer for the Turn the House of Commons will take, if these Delays provoke them further. They all feel how many* 100000 l. *this needless Protraction costs them. We now maintain* 49000 *effective Men by Land, and* 30000, *within a Trifle, by Sea. In the mean Time, the Merchants lie off, and will not come into Port; the Amusement of Stories invented by the Faction, and the Correspondence and Encouragement that Party gives to their Friends to hold out, and to wait for some unhappy Accident that may unravel all which is done: Add to this, the ill Humour which will grow in Members, by being kept so long in Town, idle; and, in one Word, all that has been unsettled for many Days, is not worth one Day's Charge* England *is at extraordinarily, by this Delay. I find this seems to be the prevailing universal Opinion here, and that* France *has acquitted herself;*

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herſelf; *the only Stop is now at* Utrecht. But this Stop did not remain long; and as his Lordſhip never yet appear'd in vain, all further Obſtructions at *Utrecht*, were after this ſoon remov'd. *April* 1-12, 1713, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* were ſign'd between two and Three in the Afternoon. This Example was follow'd by ſeveral of the Allies; and laſt of all, when it was in vain to hold out any longer, the *Dutch*, about Midnight, ſign'd their Treaties of Peace and Commerce; and the Emperor and Empire alone, choſe rather to bear the Weight of the War, than ſubmit to ſuch diſadvantageous and diſhonourable Terms as had been carv'd out for them by *England* and *France*.

The Committee obſerve, that the Queen's Plenipotentiaries ſuffer'd a Clauſe to be inſerted at the End of the 15th Article of the Peace with *Spain*, whereby they gave a Pretence to the *Spaniards* to claim a Right to fiſh at *Newfoundland*, contrary to the 7th and 8th Article of the Treaty made with that Crown by Sir *William Godolphin*, *July* 8-18, 1670, whereby it is agreed, That the King of *Great Britain*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall enjoy for ever, with plenary Right of Sovereignty, *&c.* all thoſe Lands and Places whatſoever, being or ſituated in the *Weſt Indies*, or in any Part of *America* which the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and his Subjects, do at preſent hold and poſſeſs. And that the Subjects and Inhabitants, Merchants of the Kingdoms, *&c.* and Dominions of each Confederate reſpectively, ſhall forbear to ſail and trade in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Magazines, or Ware-houſes, and in all other Places whatſoever, poſſeſs'd by the other Party in the *Weſt-Indies*, *&c.* The Board of Trade being conſulted on the *Spaniards* claiming a Right to fiſh at *Newfoundland*, return'd the following Anſwer to Lord *Dartmouth*, dated *June* 13, 1713.

'We have conſider'd the Extract of a Memorial from the 'Marqueſs *de Monteleon*, relating to a Claim of the Inha-'bitants of *Guipuſcoa*, to fiſh on the Coaſt of *Newfound-'land*; and thereupon take Leave to inform your Lord-'ſhip, that we have diſcours'd with ſuch Perſons as are 'able to give us Information in that Matter; and we 'find that ſome *Spaniards* are come hither with Paſſes 'from her Majeſty, and others may have fiſh'd there pri-'vately; but never any, that we can learn, did do it as 'of Right belonging to them. By the Act to encourage 'the Trade to *Newfoundland*, paſs'd in the 10th and 11th 'Years of his late Majeſty, when we were in Amity and

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'Alliance with *Spain*, it is declar'd and enacted, That no 'Alien or Stranger whatsoever, not residing within the 'Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of '*Berwick upon Tweed*, shall at any Time hereafter take 'bait, or use any Sort of Trade, or Fishing whatsoever 'in *Newfoundland*, or in any of the Islands adjacent. 'Pursuant to which Act, Instructions have been given 'every Year to the Commodores of the Convoys, to pre-'vent Foreigners coming thither." The Committee are at a Loss to account for the Reasons that prevail'd with the Ministry to admit the Insertion of this Article; and upon this Occasion acquaint the House, that they find very few Footsteps remaining of the whole Transaction relating to Commerce with *Spain*. That the Management of it was intrusted with Mr. *Gillingham*, an *Irish* Papist, who was sent thither for that Purpose; for which Reason Lord *Lexington*, in his Letters to Lord *Dartmouth*, frequently excuses himself for not writing upon that Subject, Mr. *Gillingham* giving such full Accounts of the Matter; notwithstanding which, no one Letter from Mr. *Gillingham* to the Secretaries Office can be found; and the Committee are induc'd to believe, that this whole Transaction was carry'd on by another Way.

From this Passage it appears evident to the Committee, that a Correspondence was carry'd on between the Earl of *Oxford* and Mr. *Gillingham*, in Relation to our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*; but for want of the Papers which pass'd between them upon this Subject, the Committee is likewise at a Loss to find, what Motives could induce the *British* Ministry to admit so essential an Alteration of the Treaty of Commerce sign'd by the Queen's Plenipotentiaries, as is made by the *Three Explanatory Articles*, as they are call'd, which are added to the said Treaty, and are, in an unprecedented Manner, inserted in the Ratification of it; notwithstanding it doth not appear, they had ever been consented to, much less sign'd by any of the Queen's Plenipotentiaries. Amongst other very material Disadvantages to which these Articles subject our Merchants, the Committee is inform'd, that, by Virtue of them, *Spain* does actually at this Time demand of our Merchants 14 *per Cent.* on Account of *Cientos*, *Millones*, and *Alcavalas*, over and above 15 *per Cent.* which they exact for other Duties, which added to them, amount to 29 *per Cent.* whereas 'tis notorious, that, during the Reign of King *Charles* II. of *Spain*, the whole Duties exacted, and paid by our Merchants for all Goods imported to the

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ſeveral Ports of *Spain*, computed by an Average, did never exceed 10 *per Cent.* but rather fell ſhort of it. By what Management theſe Articles were ratify'd, and how legal and warrantable it was to affix the Great Seal to Articles ſo pernicious in their Contents, and ſo irregularly offer'd, the Committee ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

The Committee having thus gone through the chief Tranſactions relating to the Negociations of Peace and Commerce, proceed to offer to the Houſe what they have found material in the Papers referr'd to them concerning the *Catalans*. In the firſt Place, they obſerve, that after ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts by the Way of *Portugal*, and the Deſign upon *Cadiz*, to ſettle King *Charles* on the Throne of *Spain*; and that the Confederate Fleet had appear'd before *Barcelona* in 1704, without the deſir'd Succeſs; her Majeſty in the Beginning of the Year 1705, ſent Mr. *Crowe* as her Miniſter to *Genoa*, with private Inſtructions to treat with the *Catalans*, or any other People of *Spain*, about their coming into the Intereſt of *Charles* III. of *Spain*, and joining with her Majeſty and her Allies. For that Purpoſe he is to inform himſelf what Number of Forces they will raiſe, and what they expect ſhall be ſent to aſſiſt them: If any of the Nobility inſiſt upon a Sum of Money to be advanc'd to them, he muſt aſſure them, he does not doubt but he ſhall be impower'd to remit to them whatſoever is neceſſary and reaſonable for their Support, as ſoon as they are actually in the Field: That he ſhall give the *Catalans*, or other *Spaniards*, Aſſurances of her Majeſty's utmoſt Endeavours to procure the Eſtabliſhment of all ſuch Rights and Immunities as they have formerly enjoy'd under the Houſe of *Auſtria*: That ſhe has, for their further Satisfaction, ſent to King *Charles* III, for Powers for confirming the ſame to them; and that ſhe is willing, if they inſiſt upon it, to give her Guarantee that it ſhall be done. Mr. *Crowe* had alſo a Commiſſion of the ſame Date with his Inſtructions, to treat with the *Catalans* upon the Terms before mention'd, upon this expreſs Condition on their Side, *That they ſhould acknowledge, and receive King* Charles *as lawful King of* Spain, *and utterly renounce the Houſe of* Bourbon. He had with this credential Letters, ſign'd by the Queen, directed to the Nobility, Magiſtrates, and all Officers Civil and Military of *Catalonia*, deſiring them to depend upon the Promiſes he ſhould make them in her Name. The Earl of *Peterborough* and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, by their Inſtructions,

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ted *May* 1, 1705, were likewiſe order'd to uſe their ndeavours to induce the *Catalans* to join with them in eir Undertakings, and to animate that People to proſe- te their Liberty with more Vigour; to aſſure them of e Queen's Support, and to promiſe them in her Name, at ſhe will ſecure to them a Confirmation of their Rights id Privileges from the King of *Spain*, that they may be ttled on a laſting Foundation to them and their Poſteri- ts. But they are order'd, in Caſe the *Catalans* make no ſirable Return to theſe kind Offers, to annoy the Towns the Coaſt of *Spain*, and to reduce them by Force. loreover, a Declaration was drawn here, and deliver'd Mr. Secretary *Harley* to the Earl of *Peterborough*, full of ſſurances in the Queen's Name of Support, and of their iberties on the one Hand, and Threats on the other; hich Declaration his Lordſhip did accordingly publiſh. he Succeſs of that Expedition needs not be here particu- rly mention'd. King *Charles*, in his Letter to the Queen f *October* 22, 1705, gives an Account of them, and hat they were owing to, *viz.* The Aſſurances of your ajeſty's generous Protection, upon which my Subjects n *Catalonia* expoſe their Lives and Fortunes. No Want f Fidelity or Zeal for the Common Cauſe, during a long ar, that abounded with extraordinary Turns of For- une, was ever objected to theſe People; on the contrary, hey receiv'd to the laſt the Applauſes of the Allies, and Aſſurances repeated to them by every General and Mi- iſter that was ſent from *Great Britain* into that Country, hat they ſhould never be abandon'd. When the Queen nter'd into ſeparate Meaſures of Peace, Lord *Lexington* was ſent Embaſſador to *Spain*, at which Time, conſider- ing the Circumſtances of King *Philip*'s Affairs, and the Obligations he had receiv'd from the Queen, the *Cata- lan* Privileges, if plainly demanded and inſiſted upon, could not have been refus'd, and without it, could never be expected to be granted to a People ſo remarkably zea- lous for the common Cauſe. But his Lordſhip's Inſtructi- ons, inſtead of directing him to inſiſt upon this as a Con- dition of the Queen's coming into the Peace, order him only to repreſent to the Court of *Spain*, That it is no leſs for the King's Intereſt, than for the Queen's Honour, that a General Amneſty, without Exception, be granted to all *Spaniards* who have adher'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and in a particular Manner to the *Catalans*, with Re- gard to their Perſons, Eſtates, Dignities, and Privileges. Theſe Inſtructions, tho' very defective, were not com-

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ply'd with; for Lord *Lexington*, in the 11th Article of his Demands deliver'd to the Court of *Spain*, upon his Arrival there, expreſſes himſelf thus, *That the Queen prays his Catholick Majeſty, that a General Amneſty, without Exception, be granted*; but leaves out the Words in his Inſtructions *with Regard to their Perſons, Eſtates, Dignities, and Privileges.*

The King's Anſwer was, *That the General Amneſty relating to the General Peace, was not proper for the preſent Treaty; and therefore he left it to be then treated of; that he would make uſe of his great Clemency, provided the Queen would contribute to the Safety, Repoſe, and Intereſts of ſo many faithful Subjects, who had follow'd his righteous Cauſe in* Flanders *and* Italy; *and that an expreſs Article be inſerted in the Peace, wherein it ſhall be declar'd, That all Subjects who have done their Duty, by adhering to his Catholick Majeſty, ſhall be eſtabliſh'd in their Eſtates and Honours, of what Nature ſoever they be, which they enjoy'd when they were under his Obedience.* Lord *Lexington* tranſmits this Anſwer to *England*, which, tho' containing a direct Refuſal of what was deſir'd, and only general Aſſurances of Clemency from the King, on Conditions that could not poſſibly be expected to be comply'd with; yet his Lordſhip writes to Lord *Dartmouth*, That the Article about the *Catalans* was agreed to; and thinks what they deſire is but Juſtice: And then goes on, *Thus, my Lord, I have finiſh'd my Negociation in the beſt Manner I could, and hope it will be to her Majeſty's Satisfaction.* No Diſſatisfaction was ſhewn by the Miniſtry in *England*, either with this Manner of negociating, or the Fruitleſneſs of it; but he is order'd to proceed in the Buſineſs, both as it was an Act of Humanity, which every one to the utmoſt of their Power ought to promote; and that the Intereſt of the King of *Spain* was moſt nearly concern'd by that Means to get the *Germans* out of the Country. Hereupon another Memorial for an Amneſty is preſented, the Motive uſed to induce the King to grant it, is his own Intereſt, and to remove the *Germans*, without any Notice taken of the Queen's Honour being concern'd in the Affair.

The King anſwer'd, 'That the *Catalans* had deſerv'd 'little from him; that they were now reduc'd to a 'ſmall Extent of Ground, by the withdrawing of the 'Troops of *Britain* and *Portugal*; that his Troops, and 'thoſe of the King his Grandfather, were entering into 'their

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'their Country by three ſeveral Ways; therefore more 'in Compliance to the Queen, than for the Arguments 'that had been offer'd, he was willing to grant his 'Pardon to thoſe *Catalans*, who, acknowledging his 'Clemency, and repenting them of their Error, ſhould 'ſubmit to his Dominion and Vaſſalage, within a Time 'to be preſix'd." Count *Zinzendorf*, in the Project for evacuating *Catalonia*, inſiſted upon the preſerving to that People their Privileges; but the King of *Spain* refus'd it, and would only grant them an Amneſty. Lord *Dartmouth*, in his Letter to the Marqueſs *de Monteleone* and Lord *Lexington*, ſays, 'He cannot expreſs the Queen's Sur-'prize, to hear, that the Privileges of the *Catalans* 'were not intended to be preſerv'd to them by the 'Court of *Spain*; that thoſe Privileges were neceſſa-'rily included in the Meaning of a General Amneſty, 'already granted; and this was an Affair wherein the 'Queen's Honour was extremely concern'd, and that ſhe 'was oblig'd by Motives of Conſcience not to depart 'from it." Lord *Lexington* is hereupon order'd to inſiſt again upon it in the ſtrongeſt Manner, that when the King of *Spain* is convinc'd of her Majeſty's Steadineſs, and the Firmneſs of her Reſolution to adhere to this Demand, no doubt he will yield to what has been ſo ſolemnly promis'd, and is in itſelf ſo reaſonable. That the Marqueſs *de Monteleone* being reſtrain'd by his Inſtructions from treating upon this Point, the negociating of it muſt entirely lie upon Lord *Lexington*. Accordingly his Lordſhip preſents another Memorial for a General Amneſty, with the Confirmation of all their Privileges. 'The Amneſty, *he ſays*, was grant-'ed; but the Privileges entirely refus'd, and in ſuch 'a poſitive Style, as he never met with, but in de-'manding a Tract of Ground about *Gibraltar*. In ano-'ther Letter, ſpeaking of the many Denials he met with 'in *Spain*, he ſays, 'Things are not here upon the ſame 'Foot as they were before the Suſpenſion, for the King 'told me theſe Words, *We know that the Peace is as ne-'ceſſary for you as for us, and that you will not break it off 'for a Trifle.*

It may ſeem unaccountable how the Queen's Endeavours could fail of Succeſs, when ſhe declar'd her Conſcience was concern'd in this Matter, and that, tho' ſhe deſir'd a Peace, ſhe would not act inconſiſtently with Honour and Juſtice to obtain it. But the Committee hereupon

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obſerve, That the firſt fatal Step to the Ruin of the *Catalans*, was the Orders ſent Lord *Lexington*, (contrary to his firſt Inſtructions) upon his Arrival at *Madrid*, to acknowledge *Philip* as King of *Spain* in a private Audience, before any one Article of Peace or Commerce was ſettled with him, which put him in a Condition of refuſing this, and whatever elſe he ſhould think fit. The Manner how *Spain* gain'd this important Point appears to be as follows: Lord *Dartmouth* had acquainted Mr. *Prior*, that Lord *Lexington* was not to acknowledge *Philip* as King of *Spain*, till he had agreed to the Demands his Lordſhip was to make in the Queen's Name. However, Lord *Dartmouth* thinks it convenient the Sentiments of the *French* Court ſhould be known upon this Matter as ſoon as poſſible. This Method of Proceeding with *Spain* was very much diſlik'd in *France*, and Mr. *Prior* writes Lord *Dartmouth* a very elaborate Letter, full of Monſieur *Torcy*'s Reaſons to induce our Miniſtry to recede from that Point, and concludes with this remarkable one, 'That the whole Treaty 'being eventual, this Acknowledgment of *Philip* as King 'of *Spain*, would fall as the other Points, unleſs the 'Conditions were made good, and the Peace agreed to, 'and ratify'd.

Hereupon Lord *Bolingbroke* determines this Matter in Favour of *Spain*, by imputing the former Directions to Lord *Dartmouth*'s miſtaking the Queen's Meaning; and writes Mr. *Prior* Word, that he was equally ſurpriz'd and vexed, to find by the uncouth Way of explaining the Queen's Senſe, that Mr. *Prior* had been led to imagine it was intended Lord *Lexington* ſhould make any Difficulty of acknowledging the King of *Spain* as ſuch. 'The pro-'ceeding this Way, by acknowledging the King in the 'firſt Place, (ſays his Lordſhip) ſeems natural, civil, 'and unexceptionable; but any other Scheme is abſurd, 'and inconſiſtent with all the reſt of our Proceedings. And then concludes, 'For God's Sake, dear *Matt.* hide 'the Nakedneſs of thy Country, and give the beſt Turn 'thy fertile Brain will furniſh thee with, to the Blunders 'of thy Countrymen, who are not much better Politi-'cians, than the *French* are Poets." Lord *Dartmouth* acquieſc'd, and diſpatch'd Orders to Lord *Lexington*, to acknowledge King *Philip*, notwithſtanding his former Inſtructions to the contrary.

Nor did the Miniſters ſhew that Zeal for the Queen's Honour as might be expected, with reſpect to the *Catalans*, but plainly gave this Matter up. Lord *Bolingbroke* in his Letter

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Letter to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, tells them, It is not for the Intereſt of *England* to preſerve the *Catalans* Liberties; and obſerves, that the *Catalans* Privileges are the Power of the Purſe and Sword; but that the *Caſtilian* Privileges, which the King of *Spain* will give them, in Exchange for their *Catalan*, are, the Liberty of trading to the *Weſt-Indies*, and a Capacity of holding thoſe beneficial Employments the King has to beſtow in *America*, which, ſays his Lordſhip, are of infinitely greater Value to thoſe who intend to live in a due ſubjection to Authority. Lord *Lexington* alſo, inſtead of ſupporting the *Catalans* Privileges, treated the People as Rebels; and to induce *Spain* to make Peace with *Portugal*, puts Monſieur *Orry* in Mind of the Neceſſity *Spain* is in of withdrawing their Troops from *Andaluſia*, in order to end the Rebellion of the *Catalans*. When the Convention was forc'd upon the Emperor for the evacuating *Catalonia*, the Imperial Miniſters at *Utrecht* inſiſted upon the preſerving by that Treaty the Privileges of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*, and *Ivica*; but *France* and her Confederates inſiſting that that Matter ſhould be referred to the Peace, the Imperial Miniſters at laſt acquieſced, upon the Queen of *Great Britain*'s declaring again, that ſhe would interpoſe her good Offices in the moſt effectual Manner, to obtain the Privileges of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*, and *Ivica*: And the *French* King engag'd at the ſame Time, to join his Endeavours for that Purpoſe. Hereupon, the Negotiation in *Spain* was kept up till our Treaty of Peace with that Crown was ripe, by which the *Catalan* Liberties were to be abandon'd. This, Lord *Lexington* ſign'd, contenting himſelf with proteſting againſt that Article at the ſame Time he ſign'd it; as he had writ Word before he intended to do, and that therefore the Queen was entirely at Liberty to reject it.

Notwithſtanding the King of *Spain*'s former Refuſal, Lord *Lexington* is directed to inſiſt upon the *Catalan* Privileges, and is again told, that the Queen thought herſelf oblig'd by the ſtrongeſt Ties, *viz.* thoſe of Honour and Conſcience, to inſiſt upon it, for a People, whom the Neceſſity of the War had oblig'd her to draw into her Intereſt: His Lordſhip had ſign'd the Treaty with *Spain* before theſe Orders to preſent another Memorial arriv'd. He thereupon acquaints the Marqueſs of *Bedmar*, that he was ſorry he was oblig'd to do any thing which he knew was againſt the King's Sentiments, but having receiv'd expreſs Orders, he muſt follow his Duty, and preſents a Memorial, ſetting forth, 'That the Queen had nothing more at Heart, than

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'to obtain for the *Catalans* the ſame Privileges they formerly enjoy'd, which ſhe thought herſelf oblig'd to do, by the two ſtrongeſt Motives, *viz.* Honour and Conſcience; that ſhe might not leave a Nation, which the Misfortune of War oblig'd her to draw into her Intereſt, in a worſe Condition than ſhe found them. That after all the Pains ſhe had taken for procuring a ſolid and laſting Peace to *Europe*, ſhe hop'd his Majeſty would not leave her with the Grief of having been the Occaſion of the Loſs of the Privileges of that People; but rather that in Regard to the ſtrict Friendſhip which was ſo near being eſtabliſh'd between both their Majeſties, as well as the Union ſo neceſſary to the Intereſts of both Nations, he would not make any Difficulty to grant this Favour to her Majeſty, which ſhe had ſo much at Heart.

The Marqueſs *de Bedmar*'s Anſwer to this Memorial was, 'That this Point about the *Catalans*, having been debated in the Treaty lately concluded, and ſign'd in this Court by his Excellency and himſelf; the King does not ſee that any thing further is to be done in the Matter.' This Treaty was ſent to *England*, and ratify'd by the Queen. Lord *Dartmouth* ſays, that Lord *Bolingbroke* had the principal Share in the Negotiation; and that the Article of the *Catalans* was put in as ſoft Terms as was conſiſtent with the Queen's Honour to allow. The Terms of the Treaty are, 'That the *Catalans* ſhall have the ſame 'Privileges as the King's beſt belov'd Subjects (the *Caſtilians*) 'enjoy.' When the King of *Spain* had receiv'd this convincing Proof of our Miniſtry's Attachment to his Intereſts, and that the Ties of the Queen's Honour and Conſcience were of no Force with them, when oppoſed to his Deſires, he takes a further Step, and directly propoſes to Lord *Lexington*, that the Queen would aſſiſt him with Ships to block up *Barcelona*.

His Lorpſhip's Anſwer was, 'That he was afraid this 'Propoſal would meet with this Difficulty, That her Majeſty would be very unwilling to lend her Ships to exterminate a People that had taken up Arms, in a great 'Meaſure at the Inſtigation of her Miniſters; and that 'ſhe would think ſhe had done enough to gratify the 'King, in not inſiſting upon the preſerving for them their 'ancient Liberties, without helping to deſtroy them.' But the Regard the Miniſtry had to this Requeſt of the King, will afterwards appear. The *French* Ambaſſador

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nd the Princeſs *des Urſins* propoſed to Lord *Lexington*, and he Night before he left *Madrid*, the King ſent for him, nd engaged him, to write a Letter, concerted with, and pproved by the King to the Regency of *Barcelona*, adiſing them to ſubmit themſelves to their King. His ordſhip aſſures them of his conſtant Endeavours to do he beſt he could do for them; that God had not permited him to do more than he had done: That if they would take their Reſolution ſoon, before he was out of *pain*, he would write for them in the Manner they hould deſire; and concludes his Letter with new Aſſurances of his Concern for their Intereſts. To make this ppear the more friendly to them, he tells them, 'he had entruſted the Conſul at *Alicant* to get his Letter conveyed to them, upon ſome Pretence or other;" ho' a Duplicate of it was alſo ſent to the Count of *Lebreixe*, one of the King of *Spain*'s Generals before the Town, with Direction to have it ſent in as by a Deſerter, without his Knowledge. Mr. *Burch* his Lordſhip's Secretary, amongſt other Reaſons, gives this for the writing this Letter; 'That if the *Catalans* had a mind to accommodate, the Queen would have the Mediation; and if they had not, that then the Court of *Spain* would ſee, that her Majeſty would be always ready to ſerve them." But this Artifice to induce the *Catalans* to abandon their Defence, in Hopes of his Lordſhip's good Offices, had no Effect upon Men determined to die for the Liberty of their Country. Nothing but Force could extort that from them; and therefore Sir *Patrick Lawles*, in *September* 1713, preſents a Memorial, to the ſame Effect with what was propoſed the Month before by Lord *Lexington* in *Spain*; ſetting forth that the *Catalans* and *Majorcans* had not ſubmitted themſelves to the King's Obedience, but had interrupted all Commerce and Correſpondence in the *Mediterranean*; and ſubmits it to the Conſideration of the Queen, not only as Guarantee of the Treaty of Evacuation, but as it concerned the Intereſts of *Great Britain*; and therefore his Catholick Majeſty hopes the Queen will order a Squadron of her Ships to reduce his Subjects to their Obedience, and thereby compleat the Tranquillity of *Spain*, and of the *Mediterranean* Commerce. As ſoon as the Seaſon of the Year would permit, a Fleet is accordingly fitted out for the *Mediterranean*, under the Command of Sir *James Wiſhart*, whoſe firſt Inſtructions bear Date *February* 28, and the Additional *March* 18, 1713-14; by which he is ordered to inforce a ſtrict Obſervance

ſervance of the Treaty of Evacuation in all its Parts; and upon any Complaints of the Queen's Subjects, of Interruptions of Commerce, or Depredations by the veſſels of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*, *Sardinia*, *Naples*, and other Places, to demand Reſtitution; and in Caſe of Refuſal, to make Repriſals. To repair with the Fleet before *Barcelona*, then beſieged by the Enemy, and demand immediate Payment of the Value of the Queen's Stores in the Town, or a ſufficient Security for Payment in ſome reaſonable Time. To take care to time his Arrival before the Town, according to the Advices from Lord *Bingley*, then deſign'd to be ſent to *Spain*; by the ſtrongeſt Repreſentations, to induce the Regency of *Barcelona* to accept of the Terms that ſhall be obtain'd for them. To take all the neceſſary Meaſures purſuant to the Queen's Intentions to put an End to the Confuſions that now reign in thoſe Parts: And all proper Methods of Perſuaſion to induce the Inhabitants of *Majorca* to ſubmit to the Terms that ſhall be offer'd them; and in Caſe of Refuſal, to employ his Squadron in countenancing and aſſiſting all Attempts which may be made for reducing them to a due Obedience. Here the Committee take notice, 1. That altho' the Queen had engag'd herſelf by the Treaty of Evacuation, to interpoſe her good Offices in the moſt effectual Manner, to obtain for the *Catalans* their Liberties; yet inſtead thereof, the moſt effectual Methods were uſed to the contrary, and Mr. *Prior* acquainted Monſ. *Torcy*, that the Queen was aſſur'd the *Catalans* would ſubmit upon the Terms before offer'd by the King of *Spain*, without ſo much as mentioning their ancient Privileges any more. 2. That the *French* King who had put himſelf under the ſame Obligation as the Queen, by the ſaid Treaty, after this Account from Mr. *Prior*, of the Queen's Sentiments, thought fit alſo not to aſk for their Privileges; Monſ. *Torcy* alſo alledging, that the King had little Intereſt with the Court of *Spain*. 3. That *Britain* was under the ſame Engagements by that Treaty, to ſupport the Privileges of *Majorca*, as thoſe of *Catalonia*, at the Time Sir *James Wiſhart* had direct Orders to attack them. 4. That when theſe rigorous Meaſures were forming againſt the *Catalans*, Lord *Bolingbroke* writes Word to Mr. *Prior*, *That by what we obſerve in the* Catalan *Agent here, of whom we have never taken the leaſt Notice as a publick Man, it is pretty plain that a reaſonable Accommodation might be made, as he expreſſes it, with that turbulent People.* What was called Turbulency in the *Catalans*, may appear by their Anſwer to the Duke of *Popoli*; the King of *Spain*'s General,

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al, who ſummon'd them to ſurrender. They told him, *They would rather die than be Slaves; but if their ancient Liberties were confirmed to them, they would open their Gates and receive him with all Gladneſs.* The Houſe of Lords expreſs'd their Concern in a publick Manner for the Miſeries of the *Catalans*, and by their Addreſs to the Queen; *April* 3, 1714, made it their moſt humble and earneſt Requeſt to her Majeſty, 'That ſhe would be graciouſly pleas'd to 'continue her Interpoſition in the moſt preſſing Manner, 'that the *Catalans* may have the full Enjoyment of their 'juſt and ancient Privileges continu'd to them." Her Majeſty's Anſwer was, 'That at the Time ſhe concluded 'her Peace with *Spain*, ſhe reſolv'd to uſe her Interpoſition upon every Occaſion for obtaining thoſe Liberties, 'and to prevent, if poſſible, the Misfortunes to which 'that People are expos'd by the Conduct of thoſe more 'nearly concern'd to help them." Hereupon, for Form-ſake, and to allay the Indignation conceiv'd againſt the Miniſtry by the People in general, who compaſſionated the Calamities of thoſe who fought for Liberty, the Demand of the *Catalan* Priviledges is again put down in Lord *Bingley's* Inſtructions, who was before order'd to go to *Spain*, but was never ſent. So that the only Favour obtain'd from the Miniſtry by this earneſt Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, in Behalf of the *Catalans*, was an intimation ſent by Lord *Bolingbroke* to the Admiral not to appear before *Barcelona*, nor to attack the *Majorcans*, till he ſhould hear from Lord *Bingley*, and receive Directions from *England*. And alſo a Letter from his Lordſhip to Mr. *Grimaldo*, above two Months after the Addreſs, tho' the Town was inveſted at the Time of making it, wherein he makes a kind and friendly Complaint, as he terms it, that the *Catalan* Privileges had not been yet granted them, nor any reaſonable Terms offer'd, which they muſt either have accepted, or forfeited the Queen's Compaſſion, and that of the whole World. The Admiral had alſo his Scruples, whether his Orders would juſtifie him in attacking *Barcelona*. He therefore writes to the Lord *Bolingbroke* and Lord *Bingley* upon it, and ſubmits it to Lord *Bingley's* Conſideration, whether the *Catalans* might not refuſe Conditions that may be moſt advantageous, if they find he is not to act by Force; and deſires that his Orders to act before *Barcelona*, either by Force, or otherwiſe, may be very plain and clear, aſſuring him that he will moſt punctually obey thoſe already given him, and ſuch as he ſhall hereafter receive. When Sir *James Wiſhart* arriv'd

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riv'd at *Cadiz*, he gave the Governour a Liſt of the Ships under his Command for the *Mediterranean* Service, who ſent it immediately to *Madrid*; but tho' ſeveral Meſſages came from Court to the Governour during the Admiral's Stay there, no one Compliment was made him, to ſignify his Arrival was welcome, or any Queſtion aſked, about what Services he was to perform, which a little ſurprized him; that as ſoon as they had an Account at *Madrid*, of his Arrival at *Cadiz*, Mr. *Orry* was diſpatch'd to *Catalonia* with full Power to treat with the *Catalans*; ſo that, ſays he, it would appear, that tho' the King of *Spain* has all the Advantage of the Queen's Ships as much as if they were actually before *Barcelona*, by repreſenting to thoſe People, which they very well know, our Arrival in theſe Parts; and how far we are on our Way to the *Mediterranean*, yet the King would not ſeem to owe the Succeſs of ſuch Agreement to the Queen and her Ships, but to *France* only." But this Negotiation of Mr. *Orry* failing of Succeſs, by the *Catalans* refuſing to ſubmit without having their Liberties granted them, oblig'd the Court of *Spain* to take more Notice than otherwiſe they were inclin'd to do of the Admiral, who from *Alicant* writes to Lord *Bingley*, then expected at *Madrid*, that he had received a very civil Letter from Mr. *Grimaldo*, who ſent him the King's Order, for exempting the Proviſions for the Fleet from paying any Duty. He tells him, that this Exemption was uſually granted to the Admiral himſelf that commanded, but being a Trifle, he ſubmits it to his Lordſhip's better Judgment, whether the granting him this, might not be a Means to prevent any Thing that might be intended by the Court at *Madrid*, more to his Advantage, and leaves it to his Lordſhip's Conſideration, what may be moſt for his Intereſt at that Place; and hopes by his Friendſhip to find ſome Marks of Favour from thence, in Regard to his Expence in this Epedition, ſo much intended for their Service, and for which he has no Allowance from Home but his Pay, which will not defray half his Charges. In another Letter of Sir *James Wiſhart* to Lord *Bingley*, he acquaints his Lordſhip, that tho' he had formerly deſir'd him to move the King of *Spain*, that the Grant of Exemption of Duties for Proviſions for the Fleet might be made to himſelf, yet upon farther Conſideration of the Matter, which is but of ſmall Moment, and may appear greater at the Courts of *Spain* and *England* than really it

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, he desires his Excellency, not to take any Notice of , but let it stand as it does; and desires his Excellen-y's Countenance and Assistance upon any other Occasion that the Court of *Madrid* might take to express their good Will to him. Nor was it long before the Admiral gave the Court of *Spain* more particular Proofs that he was not unworthy of their expected Favours. After *Barcelona* had been invested a considerable Time by the *Spaniards*, and reduc'd to great Difficulties for Want of Provisions, the *French* King, tho' engag'd with the Queen by the Treaty of Evacuation, to employ his good Offices in the most effectual Manner, in Favour of the *Catalan* Liberties, thought fit to send his Troops against them, commanded by Marshal *Berwick*, who open'd the Trenches before *Barcelona* the first of *July*, O. S. 1714: And on the Eighth of the same Month, Sir *James Wishart*, in the Queen's Name, writ them a threatening Letter, directed to the Deputies, and others who possess'd the Government there, telling them, 'that Complaints had been made of 'their disturbing the Commerce of the Queen's Subjects; 'and that they had insolently presum'd to take, carry up, 'and plunder their Ships, and used the Men in a barbar-'ous Manner; he had therefore thought fit to send Cap-'tain *Gordon* with two Men of War, to represent to them 'these unwarrantable and presumptuous Proceedings, and 'by the Queen's Command demands immediate Satisfaction 'for the same, and the Punishment of the Officers of the 'Ships with the utmost Severity. If this be not punctu-'ally complied with, he leaves it to themselves to 'judge what the Consequences may be.'

The Deputies return'd Answer, 'That only one of those 'Vessels mention'd in Captain *Gordon*'s Memorial, was ta-'ken by them into *Barcelona*, being laden with Salt, for 'which they paid the Price immediately to the Captain 'of it; that being besieg'd, they thought they might do 'so with Justice, and by the Law of Nations; that they 'were far from living like Pirates, as their Enemies sug-'gested in order to distress them, by preventing any one's 'coming with Provisions for their Relief; that what 'English Vessels had enter'd their Port with Provisions, 'had been well treated, and had freely sold their Mer-'chandize, and at a higher Price than they could have 'got any where else; and that they had that Day pub-'lish'd an Order, forbidding upon Pain of Death any of 'their Ships to molest any *English*, even tho' they were 'going with Provisions to the Enemy. They hope his

'Excellency

‘ Excellency will be ſatisfied with their Conduct; which
‘ is conformable to the Rights of People that are beſieg'd
‘ aſſuring him, that when they ſhall know of any
‘ their Ships that ſhall have caus'd the leaſt Damage
‘ any *Engliſh*, they will not only immediately inflict
‘ rigorous Puniſhment, but repair all the Damage; de
‘ ring to live in the good Correſpondence they have h
‘ with his noble and generous Nation, with utmoſt D
‘ ference for the Queen, and ready to obey his Excelle
‘ cy's Orders with all Affection and Reſpect. ”

The Government of *Barcelona*, in their Extremity wr another Letter to the Admiral, dated *July* 23, ſetting fort

‘ That the Engagement *Catalonia* enter'd into, to recei
‘ *Charles* III. for their King, was founded on the Protecti
‘ of the High Allies, but moſt particularly of *Englan*
‘ that they had for ſeven Years endeavour'd to ſerve th
‘ *Engliſh* Nation in every Thing it was poſſible for the
‘ to do, by contributing Troops, and conſiderable Sums
‘ Money without Intereſt. And tho' they had pleas'
‘ themſelves with the Thoughts of the Happineſs to b
‘ always Subjects of *Charles* III. yet by the ordinar
‘ Change to which Human Affairs are liable, they no
‘ ſee the Troops of the Duke of *Anjou*, aided by th
‘ *French*, Maſters of all the Principality except *Barcelon*
‘ and *Cardona*, committing through the whole the mo
‘ execrable Hoſtilities, Burnings and Plunderings, witho
‘ ſparing the Effuſion of innocent Blood, and without Di
‘ ſtinction of Age or Sex. That for a Year together th
‘ Enemy's Army had oppreſs'd *Barcelona* by Sea and Land
‘ making them continually ſuffer the Calamity of ſo long
‘ a Blockade; during which Time, the Enemies hav
‘ thrown fourteen thouſand Bombs into the Town, whic
‘ have ruin'd the greateſt Part of the Houſes: That now
‘ they expect to be attack'd in Form, they cannot ex
‘ preſs their Affliction, to ſee the Danger of the Inhabi
‘ tants expos'd to be the Victims of that Cruelty wit
‘ which the Enemy threatens to treat them. Having n
‘ Comfort left, they fly to the Queen of *Great Britain*,
‘ beſeeching her Protection by the inclos'd Letter to *Do*
‘ *Dalmaſes*, their Envoy at *London*; and in the mean
‘ Time, till an Anſwer can come, they beſeech his Ex
‘ cellency from their Souls to mediate with the *French*
‘ Troops who oppreſs them, for a Suſpenſion of Arms,
‘ ſince the Congreſs at *Baden* now ſitting to conclude of a
‘ general Peace, may ſtill determine this Affair; they
‘ doubt not that his Mediation will be able to procure
‘ them

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em this Relief, since his Squadron is superior to that
f the Enemy. They see no other Remedy in Nature
r their Misfortunes, and therefore hope his Excellen-
y will not refuse them; that if *Catalonia* has merited
ny Thing by its Services, and by its Conjunction with
e *English* Nation, this is the Time to receive the Fruits
f it; that it is worthy of his Excellency to comfort
e Afflicted, and not to deny them this Favour in their
reat Necessity.

How the Admiral was affected with this Letter may
ear by one of his to Lord *Bingley*, dated, *August* the 7th,
herein he acquaints him, *That Mr.* Grimaldo *had signi-
ed to him from the* King *of* Spain, *that all the King's Ships
of War being employ'd before* Barcelona, *His Majesty could not
pare any of them to meet his Flota then coming home; and there-
ore desir'd the Admiral to send three of his upon that Ser-
ice, which was accordingly comply'd with. Of this he had ac-
uainted Lord* Bolingbroke, *and hop'd to meet with Her Maje-
y's Approbation.* The *Catalans* thus abandon'd, and given up
o their Enemies, contrary to Faith and Honour, were
et however wanting in their own Defence, but appeal-
ng to Heaven, and hanging up at the High Altar the
Queen's solemn Declaration to protect them, underwent the
most Miseries of a Siege; during which, what Multitudes
erish'd by Famine and the sword? How many have since
en executed? And how many Persons of Figure are
ill dispers'd about the *Spanish* Dominions in Dungeons,
o too well known. However, the Calamities of the *Ca-
alans* cannot be imputed to *Great Britain* in general, a-
s'd by the Ministry, with repeated Assurances, that eve-
Thing was doing for the Preservation of that unfor-
nate People.

The Committee find frequent Mention made of the Ab-
t *Gualtier*, who, altho' he does not appear to have had any
ublick Character, resided in *England* during the greatest
art of this Negotiation, and upon extraordinary Occasi-
s, was very often sent backward and forward. But
e Share he had in the more publick Transactions, was
ot his only Business. It is evident, that some Negotia-
ons which requir'd more than ordinary Privacy, were
erbally transacted, and upon all such Occasions, Abbot
altier was the Person to whom the *French* and *English*
inisters mutually referr'd each other. And as nothing
uld be a greater Secret than all Matters relating to the
retender, this Province was particularly allotted to Ab-
bot

bot *Gualtier*, that thro' his Hands, and under his Conve
ance, by *French* Couriers going continually betwixt *Fran*
and *England*, ſuch Practices might be carried on wi
great Safety, which in any other Manner had been
dangerous an Undertaking. The firſt Time that any
cret Negotiation is expreſly referr'd to Abbot *Gualtier*,
found in a Letter, wherein Mr. St. *John*, *March* 4. 17
tells Monſ. *Torcy*, *He had deferr'd writing to him of late,*
the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made among our People at Home,
till the Queen had taken the only Reſolution which could bri
us in a ſhort Time to a good and ſolid Peace. I have now
Satisfaction to tell you, that this Reſolution is taken, and th
Mr. Harley *will carry with him this Night, or to Morrow Mo*
ning, the final Inſtructions of the Queen to her Plenipotent
aries. I refer myſelf to Mr. Gualtier, *to explain to you mo*
at large the Subject of this Gentleman's Commiſſion, and wh
the Queen hopes his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will do to co-opera
with her. Is not to be expected, that thoſe who have be
ſo careful to ſuppreſs Matters of leſs Importance, wou
leave behind them any Tranſactions that might tend d
rectly to favour the Cauſe of the Pretender. But as th
Committee has obſerv'd ſeveral Paſſages which are a pla
Indication of the Regard with which the Cauſe and Perſ
of the Pretender were treated, as often as mention'd, the
thought fit to bring them together, and lay them befo
the Houſe in one View. There is a Paper that was left i
Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Cloſet, dated at *Verſailles*, *Sept.* 24, 171
endors'd, as other Office-Papers uſually are. It gives an A
count that the Pope's Nuncio had in his laſt Audience
the King, made the following Declaration: *The Court*
Rome *being fully inform'd, that* France *was endeavouring*
procure a Peace upon the moſt advantageous Terms that w
poſſible; *and being perſuaded, that if the Peace ſhould be mad*
England *would not ſuffer that the King of* France *ſhould per*
mit the Prince of Wales *to continue in his Realms*; *the Cou*
of Rome *offers to the King of* France *to give this Prince a*
Azylum *at* Rome, *or any other Part of the Eccleſiaſtick Domi*
nions. To which the King of France return'd in Anſwe
That an Azylum *for the Prince of* Wales *would be no Obſta*
to the Peace. That if the Allies did truly deſign to make a Peac
he would accept of any reaſonable Propoſitions they ſhould make
and in this Caſe an Article for the Prince of Wales *would b*
inſerted in the Treaty. *June* 7, 1712, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* gi
ving an Account to Lord *Bolingbroke* of ſome Diſcourſe h
had with ſome of the Miniſters of the Allies, ſays, *Mon*
ſieur Consbruck, *one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries, hop*
alſo

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also within the Terms of Decency, save only that he took it for granted, that one great End of all this Management on our Part, was to bring in the Pretender; which Apprehension one of the Ministers of the States lately own'd in private Discourse, to have been the Fundamental Reason of all their Conduct of late.

It cannot be forgot what great Stress and Weight was laid upon the Removal of the Pretender out of the Dominions of *France*. This was what all the Nation with great Justice expected, and what the Queen declar'd was taken Care of, as an additional Security to the Protestant Succession. But his removing out of *France*, and being permitted to reside in *Lorrain*, was not only a great Surprize to all the Nation, but was receiv'd with such just Indignation, that the Parliament address'd the Queen upon this Occasion, *That she would insist upon his Removal from* Lorrain, *that Residence being equally, or more dangerous to* Great Britain, *than his Abode in* France. Her Majesty's Answer, *That she would repeat her Instances*, occasion'd in the House of Lords a becoming Resentment, that the Duke of *Lorrain* should presume to receive and entertain the Pretender to her Crown, in Defiance to her Majesty's Application to the contrary. But it will now appear in what Manner the Removal of the Pretender out of *France*, was settled, and that his residing at *Lorrain* was not only with the Approbation, but even by the Direction and Appointment of the *English* Ministry.

Mr. *St. John*, in his Letter to Monsr. *de Torcy*, *May* 24, 1712, *O. S.* concludes with saying, *He hopes, that with the general Repose we shall see reviv'd in a few Weeks, a good Understanding between two Nations, which may become to each other the most useful Friends, for the same Reasons they have been the most formidable Enemies. The Queen commands me to tell you, that she hopes, when you send an Answer to this Letter, we shall have an Account that the Chevalier had begun his Journey.* In Answer to this, Monsr. *de Torcy* says to my Lord *Bolingbroke*, *You may assure the Queen, that the Chevalier is ready to depart at a Moment's Warning, if he did but know where he was to go, and in what Place he might be in Safety. I own to you, that I know no Prince who is willing to receive him, for Fear of displeasing the Queen, or other Powers; it will be absolutely necessary that there should be some Explanation upon this Subject, which I desire you to make to me by the Abbot* Gualtier, *if you do not judge it proper to do it your self.*

Mr. *St. John*, June 6, 1712, *O. S.* writes a publick Letter in Answer to the several Points contain'd in Monsieur

ſieur *de Torcy*'s laſt Letter; but in that Letter takes no No
tice at all of the *Chevalier*. But the Day after, *June*
1712, he writes a private Letter, as he calls it himſel
to Monſ. *de Torcy*, and concludes, *The Abbot* Gualtier *wi*
write to you on the Subject of the Chevalier.

The Committee obſerve, there are two Copies of this pr
vate Letter, one deliver'd by Lord *Bolingbroke*, the oth
enter'd in Lord *Strafford*'s Book: And in the Copy
this Letter given in by Lord *Bolingbroke*, this Paſſag
That Abbot Gualtier *ſhall write about the Chevalier*, is omi
ted by his Lordſhip. *June* 22, 1712, *N. S.* Monſ. *de Tor*
writes two Letters to my Lord *Bolingbroke*: In the pu
lick Letter nothing is ſaid of the Pretender; the priva
Letter concludes with ſaying, *I have the Honour to ſen*
you a Letter under the King's Hand, for her Britannick Majeſt
and I refer you to what the Abbot Gualtier *ſhall ſay to yo*
about the Departure of the Chevalier.

Aug. 21, 1712, Lord *Bolingbroke* being then in *Franc*
in his Diſpatch to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, ſays, *The Chev*
lier has fix'd his Departure for the firſt of next Mont
N. S. they propoſe that he ſhall retire to Bar; *and they inten*
to write to the Duke of Lorrain, *to ask of the Emperor*
and other Princes, a Security for his Perſon, during his Re
dence in that Place. But on the 28th of *December*, 171
N. S. it appears, that the Chevalier was ſtill in *France*, up
on which Account Mr. *Prior* writes thus to my Lord *Bo*
lingbroke: *Another Point upon which this Court is very ſolici*
tous, is, that the Chevalier remaining in any Town of Franc
obſtructs the Signing the Peace; *yet he cannot go to* Lorrai
till the Emperor's Paſſports will ſecure him there. Your Lord
ſhip by the Peruſal of the Papers, will ſee the State of tha
Caſe; *and I have only to add upon this Subject, that the Cour*
of France *expreſſes an Impoſſibility on their Side, to do mor*
than they have done, and hopes we ſhould have Intereſt enough
with the Emperor, to obtain ſuch Paſſports from him, as ma
ſecure as well the Perſon, who is to go into Lorrain, *as th*
Duke of Lorrain, *who is to receive him.*

Mr. *Prior* on the 29th, writes to the ſame Effect to my
Lord Treaſurer, and ſays, *The Monarch is a good deal trou*
bled upon this Head, leſt the young Man ſhould fall into the
Hands of the Huſſars *or* Barbarians. *And Monſ.* d' Aumont
has, I preſume, Orders to ſpeak to our Miniſtry upon it. As to
the Dowry, I ſhall not only be dunn'd to Death, but hang'd
for the Dowager ſends Meſſengers to me, which you in England
do not think it extremely lawful to receive: But if it is to
be paid, pray let it be done in a handſome Manner, that may
ſhew

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hew the Charity of the Queen, and the Generosity of her Lord Treasurer.

The Papers referr'd to in Mr. *Prior*'s Letter, contain an Account of what the Duke of *Lorrain* had done at the Desire of the King of *France*, to obtain from the Allies the necessary Safeguards for the Chevalier. He says, *That understanding that the Queen of* Great Britain *had already granted her Safeguard or Protection to the Chevalier* de St. George, *he believ'd they had no more to do, but to apply to the Emperor, and to the States General.* By this Account it is evident, that Abbot *Gualtier* manag'd the Affairs of the Pretender, with whom such Practices were verbally to be manfacted, as our Ministry did not think proper to commit to writing. That the Place to which he was to go, because no Body would receive him at the Hazard of the Queen's Displeasure, and where he might remain in Safety, was to be prescrib'd from *England*. That this was not fix'd and determin'd till Lord *Bolingbroke* went into *France*: And if his Lordship's Instructions are consider'd, it will be hard to find in them any Thing of that Importance and Secrecy, as to require his going in Person to settle it. My Lordship gives an Account from thence, that the Pretender was to go to *Bar*, and this is acquiesc'd in here, without the least Objection made.

The Ministry are told by Mr. *Prior*, That the Court of *France* hopes, by our Interest, such Passports would be procur'd as might secure his Person: And in the Paper sent to *France* from the Duke of *Lorrain*, it is asserted, That the Queen of *Great Britain* had already granted her Protection to the Pretender. But *November* the 6th, 1713, Lord *Bolingbroke* writes to Mr. *Prior*, *Her Majesty having imparted to the Duke of* Lorrain *the Instances which you know have been so often made to the Most Christian King, for removing the Pretender to her Crown out of his Dominions, I am directed to acquaint you therewith, that you may speak to the Minister of* Lorrain, *and to any other Minister whom you shall think proper, and let them know it is absolutely inconsistent with the Amity and good Correspondence that is between the Queen and their Masters, to receive into their Dominions, or to protect a Person, who disputes her Majesty's Title, and endeavours to disturb the Peace of her Kingdoms. That you may be able to shew them that this is the collective Sense of the whole Nation, as well as the Queen's Command to you, I herewith send you the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament.* This can be understood as no more than a bare Compliance with the Addresses of Parliament. And to shew

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how little Reſentment and Indignation was conceiv'd against the Duke of *Lorrain* for this Indignity offer'd to her Majeſty, the Committee inſert here a Letter wrote by Lord *Bolingbroke* to Mr. *Prior*, within four Days after his laſt mention'd Letter upon the Subject of the Pretender. *This Letter*, ſays Lord *Bolingbroke* to Mr. *Prior*, *will be deliver'd to you by the Baron* de Forſtner, *who has been twice at our Court with the Character of Envoy from the Duke of* Lorrain, *and who is extremely well with your Friends on this Side of the Water, that I make no doubt but that he will be a welcome Acquaintance to you: I muſt at the ſame Time recommend the Intereſt of the Duke of* Lorrain *his Maſter to your Care. You know, Sir, how little that Prince has yet felt the good Effects of what was ſtipulated for him at* Ryſwick. *You know, Sir, how juſtly he pretends to an Equivalent from this Emperor for the* Montferrat, *which was given away from him to the King of* Sicily. *In a Word, you are enough apriz'd of his Wants, of his Expectations, and of her Majeſty's earneſt Deſire, if by any Means ſhe can, to contribute to the Eaſe, and to the Advantage of a Prince, who deſerves much better Uſage than he has on many Occaſions met with.*

There are ſeveral other Letters that were wrote after the Addreſs of Parliament to preſs the removing of the Pretender from *Lorrain*; but 'tis needleſs to obſerve what little Effect was to be expected from ſuch Repreſentations made in the ſeveral Courts of *Europe*, which were known to be contrary to the Senſe and Intention of the Court of *Great Britain*. And if any further Demonſtration was wanting to ſhew their true Spirit and Inclination, it may be obſerv'd, that the Addreſſes in Parliament were made in *July* 1713; and the firſt Letter that Lord *Bolingbroke* wrote in Purſuance of thoſe Addreſſes, was on the 6th of *November*, which was four Months after the Addreſſes were preſented to the Queen.

The Committee inſert here an Extract of a Memorial touching the Demolition of the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, deliver'd by Monſ. *de Torcy* to Lord *Bolingbroke* at *Paris*, in *Auguſt* 1712. *It is not our Buſineſs now to examine whether the Queen of* England, *and the* Engliſh *Nation, were in the Right to demand the Demolition of the Fortifications, and the filling up the Harbour of* Dunkirk, *that is a Thing reſolv'd and agreed upon. It may perhaps come to paſs in the Courſe of this Affair, for Reaſons eaſily to be foreſeen, that* England *ſhall repent having demanded the Demolition of a Place, and the Deſtruction of an Harbour, which might be of great Uſe in Conjunctures which perhaps are not very remote.*

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The Committee do not take upon them to explain what onjuncture *France* had in View, and which they thought ot very remote, when *Dunkirk* might be of particular rvice; but think it proper to conclude this Part of the eport with obſerving, that the Pretender did, immedi-ely upon the Demiſe of the late Queen, publiſh a De-aration, which the Duke of *Lorrain* has acknowledg'd his Letter of the 6th of *December*, 1714, that he reiv'd from the Pretender himſelf, wherein is this re-arkable Paſſage. *Yet contrary to our Expectations upon the eath of the Princeſs our Siſter, (of whoſe good Intentions to-ards us we could not for ſome Time paſt well doubt; and this s the Reaſon we then ſat ſtill, expecting the good Effects ereof, which were unfortunately prevented by her deplorable eath) we found that our People, inſtead of taking this fa-rable Opportunity of retrieving the Honour and true Inte-ſt of their Country, by doing us and themſelves Juſtice, had mediately proclaim'd for their King a foreign Prince, to our ejudice, contrary to the Fundamental and Inconteſtable Laws Hereditary Right, which their pretended Acts of Settlement never Abrogate.*

After this, the Committee inſert at large a Letter from e Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer* to the Queen, dated *June* e 9th, 1714; with an Account of Publick Affairs from *uguſt* the 8th, 1710, to *June* the 8th, 1714, all written ith his own Hand. The Letter is as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Preſume, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, to lay before your Majeſty a State of your Affairs. Tho' I ve very much contracted it from the Draught I made, and e Vouchers from whence it is taken, yet I find it ſwell under Pen in tranſcribing, being willing to put every Thing before r Majeſty in the cleareſt Light my poor Underſtanding can tain to. It was neceſſary to lay it before your Majeſty in e Series of Time, from the Beginning to this preſent Time; d when that is compleatly laid before you, it remains only r me to beg God to direct your Majeſty.

And as to myſelf, do with me what you pleaſe, place me ther as a Figure, or a Cypher, diſplace me, or replace me, as at beſt ſerves your Majeſty's Occaſions, you ſhall ever find me, ith the utmoſt Devotion, and without any Reſerve,

MADAM,

Your moſt dutiful, moſt faithful, moſt humble, moſt obedient Subject, and unworthy Servant,

OXFORD.

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A Brief Account of Publick Affairs ſince Auguſt *the* 1710, *to this preſent* 8*th of* June, 1714. *To which added, The State of Affairs Abroad, as they relate this Kingdom; with ſome humble Propoſals for ſecuring future Tranquillity of her Majeſty's Reign, and the Safe her Kingdoms.*

HER Majeſty on the 8th of *Auguſt*, 1710, was ple to alter her Treaſury, and two Days after, i new Commiſſion, *Robert Harley*, by her Majeſty's g Favour, was made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. State of Affairs at Home and Abroad are freſh in ev ones Memory.

The Condition of the Treaſury at that Time was before her Majeſty in a large Repreſentation. I beg le to touch ſome few Heads. The Army was in the Fi no Money in the Treaſury; none of the Remitters w Contract again; the Bank had refus'd to lend a Hun Thouſand Pounds to Lord *Godolphin* on very good S rity; the Navy, and other Branches of Service, El Millions in Debt, which enhanc'd the Price of ev Thing proportionably; the Civil Liſt in Debt about Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and the yearly Income little for the currant certain Expence, by the lo Computation, One Hundred Twenty Four Thouſand, Hundred Ninety Five Pounds, Two Shillings and Pence.

In a few Days this new Commiſſion made Provi for paying the Army by the greateſt Remittance that ever been known; tho' the Oppoſition from every Off which was full of Perſons who were Enemies to Change made by the Queen, was very ſtrong, and v troubleſome and vexatious; and ſuch was the Situat of Affairs, that nothing but great Patience could e have overcome theſe Difficulties; it being impoſſi as well as unavoidable, to make Removes, but by grees.

As ſoon as it was poſſible, (and notwithſtanding Clamours then rais'd, it was the only proper Time) a n Parliament is call'd. Its firſt Meeting was *November* 27th, 1710, *Robert Harley* had prepar'd the Funds *rea* (before the Parliament met, as he has done every Seſſi to this Day) not only for the Current Service of the Ye both by Sea and Land, but alſo for eaſing the Nation above Nine Millions of Debt. This was thought ſo Cl

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merical when *Robert Harley* did begin to open it, that it was treated with Ridicule, until he ſhew'd how practicable it was. It is true, this gave great Reputation Abroad, and enabled to treat advantageouſly of a Peace; it rais'd ſinking Credit at Home; but at the ſame Time as it drew Envy upon *Harley* from ſome, and the Rage of others, ſo it gave Offence to ſome of his Fellow Servants, who told him plainly, that he ought to have told his Secret, and if he would not get Money himſelf, he ought to have let his Friends ſhare a Hundred Thouſand Pounds, which would not have been felt or found out in ſo vaſt a Sum as Nine or Ten Millions.

To this Principle was owing the ſetting on Foot at this Time the unhappy Voyage to *Canada*: To all which Meetings *Harley* avoided coming, and gave Lord *Rocheſter* his Reaſons, and after he deſir'd his Lordſhip to be a Means to the Queen to hinder that Expedition; but it happen'd to be too late. But Lady *Maſſam* knows how much *Harley* was concern'd at it, tho' he did not know the true Spring of that Voyage, which will appear after in this Paper.

The Beginning of *February*, 1710-11, there began to be a Diviſion amongſt thoſe call'd Tories in the Houſe, and Mr. Secretary *St. John* thought it convenient to be liſting a ſeparate Party for himſelf. To prevent this, Lord *Rocheſter* and *Harley* deſir'd to have a Meeting, and to cool ſuch raſh Attempts; and it was contriv'd Mr. Secretary *St. John* ſhould invite us to Dinner, (which was the laſt Time he ever invited *Robert Harley*, being now above three Years) where was Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Earl *Poulet*, Lord *Rocheſter*, and others; and Lord *Rocheſter* took the Pains to calm the Spirit of Diviſion and Ambition.

Harley was at this Time ſeiz'd by a violent Fever, and on his firſt coming Abroad, *March* 8, met with a Misfortune which confin'd him many Weeks. The Tranſactions during that Time are too publick, as well as too black, for *Harley* to remember or to mention.

In the End of *May* 1711, the Queen, out of her abounded Goodneſs, was pleas'd to confer undeſerv'd Honours on *Robert Harley*; and on the 29th of the ſame Month, was pleas'd to put the Treaſurer's Staff into his Hands: A Poſt ſo much above *Harley*'s Abilities to ſtruggle with, that he had nothing but Integrity and Duty to recommend him to her Majeſty's Choice; ſo he muſt have Recourſe to her Majeſty's tranſcendent Goodneſs and Mercy

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to pardon all his Faults and Failings, both of Omiſſion and Commiſſion, during the whole Courſe of his Service.

But to return and reſume the Thread of this Diſcourſe. The 4th of *June* 1711, three Days after the Treaſurer was ſworn, he was ſurpriz'd with a Demand of Twenty-Eight Thouſand Thirty Six Pounds and Five Shillings for Arms and Merchandize, ſaid to be ſent to *Canada*. When the Treaſurer ſcrupled this, Mr. Secretary *St. John* and Mr. *Moor* came to him with much Paſſion upon this Affair; and about a Fortnight after, the Secretary of State ſignify'd the Queen's poſitive Pleaſure to have that Money paid; and accordingly her Majeſty ſign'd a Warrant *June* 21, and the Treaſurer not being able then, with all his Precaution, to diſcover further Light, the Money was paid *July* the 4th, 1711. Since the Return from that Expedition, the Secret is diſcover'd, and the Treaſurer's Suſpicion juſtify'd; for the Publick was cheated of above Twenty Thouſand Pounds. There is Reaſon to be more particular upon this Head, becauſe it is one of the Things never to be forgiven the Treaſurer; and Lord Chancellor told him more to that Purpoſe; that they told him no Government was worth ſerving, that would not let them make thoſe Advantages, and get ſuch Jobbs.

One Thing more is crav'd Leave to be added, That the Treaſurer was forc'd to uſe all his Skill and Credit to keep the Houſe of Commons from examining this Affair laſt Parliament.

June the 12th, 1712, the firſt Seſſion of laſt Parliament ended. From this Time, to the Beginning of the next Seſſion, the Treaſurer's Hands were full of negociating the Peace in all Courts Abroad; and beſides the ordinary and neceſſary Duty of his Office at Home, he had frequent Occaſion of calming the Quarrels and Grudges Mr. Secretary had ſome times againſt Lord *Dartmouth*, ſome times againſt Lady *Maſſam*, and ſometimes againſt the Treaſurer himſelf.

The ſecond Seſſion of the laſt Parliament began *December* the 7th, 1711. This was attended with great Difficulties and Dangers, as well from the Practices of the Diſcontented here, as the Deſigns carry'd on by Mr. *Buys*, Prince *Eugene*, and *Bothmar*; in which Denſigs concurr'd the Emperor, and other States and Princes who gain'd by the War. This put her Majeſty under a Sort of Neceſſity to preſerve the whole, and to take a Method which had been

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ſeen uſed before to create ſome new Peers. So many having been brought formerly out of the Houſe of Commons of thoſe who uſed to manage Publick Affairs, it was propos'd to Mr. Secretary, That if he would be contented to ſtay in the Houſe of Commons that Seſſions, her Majeſty would have the Goodneſs to create him a Peer, and that he ſhould not loſe his Rank. The ſecond Seſſion ended the 21ſt of *June*, 1712; and notwithſtanding *Bothmar*'s Memorial, and all other Attacks both from Abroad and at Home, Supplies were provided, and every Thing relating to the Publick put upon a good Foot, and the Malecontents began to deſpair, as appear'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* retiring Abroad, and other Particulars.

After the Seſſion was ended, the Queen, as ſhe had promiſs'd, order'd a Warrant for Mr. Secretary *St. John* to be Viſcount; this happen'd to put him in the utmoſt Rage againſt the Treaſurer, Lady *Maſſam*, and without ſparing the greateſt. It did avail very little, to tell him how much he had got in Place; for had he been created with the other Lords, it would have fallen to his Share to have come next after Lord *Trevor*; but the Treaſurer with great Patience bore all the Storm, of which Lord *Maſſam* was often a Witneſs of the outrageous Speeches; and Mr. *Moor* very lately told the Treaſurer, that Lord *Bolingbroke* had very lately to him, that he ow'd him a Revenge upon that Head. This Diſcontent continu'd, until there happen'd an Opportunity of ſending him to *France*; of which there was not much Occaſion; but it was hoped, that this would have put him in good Humour; which it did, until in *October* 1712, there were Knights of the Garter made. This created a new Diſturbance, which is ſo well remember'd, and breaks out now very often in outrageous Expreſſions publickly againſt all then made.

In *November*, on the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, he was much againſt Duke *Shrewsbury*'s going, for Reaſons very plain, which then were in Negociation; for before the laſt Seſſion of that Parliament began, a new Model was fram'd, or a Scheme of Miniſtry; which how they afterwards came to fall out, will appear in its due Place.

The third and laſt Seſſion began *April* the 9th, 1713, which was as ſoon as the Peace was concluded, and could be proclaim'd. It is not decent to take Notice, That during this whole Negociation, the Treaſurer was oblig'd by his own Hand, and his own Charge, to correſpond in all the

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the Courts concern'd in the Negociation; and very often he had the good Luck to ſet right ſeveral Miſtakes, and to obtain ſome Things very little expected; but the only Merit of this belongs to her Majeſty, the Credit of whoſe Favour brought it about, and gave Power to the Treaſurer to act with Succeſs.

During this Seſſion, the Lords of the Cabinet, and others, met every Saturday at the Treaſurer's, in order to carry on the Queen's Buſineſs, as they had done the Year before on Thurſdays. Many Offers were made, and repeated by the Treaſurer, in order to attack former Offenders, and quiet the Minds of the Gentlemen, and of the Church Party; and the only Reaſon for this failing, was, becauſe of the Project laid for their new Scheme, and putting themſelves at the Head, as they call'd it, of the Church Party.

This being the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and ſome Gentlemen fearing their Elections, and ſome for other Reaſons, dropt the Bill of Commerce. The Treaſurer ſaw this Opportunity, and immediately took it, and prevail'd with Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and others, to come into the Payment of the Civil Liſt Debts, incurr'd before the Change of the Treaſury, tho' the preſent Treaſurer was rail'd at and malign'd; which he choſe to bear patiently, rather than own the true Reaſon, that there was no Money to do it with, which would have ruin'd all at once. This Step of paying the Debts, put the Malecontented into the utmoſt Rage, which they did very publickly expreſs in both Houſes. This laſt Seſſion of that Parliament, and the third ſince the Change of the Miniſtry, ended *July* the 16th, 1713.

The Peace with *France* being over, and it growing neceſſary to put her Majeſty's Affairs into a further and more ſettled Regulation, and to eaſe the Treaſurer of the Burthen, as well as Envy, of ſuch a Bulk of Buſineſs; her Majeſty was pleas'd to approve of the Scheme of the Duke of *Ormond*'s ſtaying here to attend the Army Affairs, which was neceſſary at the Time of Diſbanding; Duke *Shrewsbury* to go to *Ireland*, upon his Return from *France*; Lord *Findlater* to be Chancellor of *Scotland*; Lord *Mar* third Secretary; Lord *Dartmouth* Privy Seal; Mr. *Bromley* Secretary of State, and Sir *William Wyndham* Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am ſure the Queen very well remembers the Rage this caus'd, as perfectly defeating their Scheme, and ſhewing that her Majeſty would put her Affairs upon a ſolid Foot; the Lord Chancellor ſaid it

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was againſt Law; and to this Day will not treat Lord *Findlater* with Decency; and Lord *Mar* has met with many ill Treatments, as well as Mr. Secretary *Bromley*. But that the Treaſurer might leave them without Excuſe, and make her Majeſty's Affairs, if poſſible, eaſy with and to thoſe in her Service, as ſoon as he was recover'd enough to write, he wrote a large Letter to Lord *Bolingbroke*, containing his Scheme of the Queen's Affairs, and what was neceſſary for Lord *Bolingbroke* to do, as belonging only to his Province.

This Letter was dated *July* the 25th, 1713, and was anſwer'd *July* the 27th by Lord *Bolingbroke*; the Copy was ſhown to Lady *Maſſam*, who came to viſit the Treaſurer, then confin'd to his Chamber; and ſhe then thought it was a very good one, and what was proper for the Occaſion. I believe the whole would be of Uſe to give Light to her Majeſty into the Ground and Foundation of the Follies and Madneſs which have ſince appear'd; the whole is ready for her Majeſty's Peruſal when ſhe pleaſes.

In this Letter the Treaſurer gives an Account to Lord *Bolingbroke* of the Occaſions, or rather the Pretences for giving Diſturbance to the Queen's Servants. He propoſes the Remedy, and what was requiſite to be done by him as Secretary in his own Province, and alſo Aſſurance of the Treaſurer's Aſſiſtance to the utmoſt, and of his Deſire to conſult with him (Lord *Bolingbroke*) how to unite the reſt of our Friends. Being then ſick, the Treaſurer took the Liberty to put Lord *Bolingbroke* in Mind of the ſeveral Particulars which then requir'd Diſpatch, and were ſolely belonging to his Province, without any other Interpoſition, than that of taking your Majeſty's Direction. Amongſt others, that of a Circular Letter upon the Addreſſes of both Houſes relating to the Pretender. This was not done in three Months. His Lordſhip wrote Word it was done *July* the 27th.

In the ſame Letter the Treaſurer propos'd, that (according to the Treaty of Peace) Care ſhould be taken of the following Particulars, *viz. Newfoundland*, *Hudſon's Bay*, *Acadia*, *St. Chriſtophers*, the *Aſſiento*, and other Things contain'd in the Treaties of Commerce. Theſe Particulars the Treaſurer thought to have been executed, until within a few Weeks he heard the contrary by Accident, and that the Time in the ſeveral Treaties was elaps'd. Upon this, the Treaſurer, on Wedneſday *June* 2, told Mr.

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Mr. *Moor* of this, and that every body would be liable t
Blame who are in the Queen's Service.

Thurſday, June 3, 1714, Lord *Bolingbroke* writes to th
Treaſurer a Letter, which begins thus: *Mr.* Moor *has be*
this Morning with me, and has put into my Hands a Pape
which he calls, (I think not improperly) a Charge upon m
This Paper contains the Neglect abovemention'd in th
Treaſurer's Letter of *July* 25, 1713, eleven Months before
and yet theſe Faults are now charg'd upon the Treaſurer.

Hereupon the Committee obſerve, that his Lordſhip h
here taken to himſelf the Credit of correſponding by h
own Hand, and at his own Charge, in all the Courts co
cern'd in the preſent Negociations, and that very ofte
he has had the good Luck to ſet right ſeveral Miſtakes, an
to obtain ſome Things very little expected. That he boa
ed of his laying hold of a ſeaſonable Opportunity in Parli
ment, upon rejecting the Bill of Commerce, to preva
with the Members of the Houſe of Commons to come in
the Payment of the Civil Liſt Debts; and has alſo charg
ſeveral Perſons, then in high Stations in her Majeſty's Se
vice, with Corruption and Imbezilment of the Public
Money; and preſumed to recommend himſelf to her Ma
jeſty, by having us'd all his Skill and Credit to keep th
Houſe of Commons from examining into the ſame. An
the Committee having receiv'd Information, that large
Sums of Money had been directed for ſpecial Services re-
lating to the War, by Signs Manual, and Warrants upon
the ſame, counterſign'd by his Lordſhip; which Sums
were afterwards paid to his Lordſhip's Order: The Com-
mittee thought fit to lay before the Houſe, Copies of the
ſaid Signs Manual, and Warrants, and Orders thereupon.

The Committee having likewiſe obſerv'd ſeveral Tranſ-
actions, Orders, and Directions, given by the Miniſters
in the Queen's Name, in no Manner agreeable to her
Majeſty's Sentiments and Intentions, as expreſs'd in ſeve-
ral Meſſages to Parliament, and Speeches from the Throne,
concerning the Terms of Peace which ſhe was pleaſed to
communicate to both Houſes; thought it their Duty to
enter into a particular Examination of this Matter, and
to compare her Majeſty's Declarations, with the Meaſures
that her Miniſters preſum'd to take in carrying on theſe
important Negociations. The firſt Time the Queen made
Mention of the Peace to the Parliament, was *December* 11,
1711, when nothing had been concluded between *England*
and *France*, but the Special Preliminaries ſign'd by the
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Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John* on the Part of *England*, and Monſieur *Meſnager* on the Part of *France*, *September* the 27th, 1711, and the General Preliminaries ſign'd by Monſieur *Meſnager* only, which were ſent over by the Earl of *Strafford*, as the Foundation of a General Peace.

After theſe Preliminaries were ſign'd, Mr. *St. John* preſs'd Monſieur *de Torcy*, that the King of *France* would explain himſelf with Regard to the Allies; and ſuch Explications as the King of *France* thought fit to make, are contain'd in the Anſwer to the Memorial brought by M. *Gualtier*, *November* 18, 1711. Upon which, her Majeſty at the opening of that Seſſion, in laying before the Parliament the State of the Treaty then on Foot, ſaid, 'That notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, eſpecially the States 'General, whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſeparable from 'my own, have, by their ready Concurrence, expreſs'd 'their Confidence in me." The Queen thought the States had readily concurr'd with her; but it muſt be remember'd, that the States had in the ſtrongeſt Manner repreſented againſt the Propoſitions ſign'd by Monſ. *Meſnager*, as too general and uncertain, not being a ſufficient Foundation, upon which a Negociation might be hazarded; they dreaded the fatal Conſequences of opening the general Conferences, before the Articles offer'd by *France* were made ſpecifick, and before they knew what they were to truſt to, for their own Barrier, and their Commerce. But inſtead of acquainting the Queen with theſe Repreſentations, or acting according to her Majeſty's Sentiments, Mr. *St. John*, *October* 9, declares, 'Certain it is, that her 'Majeſty is ſo far determin'd in her Meaſures, that thoſe 'will deceive themſelves, who may imagine by Delay to 'break them." And *October* 29, 'The Queen remains 'firm in her firſt Reſolution, of cauſing the Conferences 'to be open'd upon the Articles ſign'd by Monſ. *Meſnager*." And *November* 2, 'The Queen will not finally concert a 'Plan for the Proſecution of the War with the States, 'until they join with her in agreeing to open the Con'ferences of Peace." And *November* 15, Lord *Stafford* ſays, 'He had now told them her Majeſty's Order to him 'was to declare, that ſhe ſhould look upon any Delay as 'a Refuſal to comply with her Propoſitions." By theſe Threats, and extraordinary Meaſures, the States are compell'd by the Queen's Miniſters, to conſent to open the Conferences; when at the ſame Time her Majeſty was perſuaded,

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perſuaded, that they readily concurr'd in what had been propos'd to them. Her Majeſty declares, ſhe looks upon the Intereſt of the States General to be inſeparable from her own. Mr. *St. John* declares, That *Britain* had gone ſo much too far in weaving her Intereſt into that of the Continent, that it would prove no eaſy Taſk to diſentangle them, without tearing and rending.

The Queen ſays further, 'The Princes and States which 'have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Trea-'ties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecur'd at a 'Peace, I will not only do my utmoſt to procure every 'one of them all reaſonable Satisfaction, but I ſhall alſo 'unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements for con-'tinuing the Alliance, in order to render the General 'Peace ſecure and laſting.' And in her Meſſage of the 17th of *January* following, her Majeſty again expreſſes the Care ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which ſhe propoſed to join with them. By theſe Declarations it appears, her Majeſty's own Reſolution was to unite with the Allies in the ſtricteſt Engagements. But her Miniſters had taken upon them, in the private Propoſitions ſent over by Mr. *Prior*, to inſert an Article, *That the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept between* England *and* France, *till allow'd to be divulg'd by the Conſent of both Parties.* And altho' *France* had offer'd to treat with *England* and *Holland*, either ſeparately or jointly, with the reſt of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*; the Queen's Miniſters excluded the Allies, and in the Conference held with Monſieur *Meſnager*, they are much ſurpriz'd to find that he had Orders to inſiſt that the Queen ſhould enter into particular Engagements, upon divers Articles, which depend not upon her, and which regard the Intereſt of the Allies; and they inſiſted, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to remit the Diſcuſſion of the particular Intereſts of the Allies to General Conferences. And when Mr. *St. John* was preſſing Monſieur *de Torcy*, to give them ſome Explications of what was deſign'd for the Allies, he aſſures him, *If the King would offer a Plan of Specifick Preliminaries, the Queen will never communicate it to her Allies.* And upon another Occaſion he declares, *This Negociation was begun and carry'd on upon a Suppoſition, that the Queen muſt deſiſt from many Conditions, which in Rigour ſhe was obliged to procure for her Allies.*

In the Meſſage of *January* 17, the Queen declares, Her Plenipotentiaries had begun, in purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring a

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juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their Treaties, and particularly with Relation to *Spain* and the *Indies*. And her Majeſty had ſaid before, in Anſwer to an Addreſs from the Houſe of Lords, preſented *December* 11, 1711, *I ſhould be ſorry any one could think I would not do my utmoſt to recover* Spain *and the* Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon. The Committee cannot doubt but her Majeſty was determin'd to recover *Spain* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*: But that her Miniſters had no ſuch Thoughts, and did not in the leaſt endeavour it, appears in every Part of the Negotiation. In the firſt Propoſitions ſent over by Mr. *Prior*, Demands are made of the King of *France*, to be perform'd by the King of *Spain*, which the King of *France* was to engage for. And as appears by an Entry in Lord *Strafford*'s Book, Mr. *Prior* had Orders to ſee if they had full Powers from *Spain*. In the ſpecial Preliminaries, ſign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, it is ſaid expreſly, *The King promiſes in the Name of the King of* Spain *his Grandſon, and according to the Powers which his Majeſty has receiv'd from that Prince, that* Port Mahon, *and* Gibraltar *ſhall remain to the* Engliſh. Theſe Steps had been taken by the Queen's Miniſters, even before her Majeſty had made theſe Declarations; which the Committee cannot therefore but conclude, that her Majeſty was not inform'd of. And altho' the Queen's Plenipotentiaries were obliged by their Inſtructions to inſiſt, that *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould not be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; when the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, *February* 11, 1711-12, gave in their Specifick Explanation of the General Preliminaries, ſign'd by Monſ. *Meſnager*, the King of *France* made his firſt Offers in the Name, and by Virtue of Powers from his Grandſone King *Philip*, as King of *Spain*, *Mar.* 4, 1711-12. At a Meeting of the Miniſters of the Allies at *Utrecht*, Count *Zinzendorff* inſiſted, that the Reſtitution of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be expreſly mention'd. Upon which Occaſion, it appears, by a Letter from the *Engliſh* Miniſters, *March* 6, That they were the only Miniſters that did not make any Mention at all of *Spain*, and that they were ſenſible of the diſadvantageous Conſequences of doing ſo. All the Attempt that the Queen's Miniſters ever made towards obtaining this great Point, which her Majeſty declares ſhe ſhould be ſorry any one could think ſhe did not do her utmoſt to procure, was to demand Aſſurances that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united. The Method of preventing this

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Union was never mention'd by the Queen's Miniſters i
order to be treated of, nor the Senſe of *France* and *Spa*
ever ask'd upon it, till the latter End of *March*, 1712.

In this Meſſage her Majeſty further adds, 'The Wor
'will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are, whic
'have been ſpread abroad by Men of evil Intentions; t
'ſerve the worſt Deſigns; as if a Separate Peace had be
'treated, for which there has not been the leaſt Colou
'given.

In this Declaration, her Majeſty is advis'd by her M
niſters, in Order to clear them from the juſt Suſpicio
which all the World had conceiv'd of the ſeparate Me
ſures they were engag'd in, not only to declare there ha
not been the leaſt Colour given for ſuch Jealouſies, but t
brand all that entertain thoſe Apprehenſions, with th
Character of Men of Evil Inclinations, that had th
worſt Deſigns to ſerve. But that moſt juſt Cauſe hath be
given for theſe Reports, is ſufficiently evident, from wha
was juſt now obſerv'd. The Miniſtry had inſiſted, Th
the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept between *England* an
France, excluſive of all the Allies. A ſeparate Negotiatio
between *England* and *France* had been carry'd on by P
pers ſent backward and forward, and much Time ſpen
therein, as is ſaid in Lord *Strafford*'s Inſtructions. M
Prior had been ſent into *France*, and Monſ. *Meſnager* ha
been in *England*, and not the leaſt Communication wa
given for five Months together, to any of the Allies, o
theſe Tranſactions, which were depending from *April* 171
to *September* following. When the general Preliminarie
were ſign'd, which were ſent over as a Foundation t
open the general Conferences, a Set of Special Prelimina
ries between *England* and *France* was ſign'd on both Part
which were conceal'd, publickly diſown'd, and never ap
pear'd till this Enquiry; and all theſe Tranſactions ha
paſs'd, however diſguis'd to her Majeſty, before the Tim
that her Miniſters adviſ'd the Queen to impoſe ſo groſs
upon the Nation, as to declare in Parliament, there ha
not been the leaſt Colour given for theſe Surmiſes. He
Majeſty is adviſed to declare, That to report that a Sepa
rate Peace had been treated, proceeds from Evil Inten
tions, and to ſerve the worſt Deſigns. But the Committe
obſerve, that after this Declaration of the Queen, he
Miniſters propoſed to *France*, agreed with *France*, and ſen
poſitive and repeated Orders to the Queen's Plenipoten
tiaries, not only to treat, but to conclude a Separate Peac
with *France*.

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June 20, 1712, Mr. *St. John* acquaints Monſ. *de Torcy*, *The Queen will make no Difficulty to conclude immediately a ſeparate Peace with* France, *leaving the Allies a Time wherein they may have Liberty to ſubmit to ſuch Conditions as ſhall be agreed upon between the Queen and the Moſt Chriſtian King.* In Anſwer to this, Monſ. *de Torcy* tells Mr. *St. John*, *Upon Condition the Queen does immediately make a ſeparate Peace, and keep no Meaſures with her Allies, the King has determin'd to ſend his Orders to permit the* Engliſh *Troops to enter into* Dunkirk.

July 12, 1712, Mr. *St. John* thinks the Queen in a Condition not to loſe a Moment's Time in concluding with the Miniſters of *France* the Convention for a General Suſpenſion of Arms both by Sea and Land, and even the Treaty of Peace between *Britain* and *France*. And *Auguſt* 4, 1712, Monſ. *de Torcy* acquaints Mr. *St. John*, *That the King conſented to the Duke of* Savoy's *having* Sicily *upon certain Conditions; wherein one expreſs Condition is, That a Peace be concluded between* England *and* France, Spain *and* Savoy. And at laſt, when the Treaty drew near to a Concluſion, and almoſt all the Allies were ready to ſign, *February* 20, 1712-13, poſitive Orders are ſent to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries to conclude and ſign with *France*; and on the 28th, Lord *Bolingbroke* repeats thoſe Orders.

The Committee cloſe this Head with repeating a Paſſage from one of Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Letters to Mr. *Prior*, wherein he ſays, *If ſuch Overtures as theſe were not inſtantly accepted, our ſeparate Peace would, ſitting this Parliament, be addreſs'd for, made, approv'd, and the Cauſe of* France *for once become popular in* Great Britain.

On the 6th of *June*, 1712, the Queen ſays, *I am now come to let you know upon what Terms a General Peace may be made.* On the ſame Day Lord *Bolingbroke* acquaints Monſ. *de Torcy*, *That tho' the King of* France *had not anſwer'd the Queen's Demands, according to Expectation, the Queen would not defer going that Day to the Parliament, and making all the Declarations that were neceſſary to render the Nation unanimouſly inclin'd to the Peace.*

The Queen ſays, *The Difficulties had been increas'd by other Obſtructions, artfully contriv'd to hinder this great and good Work.* Whereas it is notorious, that the Miniſters had receiv'd but the Day before, the Account that King *Philip* had conſented to make the Renunciation, upon which Account only the Queen's ſpeaking to the Parliament had been deferr'd.

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The Queen ſays, *I have not omitted any Thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.* Lord *Bolingbroke*, the ſame Day, in his Letter to Monſ. *de Torcy*, ſays, Lord Strafford *is going back to* Utrecht, *and in the Inſtructions he is to carry, will put the Queen's Plenipotentiaries in a Condition to keep no longer thoſe Meaſures to which they have hitherto been oblig'd to ſubmit; but from henceforth they may openly join with thoſe of* France, *and give Law to them who will not ſubmit to juſt and reaſonable Conditions.*

The Queen ſays, *Nothing has mov'd me from ſteadily purſuing in the firſt Place the true Intereſt of my own Kingdoms.* Lord *Bolingbroke* juſt before, on the 24th of *May*, had propos'd to Monſ. *de Torcy*, *That the Queen being much more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantage, Commiſſaries ſhould be appointed to ſettle after the Peace ſome Points relating to Trade, as requir'd a longer Diſcuſſion than the preſent Criſis would admit.*

The Queen ſays, *That to prevent the Union of the two Crowns, ſhe would not be content with what was ſpeculative, but inſiſted upon ſomething ſolid:* Altho' Monſ. *de Torcy* had before declar'd to the Queen's Miniſters, *That to accept of this Expedient which they propos'd, would be to build upon a ſandy Foundation.*

The Queen ſays, *The Nature of the Propoſal for a Renunciation is ſuch, that it executes itſelf; and that* France *and* Spain *are thereby more effectually divided than ever.* But Monſ. *de Torcy* had before aſſur'd the Queen's Miniſters, *That this Renunciation would be null and void by the fundamental Laws of* France; *and they would deceive themſelves who accepted of it, as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the two Crowns.*

The Queen ſays, *Proviſion is made, that the ſame Privileges and Advantages as ſhall be granted to any other Nation by* France, *ſhall be granted in like Manner to us.* But it appears, by a Letter of Lord *Bolingbroke*'s in *January* following to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, that *France* refus'd to let our Trade ſtand upon the Foot of *Gens amiciſſima*; declar'd the Tariff of 1664, which was granted to the *Dutch*, except the four Species, was too beneficial for us, and refus'd to grant it, until another Tariff ſhould be made in *Great Britain*, exactly conformable to that of 1664, whereby our Duties would be reduc'd as theirs are in *France* by that Tariff.

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s to our Commerce with *France*, the Queen s[a]ys here, the 6th, 1712, *It was in a Method of being settled.* Mr. *Prior* says of it in *May* following, near a Twelveth after, *We had like to have made an* Athanasian *Bust* of it at Utrecht, *by that Explanation of our own Way of standing our own Commerce. Their Letters to you are full of sists and Doubts, that all was unhinged*; *and their Letters again, that Explanations, however made, were only to Appearances, and signify'd nothing: This* Melange, *I and my endeavouring to understand it, had like to make un mad, if the Duke of* Shrewsbury's *extreme good Sense, Monsr.* de Torcy's *not only honest, but right Understanding, not redress'd us.*

The Queen says, *The* French *consented to deliver up* Newndland *and* Placentia. But it must be remember'd, that he Preliminaries sign'd in *September* preceeding, the *ch* had reserv'd to themselves a Liberty of taking and ying Fish in *Newfoundland.*

The Queen says, *An absolute Cession was to be made of* va Scotia, *or* Acadia. But Cape *Breton*, which was alys understood to be, and is declar'd by the Queen's tructions to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, to be Part of *Nova tia*, is expresly given up to *France.*

The Queen says, *The Trade to* Spain *and the* West-Indies *by in general be settled, as it was in the Time of the late* ng of Spain, Charles the Second. But when the Project f the Treaty of Commerce came from *Madrid*, Lord olingbroke says of it, *They had sent a blind, lame, mis-sha, indigested Monster, instead of that fair Offspring which we ad Reason to expect from our Candour.*

The Committee observe, That if all the other Parts of he Speech be strictly examin'd, it will be found, that the Ministry did so grosly deceive the Queen, in order to mpose upon the Parliament by her Authority, that there is scarce a Paragraph that does not contain some unfair, r at least equivocal Representation of the State of the Negociations. And when the Queen was advis'd by her Ministers to make this Communication to the Parliament, as the Terms upon which a General Peace might be made, it is very evident, they had no Assurances that *France* would make good what they prevail'd upon the Queen to declare in so solemn and publick a Manner. For on *June* the 11th, the Bishop of *Bristol* is directed by Mr. *St. John* to discourse with the Ministers of the Allies, agreeably to the Plan contain'd in her Majesty's Speech: But before

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his Lordſhip makes this Step, Mr. *St. John* tells him, *It will be proper that he ſpeaks firſt with the* French *Plenipotentiaries upon this Subject; whether they will be willing, and in what Manner they will be willing, to give this Communication to the Allies.* In anſwer to which, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* writes Word, *June* the 28th, *That the* French *Plenipotentiaries declar'd they had no ſuch Orders, and without them they could not do it:* And in this Refuſal of owning the Queen's Speech, as containing the Maſters Offers, and in abſolutely denying to treat upon it, the *French* Plenipotentiaries perſever'd, even after the *Dutch* had conſented to treat upon that Plan, and to accept the Queen's Speech *pro Materia tractandi.*

The Committee having proceeded thus far in the Peruſal and Examination of the Books and Papers referr'd to them, thought it not proper to defer this Report until they had perfected what remains, eſpecially upon the Affairs of Dunkirk *and the* Aſſiento.

June 9. After Reading of ſeveral Petitions, Mr. *Hampden* reported the Reſolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the Borough of *Horſham* in *Suſſex*, which were agreed to, *viz.* That Sir *Henry Goring*, Bart. and *Charles Eversfield*, Eſq; were not, and that the Honourable *Arthur Ingram*, Eſq; and *Arthur Ingram*, Eſq; were duly elected Burgeſſes for that Borough. Then the Reſolutions of the ſaid Committee touching the Election for the Borough of *Aldborough* in the County of *Suffolk* being reported, were moſt of them diſagreed unto by the Houſe.

June 10. The Commons reſum'd the adjourn'd Conſideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and the reſt of the Report being read, (which laſted till about four a-Clock in the Afternoon) Sir *Thomas Hanmer* mov'd, That the Conſideration of the ſaid Report be adjourn'd till the 21ſt of the ſame Month, and was ſeconded by the leading Men among the Tories, who mov'd alſo, that the ſaid Report be printed, to be perus'd by all the Members of the Houſe. Hereupon Mr. *Robert Walpole* ſaid, 'He 'could not but wonder, that thoſe Gentlemen who had 'ſhew'd ſo great Impatience to have the Report laid be-'fore the Houſe, ſhould now preſs for adjourning the 'Conſideration of it. That as for the Committee of Se-'crecy, as they had not yet gone through all the Branches 'of their Enquiry, they could have wiſh'd ſome longer 'Time had been allow'd them to peruſe and digeſt ſeveral 'impor-

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important Papers. That in order to that, they would have deferr'd three Weeks or a Month, the laying their Report before the House; but that some Gentlemen having reflected on the pretended Slowness of the Committee, since the said Report was now before them, they must e'en go through with it." General *Stanhope* added, That for his own Part, he would readily agree to give those Gentlemen all the Time they could desire to consider of the Report; but that since they themselves had precipitated this Affair, he was of Opinion, they ought to prosecute it with Vigour, lest, by stopping on a sudden, they should fortify the Notion, which the Friends of the late Ministry had, with great Industry, propagated among the People, *That the Report of the Committee of Secrecy would vanish into Smoke*; the rather, because these malicious Insinuations had rais'd the Spirits and Insolence of the Disaffected, and were the principal Cause of the present Ferment among the giddy Multitude. That he agreed with the Member who had mov'd for the printing of the Report, that not only the House, but the whole World, might be convinc'd of the Fairness and Impartiality of their Proceedings; but that the Crimes of some Persons nam'd in the Report were so obvious to every Body, that they ought, in his Opinion, immediately proceed to the impeaching of them." Some propos'd the adjourning the Debate till that Day Sev'nnight; and others would have been contented to deferr it for three Days only; but the Court Party were staunch and resolute against all Delays; and the Question being put about seven a-Clock in the Evening, on the Motion made by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, was carry'd in the Negative by 280 Voices against 160. This Point being gain'd, Mr. *Walpole* said, 'He made no Question, that, after the Report had been twice read, the 'whole House was fully convinc'd, that *Henry* Lord Vis-'count *Bolingbroke* was guilty of High Treason, and other 'High Crimes and Misdemeanours: That therefore he 'impeach'd him of those Crimes; but if any Member 'had any Thing to say in his Behalf, he doubted not but 'the House was ready to hear him." Hereupon there was, for some Minutes, a deep Silence in the House. Mr. *Hungerford* broke it with saying, 'That, in his Opinion, 'nothing was mention'd in the Report, in Relation to 'the Lord *Bolingbroke*, that amounted to High Treason:' And General *Ross* said, 'He wonder'd no Body spoke in 'Favour of my Lord *Bolingbroke*: That, for his own

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'Part, he had nothing to ſay at preſent; but reſerv'd to 'himſelf to ſpeak in a properer Time." The Reſolution for impeaching *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, being paſs'd, and Candles brought in according to Order, the Lord *Coningsby* ſtood up, and ſaid, 'The worthy 'Chairman of the Committee has impeach'd the Hand, 'but I do impeach the Head; he has impeach'd the Clerk, 'and I the Juſtice; he has impeach'd the Scholar, and I 'the Maſter: And ſo impeach'd *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours. Hereupon Mr. Auditor *Harley* made a long pathetick Speech; wherein he endeavour'd to juſtify his Brother, as having done nothing but by the immediate Commands of the late Queen; urging, that the Peace was a good one, and approv'd as ſuch by two Parliaments; Concluding, that the Facts mention'd in the Report, and which were charg'd on the Earl, could not be conſtru'd to amount to High Treaſon, but only, in ſtrict Rigour, to Miſdemeanours. He was back'd by Mr. Auditor *Foley*, the Earl's Brother-in-Law, who complain'd of the Hardſhip put upon that Nobleman, in charging him with High Treaſon, before they had examin'd the Report: But what was yet more favourable for the Earl, was ſpoke by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, one of the Committee of Secrecy, who ſaid, 'That as to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, 'they had more than ſufficient Evidence to convict him 'of High Treaſon, upon the Statute 25 *Edw.* III. but that 'as to the Earl of *Oxford*, he doubted whether they had 'either ſufficient Matter, or Evidence to impeach him 'of Treaſon." But another honourable Member of the Committee of Secrecy having aſſur'd the Houſe, That beſides what had appear'd before them, and was mention'd in the Report, they had other Evidence, *Viva voce*: It was likewiſe reſolv'd, without dividing, That this Houſe will impeach *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours: And order'd, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy, to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence againſt *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*. After this, it was order'd likewiſe, that the further Conſideration of the ſaid Report be adjourn'd to that Day Sev'nnight; and that the ſaid Report, with the Appendix, be printed.

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The next Morning the Earl of *Oxford* went to the Houſe of Peers, and appear'd ſerene and unconcern'd; but finding that ſome Lords avoided him; he retir'd out of the Houſe.

June 11. The Commons order'd, That Mr. Speaker do ſend a printed Copy of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy to the Sheriff of every County, and to the returning Officer of every City and Borough ſending Members to Parliament.

June 13. Sir *John Cope* preſented to the Houſe, a *Bill for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, which was read the firſt Time, and order'd a ſecond Reading.

June 14. The farther Hearing of the Merits of the Election and Return for the Borough of *Monmouth*, was order'd to be diſcharg'd: And the Clerk of the Crown attending with the Return for that Borough, the ſame was read; and it appearing to be made by the Mayor of *Newport*, and ſeveral Burgeſſes of *Monmouth*, *Newport*, and *Uſk*, without the Precept of the Sheriff of the County of *Monmouth* being annex'd thereto, it was order'd, That the Clerk of the Crown do take the ſaid Return off the File, which he did accordingly. Then the Houſe being inform'd, That the Mayor of *Monmouth* was in Town with the Return for the ſaid Borough, annex'd to the Precept to him directed, it was order'd, That the Mayor of the Borough of *Monmouth* do forthwith deliver to the Clerk of the Crown the Return (with the Precept annex'd) of a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough; and that the Clerk of the Crown do annex the ſame to the Writ return'd by the Sheriff of the County of *Monmouth*.

June 15. The Commons read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords, the *Bill for relieving* William Paterſon, *Eſq*; *&c.* And in a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, reſolv'd to grant to his Majeſty,

1ſt, 123698*l.* 10*s.* for Half-Pay for the Year 1715 upon Account, to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines diſbanded, being his Majeſty's natural born Subjects, or naturaliz'd.

2dly, 2691*l.* 10*s.* for Half-Pay for the Year 1715, to the Officers of Lieutenant General *Hamilton*'s Regiment of Foot, being his Majeſty's natural born Subjects, or naturaliz'd.

And 3dly, 250,000*l.* towards ſatisfying the Debt due for Subſidies and Arrears upon Account of the Land Forces;

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which Reſolutions were on Saturday the 18th of *June* reported and agreed to by the Houſe.

Then Mr. *Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the Houſe, That he was directed by the Committee to move the Houſe, that the Perſons taken into Cuſtody, (purſuant to the Order of the Houſe of the 9th Inſtant) might be examin'd in the moſt ſolemn Manner, according to former Precedents. Upon which it was order'd, That ſuch Members of the Committee of Secrecy who are Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, ſhould examine *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; and *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; at the ſaid Committee, touching Matters contain'd in the ſeveral Books and Papers referr'd to them.

June 17. The Commons reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be pleas'd to direct, when his Majeſty ſhould think it neceſſary, that more Farthings and Half-Pence ſhould be coin'd, that they be made of the fineſt *Britiſh* Copper, and as near the intrinſick Value as is poſſible; and that if any Advantage was to be made thereby, it might be apply'd to the Service of the Publick. Then Mr. *Walpole* acquainted the Houſe, That (purſuant to their Order) *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; had been, the Day before, examin'd before the Committee of Secrecy, and during a long Examination, there appear'd Matters of ſuch Importance, that the Committee had directed him to move the Houſe, that he might be confin'd in cloſe Cuſtody, and no Perſon permitted to come to him: Upon which it was order'd, That *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; (now in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms) be confin'd in cloſe Cuſtody, and no Perſon permitted to come to him without Leave from Mr. Speaker.

The ſame Day that Order was made, printed Copies of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy were deliver'd to the Members of both Houſes; Upon which Mr. *Bromley* mov'd, that the farther Conſideration of the ſaid Report be adjourn'd till the 21ſt of *June*, that the Members might have Time to peruſe the ſaid Report, which was order'd accordingly.

June 18. The Commons proceeded to hear the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Weſbly* in the County of *Hereford*, and having heard the Counſel, and examin'd Witneſſes on both Sides, it was reſolv'd, That *Paul Foley*, Eſq; the ſitting Member, was not duly elected, and that *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, the Petitioner, was. After this, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Walpole*, a Bill was order'd

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order'd to be brought in, *To examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.*

On the 21st of *June*, the House having, according to Order, consider'd further of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* stood up and said, 'He wish'd he were not oblig'd to break Silence on 'that Occasion; but that as a Member of the Secret Com-'mittee, and of that great Assembly, which ought to 'do the Nation Justice, he thought it his Duty to im-'peach *James* Duke of *Ormond* of High Treason, and 'other High Crimes and Misdemeanours;" and was seconded by Mr. *Bostawen*, Controller of his Majesty's Household. Hereupon *Archibald Hutcheson*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade, made a long Speech in Behalf of the Duke of *Ormond*, wherein he set forth, 'his noble 'Birth and Qualifications; and the great Services which 'both he and his illustrious Ancestors had perform'd to 'the Crown and Nation; urg'd, That in the whole 'Course of his late Conduct, he had but obey'd the late 'Queen's Commands; and concluded, That if all that was 'alledg'd against his Grace in the Report could be made 'out, it would, in the Rigour of the Law, amount to 'no more than High Misdemeanours." This Speech made a great Impression on the Assembly; and Mr. *Hutcheson* was seconded by General *Lumley*, who said, among other Things, 'That the Duke of *Ormond* had, on all 'Occasions, given signal Proofs both of his Affection and 'Love for his Country, and of his personal Bravery and 'Courage, particularly at the Battle of *Landen*, where he 'was wounded and taken Prisoner; and that the late King '*William* was extremely satisfy'd with his Grace's gallant 'Behaviour. That his Grace had generously expended 'the best Part of his Estate in the Wars, living in a 'most noble and splendid Manner, for the Honour of 'his Country: That therefore, in Consideration both of 'his great Services, and his illustrious Relations, if he 'had of late been so unfortunate as to fail in any Part 'of his Conduct, they ought not to proceed against him 'with the utmost Rigour of the Law; the rather, be-'cause he ever meant well, and was drawn into ill Mea-'sures by crafty Ministers." Sir *Joseph Jekyll* spoke likewise in Favour of the Duke of *Ormond*: He said, 'That 'if there was Room for Mercy, he hoped it would be 'shewn to that noble, generous, and courageous Peer, 'who, for many Years, had exerted those great Accom-plishments for the Good and Honour of his Country.

That

'That if of late he had the Misfortune to deviate from 'his former Conduct, the Blame ought not, in Juſtice 'and Equity, be laid to him, but to them principally, 'who abuſing his Affection, Loyalty, and Zeal for the 'Service of his Royal Miſtreſs, had drawn him into per-'nicious Counſels: That therefore, as the Statute of the '25th *Edw.* III. on which the Charge of High Treaſon 'againſt his Grace was to be grounded, had been miti-'gated by ſubſequent Laws, the Houſe ought not, in his 'Opinion, to take Advantage of that Act againſt the 'Duke, but only impeach him of High Crimes and Miſ-'demeanours." Sir *Joſeph* added, in the Courſe of this Debate 'That ſome Perſons endeavour'd to aggravate the 'Duke of *Ormond*'s Faults, by charging upon him the 'Riots and Tumults which the Populace committed daily 'in many Places; but that he durſt averr, that his Grace 'did no Ways countenance thoſe diſorders; and if the 'Diſaffected made uſe of his Name, unknown to him, his 'Grace ought not to ſuffer for it." General *Roſs* laid great ſtreſs upon Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*'s Opinion, and ſaid all he could in his Commendation, and the Duke's Defence. Sir *William Wyndham*, *Thomas Onſlow*, Eſq; Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Hungerford*, and ſome other Members of both Parties, ſpoke alſo on the ſame Side: But Mr. *Lyddel*, Mr. *Hampden*, and Mr. *Thompſon*, Recorder of the City of *London*, did ſtrongly ſupport General *Stanhope*'s Motion, anſwer'd all that had been alledg'd in the Duke's Favour; and a-mong other Things repreſented, 'That he ever affected 'Popularity; that he could not be ignorant of the Tu-'mults and Riots of which his Name was the Signal; 'and that ſince he did not publickly diſown them who 'made Uſe of his Name, his Silence was a tacit Appro-'bation of their Proceedings, and ſeem'd to ſummon the 'People to a general Inſurrection.

Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney General, did not diſown, but that in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, there were ſome Matters, on which an Impeachment of High Treaſon might be grounded againſt the Duke of *Ormond*; but did not think it proper to explain himſelf further on that Occaſion. Mr. *Lechmere*, Solicitor Gene-ral, ſpoke plainer, and mention'd a Caſe parallel to the Duke's, which had been adjudg'd Treaſon. By this Time, the Debate had laſted from about One till near Nine in the Evening; and a Motion that was made for adjourning being wav'd, Candles were order'd to be brought in, which being done accordingly, the Debate was prolong'd till about

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about Half an Hour past Ten, when the Question was put, and resolv'd by a Majority of 234 Voices against 187, that this House will impeach *James* Duke *of Ormond* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. After which it was order'd, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against *James* Duke of *Ormond*; and that the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd to the next Morning. It was observ'd, that scarce any Debate was manag'd in that House with more Calmness and Decency, than this about the Duke of *Ormond*, not an angry or passionate Word having dropt from any that spoke for or against his Grace. It was likewise observ'd, that many Whigs and Courtiers went out of the House, to avoid giving their Votes; which they could not do without either wronging their Consciences, or doing Violence to the Tenderness and Affection they bore to that unfortunate Nobleman.

June 22. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For raising the Militia for the Year* 1715, *tho' the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid.* Then the Commons resum'd the Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and Mr. *Aislaby*, Treasurer of the Navy, who spoke first, 'Took Notice of the general Concern that 'had appear'd the Day before in the House, for the noble 'Person that was impeach'd; because they were persuad-'ed, 'twas rather through Weakness than Malice that he 'had follow'd pernicious Counsels; but that, in his Opi-'nion, few, if any, would speak in Favour of another 'Lord, whom he was to impeach. That the Person he 'meant, was *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of the Pleni-'potentiaries of *Great Britain* at the Congress at *Utrecht*; 'whose Conduct had been vastly different from that of 'his Colleague, the present Bishop of *London*. That this 'good and pious Prelate seem'd to have been put at the 'Head of that Negociation, only to palliate the Iniquity 'of it, under the Sacredness of his Character; but was 'little more than a Cypher in the Absence of the Earl 'of *Strafford*. That the Bishop not being in the Secret, 'had acted with Reserve and Caution, and would do 'nothing without the Queen's special Commands; where-'as the Earl of *Strafford* not only was forward to ven-'ture and undertake any Thing, (as he expresses himself 'in one of his Letters) to be the Tool of a Frenchify'd 'Ministry; but in many Instances had gone beyond his 'Instructions, and advis'd the most pernicious Measures.

'That

‘ That having impartially weigh'd the different Conduct ‘ of theſe two Miniſters, he was glad that nothing could ‘ be charg'd upon the Biſhop, which gave them an Op- ‘ portunity to convince the World, that the Church is ‘ not in Danger; but mov'd that *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford* ‘ be impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours.” Mr. *Aiſlaby* afterwards enlarg'd upon this Charge, which he reduc'd to three principal Heads, *viz.*

1ſt, ‘ The Earl of *Strafford*'s adviſing the fatal Suſpenſion ‘ of Arms, which was ſoon after attended with ſeveral ‘ Misfortunes that befel the Allies; and at laſt reduc'd ‘ them to the Neceſſity of ſubmitting to the Terms of an ‘ unſafe, diſhonourable Peace.

2dly, ‘ Adviſing the ſeizing of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in ‘ order to diſtreſs the Allies, and favour the Enemy.

And 3dly, ‘ The Inſolence and Contempt with which ‘ he had treated the moſt ſerene Houſe of *Hanover*, and ‘ their Generals and Miniſters.

Mr. *Bailie*, a *Scotch* Member, having ſeconded Mr. *Aiſlaby*, Sir *William Wyndham* endeavour'd to juſtify the Earl of *Strafford*, as to the firſt Head, by ſaying, ‘ That ‘ the Peace, which was but the Sequel and neceſſary Con- ‘ ſequence of the Suſpenſion of Arms, had been approv'd ‘ as ſuch by two ſucceſſive Parliaments, and declar'd ad- ‘ vantageous, ſafe, and honourable.” Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Ward*, (the Lawyer) and Mr. *Snell*, ſpoke alſo in Favour of the Earl of *Strafford*; as did alſo Mr. *Hungerford*, who, among other Things, ſaid, ‘ That tho' the Biſhop of *Lon-* ‘ *don* had an equal Share with the Earl of *Strafford* in the ‘ Negociation of Peace, he was, it ſeems, to have the ‘ Benefit of his Clergy.” General *Roſs* having likewiſe ſaid ſomething to excuſe the Suſpenſion of Arms, General *Cadogan* anſwer'd, ‘ That conſidering the Situation of ‘ both Armies, the Confederates loſt the faireſt Opportu- ‘ nity they ever had in *Flanders* to deſtroy the Enemy's ‘ Army, and to penetrate into the very Heart of *France*; but added, ‘ That nothing leſs could be expected from a ‘ Princeſs and a Miniſtry, who had entirely deliver'd ‘ themſelves into the Hands of *France*.” Sir *James Camp-* ‘ *bel* ſpoke alſo againſt the Earl of *Strafford*: But the Member who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf moſt in this Debate, was Sir *James Dalrymple*, who ſumm'd up what had been ſaid on both Sides; and having illuſtrated the preſent Caſe by parallel Inſtances and proper Obſervations, urg'd, that both by the Civil and Statute Laws, the Earl of

Strafford

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Strafford was, at leaſt, guilty of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours. Hereupon, about Seven a-Clock in the Evening, the Queſtion was put, and (by a Majority of 268 Voices againſt 100) reſolv'd, That this Houſe will impeach *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford* of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours; and order'd, 1ſt, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence againſt the ſaid Earl. And 2dly, That the further Conſideration of the ſaid Report be adjourn'd to that Day Sev'nnight; when it was further adjourn'd for a Week longer.

June 23. Mr. *Farrer* preſented the *Bill for raiſing the Militia*, &c. which was read the firſt Time, and order'd a ſecond Reading. Then the Houſe proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the County of *Bedford*, which was adjourn'd to another Day, and afterwards took up ſeveral other Sittings.

On the 24th of *June*, after the Reading of the Reports upon the ſeveral Petitions of the Merchants, who had ſuffer'd in the late dreadful Fire in *Thames-ſtreet*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine, concern'd in Bonds given in Part of the Duties on the ſame.* Then the Commons read the firſt Time an ingroſs'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act to explain the Act made in the twelfth Year of King* William the Third, entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; which was order'd to be read a ſecond Time the 29th of that Month. After this, Mr. *Carter*, a Member of the Houſe, communicated to the Commons the Informations he had receiv'd from ſeveral Hands of a great Riot at *Mancheſter*, in which the Pretender had been proclaim'd; and then mov'd the Houſe, That the Act of the 13th and 14th Years of his late Majeſty King *William the Third*, entitled, *An Act for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and all other Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors*, might be read; which being done accordingly, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That a Bill be brought in, *For the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princeſs* Sophia, *being Proteſtants; and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abettors:* And that Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, Lord

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Lord *Coningsby*, and Mr. *Heyſham*, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

June 27. The Call of the Houſe of Commons was further adjourn'd to that Day Sev'nnight.

On the 28th of *June* Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſign'd by his Majeſty; and he preſented the ſame to the Houſe, which Mr. Speaker read as followeth:

GEORGE *R.*

HIS Majeſty having receiv'd an Addreſs from the Commiſſioners appointed for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, repreſenting, how difficult they find it to proceed in perfecting the Eſtabliſhment of ſuch Churches, for want of a due Maintenance for the Miniſters who are to attend the Service of the ſame; and praying him to recommend to the Care and Wiſdom of the Parliament to provide ſuch Maintenance: That this good Work may not be render'd ineffectual for want of ſuch a Proviſion, his Majeſty does moſt heartily recommend it to this Houſe, to conſider of the beſt Means of ſettling ſuch a Maintenance, as may bring this pious Deſign to Perfection, for the Honour of the Church of* England, *and the Advancement of our Holy Religion.*

Hereupon the Commons reſolv'd to take his Majeſty's gracious Meſſage into Conſideration, on Monday the 4th of *July*.

June 29. The ingroſs'd Bill from the Lords, to explain a Clauſe in the *Act of Succeſſion, relating to the Naturaliz'd Foreigners*, was read a ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe on Monday the 4th of *July*; and order'd, That the proper Officers of the Courts of *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, and the Clerks of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, and the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, do lay before the Houſe Liſts of what Perſons took the Oaths, in order to their Naturalization, purſuant to the *Act for Naturalizing foreign Proteſtants*, in the ſaid Courts, and at the General Quarter-Seſſions of the ſaid County and Cities reſpectively.

June 30. The Commons read the firſt Time an ingroſs'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for ſettling the Precedency of* Robert *Marqueſs of* Linſey, *Great Chamberlain of* England, *when created a Duke of* Great Britain; *and of ſuch as ſhall ſucceed to the ſaid Honour*; which was order'd to

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to be read a Second Time. Then the House read the first Time Two other Bills: One *for Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine*, &c. And another, *for erecting a Court of Judicature to determine Differences touching Houses and Buildings burnt down, demolished, or defaced, in and near* Thames-Street *in the City of* London. After this Mr. *Farrer* from the Committee appointed to inspect the Laws expired or near expiring, reported which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and the House having agreed to the Resolutions of the said Committee, order'd that a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the same.

July 1, *a Bill* was order'd to be brought in *to restrain Waggoners, Carriers, and all others, from drawing any Carriage with more than Five Horses in Length.*

It was also order'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that a *Bill* be brought in, *for preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters:* After which a Complaint being made to the House, by the Right Hon. *Robert Walpole*, Esq; of a printed Pamphlet, intitled, *The Evening Post, from* Tuesday, June 28, *to* Thursday, June 30, 1715, wherein is printed a Copy of a Letter subscribed *R. W.* to the Lord *S*——— at the *Bath* (which printed Letter had been cried about the Streets, as if wrote by the said Mr. *Walpole* to the Lord *Sunderland*, and had also been maliciously and industriously sent all over the Kingdom) the said *Evening Post*, and another printed Copy of the said Letter, were delivered in at the Table, and the printed Copy in the said *Evening Post* was read, as follows:

My LORD,

I Have receiv'd Your Lordship's Letter, the Contents of which are rather a Concern to me than a Surprize; in the General Corruption, I had little Reason to believe the Neighbourhood where your Lordship is, should escape untainted.

By this Post you will have an Account from Lord T——— *of what has been done in these Parts, with some Particulars of the* Oxford *Riot; the Inclos'd (My Lord) is a Copy of a Letter sent to Dr.* Charlette; *but it is not Writing that will ever be able to reduce that University to a State of Discipline or Order; other Means are necessary.*

I am now to tell Your Lordship, the Committee has finish'd their Report, and will lay it before the House in a few Days; what the Result will be I am doubtful, but we have now nothing for it but a bold Push, and accordingly have determin'd

to allow no Time to the Enemy to examine or conſider t Report.

The Impeachment will be for High Treaſon, and other Crime and I wiſh we have not in this Reſolution ſtrain'd the Matt too far. Not that I believe we are in any Danger of not ſe ing Your Lordſhip confirm whatever Accuſation we ſhall brin before you; the People, who think they have a Right to lo into our Actions, know their Strength, know how far th have gone, and that they can ſecure themſelves only by goi further.

If on any drunken Holiday the Government is over-run wi Rioters and Seditious Aſſemblies, what Oppoſition may we n reaſonably expect, when we are leading the Favourites of t Faction to the Scaffold?

If we fail in our Attempt, we muſt be content to bear t Yoke we have been preparing for our Enemies: If we ſhou ſucceed, we ſhall never more be troubled with that Spirit th has been ſo long grievous to us.

The Guards are ſent for to be in a Readineſs, but I am ve doubtful how far they will come into what is neceſſary, ſhou there be Occaſion for them; and muſt therefore go along wi thoſe who hold a Neceſſity of raiſing Aſſiſtance from Foreign Troo

My Lord, I ſhall ſay no more, Jacta eſt Alea; *and Fortu in a few Weeks will diſpoſe of us one Way or other.*

Lord S—— at the *Bath.* I am *&c.* R. H

Upon the Reading of this Letter it was *reſolved, Nemi contradicente,* That the ſaid Letter inſerted in the ſai *Evening Poſt,* is a falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous Libe highly reflecting on His Majeſty and both Houſes of Par liament. And *ordered,* That a Committee be appointed t enquire into the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of th ſaid falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous Libel. And a Com mittee was accordingly appointed. Then a Complain being alſo made to the Houſe of a Paragraph in the ſai Pamphlet call'd *The Evening Poſt,* relating to *John Bournoi* a *French* Schoolmaſter, who was whipp'd for ſpeaking ſe ditious Words againſt His Majeſty; the ſaid Paragrap was read, as follows:

John Bournois, *the* French *Schoolmaſter, who was whipp from* Stocks-market *to* Aldgate, *for ſpeaking ſeditious Word againſt His Majeſty, was laſt Week, upon giving Sureties fo his good Behaviour, diſcharged out of* Newgate, *but died th next Day of the* King's Evil.

After which it was *order'd, Firſt,* That it be an Inſtru ction to the ſaid Committee, That they do enquire into

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the Author of the said Pamphlet called *The Evening Post*; *Secondly*, That *E. Berrington*, Printer of the said Pamphlet called *The Evening Post*, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. And *Thirdly*, That *J. Morphew*, Publisher of the said Pamphlet be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House.

July 4, The Commons agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in Relation to the Election for the Town of *Haverford-West*, viz. That Sir *George Barlow*, Bart. sitting Member was not, and, on the contrary, that *John Barlow* of *Lawrenny*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Town. *And* That the Proceedings of the Mayor and Common-Council of the Town of *Haverford-West*, *in making Burgesses without the Consent of the Commonality*, *was illegal*, *and contrary to the Rights of the said Town*; *and that the Burgesses so pretended to be made*, *have not thereby acquired any Right of Voting in any future Elections*. After this, the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight; and then the House proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Message of the *Tuesday* before, and the same being again read by Mr. *Speaker*, it was resolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an Address be 'presented to his Majesty, to return the humble Thanks 'of this House for his Majesty's most gracious Message; in 'which he is pleased, out of his great and tender Concern 'for the Honour of the Church of *England*, and for the 'Advancement of our most Holy Religion, heartily to 'recommend to this House to consider of the best Means 'of Settling a Maintenance for the Ministers who are to 'attend the Service of Fifty New Churches in and about 'the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and to assure his 'Majesty, that this House will effectually enable him to 'pursue and perfect so pious and so glorious a Work.' A Committee was appointed to draw up an Address, upon the said Resolution, to be presented to his Majesty and *order'd*, That his Majesty's most gracious Message be referred to the said Committee: After which the House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, upon the ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intitled, *An Act to explain the Act* made in the 12th Year of King *William the Third*, intitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, *and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. This Bill was, in Effect, to explain the Clause, inserted in the Act of Succession, to exclude Foreigners from Places of Trust Civil and Military, in Favour of such *Protestant* Foreigners, as

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were naturaliſed before the ſaid *Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, took Place; But a Clauſe having been inſerted in the ſaid Bill, whereby a Door ſeem'd to be left open for the Admiſſion of Foreigners into Places, many of the *Whig* Members, headed by Mr. *Hampden*, look'd upon that Bill as dangerous to our happy Conſtitution; And the *Tories* who reſolv'd to oppoſe it, thinking this a proper Opportunity to make it drop, mov'd that the Conſideration of it be put off to another Day: But the Queſtion being put thereupon was carried in the Negative by two Votes only, *viz.* 141, to 139. Then the Committee went through the Bill, and made an Amendment to the Clauſe before-mention'd, the Report of which was put off till the 6th of *July*.

On the 5th the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs His Majeſty, 'That he would be pleaſed to conſer ſome Dig-'nity in the Church on Dr. *Barker* Chaplain to this 'Houſe:' Which Addreſs being, the ſame Day, preſented to the King by Mr. *Boſcawen*, he the next Day, acquainted the Houſe, That His Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, *That he would confer ſome Dignity in the Church upon the ſaid Doctor, as was deſired.* Then Mr. *Lowther* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the engroſſed Bill from the Lords, intitled *An Act to explain the Act made the 12th Year of the Reign of King* William III. *intitled, an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, &c. was committed, the Amendment they had directed him to report, to the Houſe; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame was twice read: And a *Motion* being made, *that the Bill be recommitted*, there aroſe a Debate that laſted near Three Hours: Mr. *Shippen*, with ſome others raiſed ſeveral Objections againſt the Bill, but were anſwer'd by Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Boſcawen*, and ſome other Court-Members; and the Queſtion being put upon the ſaid Motion, was carried in the *Negative* by 190 Votes againſt 140. And then the Amendment (with an Amendment made thereunto) was agreed to by the Houſe.

On the 7th of *July*, the Commons being acquainted, That *George Carpenter* Eſq; ſince his Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch*, was appointed his Majeſty's Envoy to the Court of *Vienna*, and that he deſired to know the Senſe of the Houſe, *Whether he was included in the Diſability of the Act of the 6th Year of her late Majeſty?* The Clauſe in the ſaid Act relating thereto was read; and

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and the Question being put, That *George Carpenter*, Esq; being appointed his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of *Vienna* since his Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, his Election for the said Borough was thereby become void? It passed in the Negative.

Then Mr. *Walpole*, from the *Committee of Secrecy*, acquainted the House, 'That the Committee had, in Obedience to the Commands of the House, prepared *Articles of Impeachment* for *High Treason* and other *High Crimes* and *Misdemeanours*, against *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*; and that the Committee had commanded him, at the same time, to acquaint the House, that they should, in a short Time, have further Articles to lay before the House against the said Earl; and that the Committee had directed him to report the *Articles* (already prepared) to the House:' And he read them in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, where they were once read.

After this it was moved that the further Consideration of the said Articles be adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight; but it was carry'd without dividing, and order'd, That the said Report be read a second time the next Day.

Accordingly, on the 8th of *July*, the First Ten of the *Articles of the Impeachment* against *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were read a 2d Time; and upon the Question severally put thereupon (with Amendments to some of them) there was a long Debate from Two till Eight in the Evening, when they were agreed to, by a Majority of 280 Voices, against 125. Then a Motion being made and the Question put, That the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd till the next Morning, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by 247 Votes against 139. Hereupon the Eleventh Article was read a second time, and amended by the House; and, after Candles had been brought in, there arose a great Debate, upon the Question, Whether the said Article was *High Treason*? Sir *Robert Raymond*, formerly Sollicitor-General, *William Bromley*, Esq; Sir *William Wyndham*, the Auditors *Harley* and *Foley*, Mr. *Ward*, and Mr. *Hungerford* (who had already spoke in Favour of the Earl of *Oxford*) maintain'd the Negative: And were strongly supported by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, one of the Committee of Secrecy. The latter said, among other Things, 'That it was ever 'his Principle to do Justice to every Body, from the 'Highest to the Lowest; being persuaded, That it was

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'the Duty of an honeſt Man never to act by a Spirit 'of Party. That he hoped he might pretend to have 'ſome Knowledge of the Laws of the Kingdom; and as, 'in the *Committee of Secrecy*, he had taken the Liberty 'to differ from the Colleagues, he would not ſcruple to 'declare now to the whole Houſe, that, in his Judg-'ment, the Charge in Queſtion did not amount to *High* 'Treaſon.' Moſt of the other Members of the *Committee of Secrecy* were offended at this Speech, which both *revealed* and *cenſured* their Proceedings: And thereupon Mr. *Walpole* anſwer'd, with ſome Warmth, 'That there 'were both in and out of the *Committee of Secrecy*, ſeveral 'Perſons, who did not, in the leaſt, yield to the Mem-'ber that ſpoke laſt, in Point of *Honeſty*; and who, with-'out derogating from his Merit, were ſuperior to him 'in the Knowledge of the Laws; but who, at the ſame 'Time, were ſatisfied that the Charge ſpecified in the 'Eleventh Article amounted to Treaſon.' Mr. *Walpole* was back'd by General *Stanhope*, the Lord *Coningsby*, General *Cadogan*, Mr. *Boſcawen* and Mr. *Aiſlaby*; and the Eleventh Article being amended, the ſame was agreed to by the Houſe, by a Majority of 247 Votes againſt 127. Mr. Auditor *Harley* endeavour'd to juſtify his Brother; *Firſt*, By urging that he ever acted by the late Queen's poſitive Commands; to prove which, he offer'd to produce two Letters from Her Majeſty; and *2dly*, The Neceſſity of making a Peace. Having upon this Occaſion, advanc'd, that the *Dutch* prolong'd the War, and that their Deputies in the Army had often prevented the giving the Enemy a Deciſive Blow. General *Cadogan* anſwer'd that the *Dutch* were more concern'd than any Prince or State in the Grand Alliance to put an End to the War; and undertook to prove, that there had not been any Campaign in *Flanders*, except that in which the Duke of *Ormond* commanded, that was not mark'd, and famous to all Poſterity, for ſome ſignal and glorious Event, to the Advantage of the common Cauſe. Then the reſt of the Sixteen Articles were ſeverally read a ſecond Time, and with Amendments to ſome of them, agreed unto by the Houſe, who *ordered*, Firſt, *That the ſaid Articles be engroſſed*; Secondly, *That a Clauſe be prepared ſaving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles againſt the ſaid* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer; *and that he may be ſequeſter'd from Parliament, and committed to ſafe Cuſtody.* This Clauſe was, according to Order, offer'd the next Day, *July* the 9th, to the Houſe;

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and being twice read, and agreed to, was order'd to be engrossed with the Articles of Impeachment. Whilst this was doing, the Commons order'd Mr. *Boscawen* to go to the Lords with a Message, to desire that their Lordships would continue sitting some time; with which Desire their Lordships readily comply'd.

The same Day, *July* 9, a Petition of the Mayor, Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Borough of *Leverpoole* in the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for Building and Endowing a Church upon the Scite of the late Castle of *Leverpoole*, held by Lease from the Dutchy of *Lancaster*:' And Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* having acquainted the House, That he had Directions from his Majesty to signify his Majesty's Consent that such a Bill may be brought in, a Bill was *order'd* to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition.

Then the Ingrossed Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were read; after which it was order'd, First, *That the Lord* Coningsby *do carry the said Articles to the Lords*, 2dly, *That the Lord* Coningsby *be directed (before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords) to impeach* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and* Mortimer, *to the Effect following*, viz.

My LORDS,

THE *Commons assembled in Parliament having received Information of divers traiterous Practices and Designs of great Peer of this House*, Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer; *have commanded me to impeach the said Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours: And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of* Great Britain, *impeach* Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer, *of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. I am further commanded by the House of Commons to pray and demand of Your Lordships, That the Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer *may be sequester'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.*

After this, Mr. *Sollicitor General* having been sent to the Lords with a Message, to desire, that their Lordships would direct the *Painted Chamber*, the *Lobby*, and the Passage to the House of Peers might be clear'd from any Crowd, (which was done accordingly, by Five a-Clock in the Afternoon) the Lord *Coningsby*, attended by most of

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the *Whig* Members, went up to the Houſe of Peers, and at their Bar impeach'd *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in the Form abovemention'd; and then left with their Lordſhips the following

ARTICLES of IMPEACHMENT againſt Robert *Earl of* Oxford *and Earl* Mortimer.

WHEREAS many ſolemn Treaties and Alliances have been formerly enter'd into, between the Crown of *England* and other Princes and Potentates of *Europe*, for their mutual Safety, and from the Conſiderations of the common Danger which threaten'd all *Chriſtendom*, from the immoderate Growth of the Power of *France*: And whereas the Preventing the Monarchy of *Spain* from coming into the Hands of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, has, for many Years, been a fundamental Principle and Maxim of Union among the Allies, in order to preſerve a juſt Ballance of Power in *Europe*: And to that End, as the Deſigns of *France* on the Monarchy of *Spain* have, from Time to Time, appear'd, new Treaties and expreſs Stipulations have been enter'd into amongſt the Allies, to ſtrengthen themſelves againſt that approaching Danger: And on this Foundation, a Treaty for an intended Partition, whereby a Small Part only of the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain* was allotted to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, was condemn'd by the Wiſdom of Parliament, as being highly prejudicial and fatal in its Conſequences to *England*, and the Peace of *Europe*. And whereas the Duke of *Anjou*, Grandſon to the King of *France*, on the Demiſe of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, took Poſſeſſion of the entire Monarchy of *Spain*, whereby the Ballance of Power, the *Proteſtant* Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, were threaten'd with immediate Danger: Whereupon *Leopold*, then Emperor of *Germany*, his late Majeſty King *William* the Third, of ever-glorious Memory, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, finding, in that moſt critical Juncture, that a ſtrict Conjunction and Alliance between themſelves was become neceſſary, for repelling the Greatneſs of the Common Danger from ſo great an Acceſſion of the Power to the then Common Enemy, did, in the Year of our Lord 1701, make, form and conclude, a new Treaty and Alliance, whereby it was agreed, That there ſhall be and continue between the ſaid Confederates, His Sacred Imperial Majeſty, His Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States General

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General of the *United Provinces*, a conſtant, perpetual, and inviolable Friendſhip and Correſpondence, and that each Party ſhall be obliged to promote the Advantages of the other, and prevent all Inconveniences and Dangers that might happen to them, as far as lies in their Power: That the ſaid Allies deſiring nothing more earneſtly than the Peace and general Quiet of all *Europe*, have adjudg'd, that nothing can be more effectual for the Eſtabliſhment thereof, than the procuring an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majeſty for his Pretenſion to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, and that the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General may obtain a particular and ſufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects: That the ſaid Confederates therefore ſhall, in the firſt Place, endeavour, by amicable Means, to obtain the ſaid Satisfaction; but if, contrary to their Expectations and Wiſhes, the ſame is not had, the ſame Confederates do engage and promiſe to one another, that they will aſſiſt each other with all their Forces, according to a Specification to be agreed upon in a peculiar Convention for that Purpoſe: That the Confederates, in order to the procuring the Satisfaction and Security aforeſaid, ſhall, among other Things, uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to recover the Provinces of the *Spaniſh Low Countries*, that they may be a Fence and Rampart, commonly call'd a *Barrier*, ſeparating and dividing *France* from the *United Provinces*, for the Security of the States-General, as they have ſerv'd in all Times, till of late, that the Moſt Chriſtian King has ſeized them by his Forces; as likewiſe the Dutchy of *Milan*, with its Dependencies, as a Fief of the Empire, and contributing to the Security of his Imperial Majeſty's hereditary Dominions; beſides the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Lands and Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany* in the *Mediterranean*, that belonged to the *Spaniſh* Dominions, and may ſerve to the ſame Purpoſe, and will be alſo of Advantage to the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the *United Provinces*: That in caſe the Confederates ſhall be forced to enter into a War, for obtaining the Satisfaction aforeſaid for his Imperial Majeſty, and the Security of his Majeſty of *Great Britain* and the States-General, they ſhall communicate their Deſigns to one another, as well in Relation to the Actions of the War, as all other Things wherein the common Cauſe is concern'd: That it ſhall

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not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless jointly, and by a Communication of Counsels; and no Peace shall be made, unless an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction for his Imperial Majesty, and the particular Security of the Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions, Navigations, and Commerce, for his Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, be first obtained; and unless Care be taken, by fitting Security, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* shall never come and be united under the same Government, nor that one and the same Person shall be King of both Kingdoms; and particularly that the *French* shall never get into the Possession of the *Spanish Indies*, neither shall they be permitted to sail thither on the Account of Traffick, directly or indirectly, on any Pretence whatsoever: And lastly, unless full Liberty be granted unto the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, to exercise and enjoy all the same Privileges, Rights, Immunities, and Franchises of Commerce, by Sea and Land, in *Spain*, the *Mediterranean*, and all Lands and Places which the King of *Spain* last deceased did possess at the Time of his Death, as well in *Europe* as elsewhere, which they used and enjoyed; or which the Subjects of both, or either of them by any Right acquired by Treaties, Agreements, Customs, or any other Way whatsoever, might have used and enjoyed before the Death of the late King of *Spain*: That, at the same Time that the said Agreement or Peace shall be made, the Confederates shall agree among themselves about all the Things that they shall think necessary for maintaining the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and the States General, in the Lands and Dominions they may acquire, and that were possessed by the late deceased King of *Spain*, and also in what Manner the States-General may be secured by the aforesaid Fence or Barrier.

And whereas his said late Majesty King *William*, and the States General, seriously considering, that *France* was then become so formidable from the Accession of *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, that, in the Opinion of all the World, *Europe* was in Danger of losing her Liberty, and undergoing the heavy Yoke of Universal Monarchy; and that the surest Means of effecting that Design, were to divide the King of *Great Britain* from the States-General; for which Purpose all imaginable Efforts would be made; they therefore thought it necessary to unite in the strict-

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eſt Manner that was poſſible; and to that End a Defenſive Treaty and Alliance was concluded and enter'd into between them, in or about the Month of *November*, 1701; wherein it was, among other Things, agreed, That in Caſe the ſaid High Allies ſhould be jointly engaged in War, by Reaſon of this defenſive Alliance before-mentioned in the Fifth Article, or on any other Account, there ſhall be an Offenſive, and Defenſive, and Perpetual Alliance between them, againſt thoſe with whom the War ſhall be; and all their Forces ſhall be employed by Sea, and Land, and they ſhall act in Conjunction or ſeparately, as it ſhall be agreed between them.

But ſince, in the Alliance with the Emperor, made in *September* laſt, particular Care was taken of the Recovery of the *Spaniſh Low-Countries* out of the Hands of the moſt Chriſtian King, the ſaid Confederates expreſly engage to aid one another with all their Forces for the Recovery of the ſame, And in Regard the principal Intereſt of the ſaid Confederates conſiſts in the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, the before-mentioned Treaty with the Emperor ſhall be faithfully and ſincerely executed, and both Sides ſhall guaranty the ſame, and uſe their Endeavours to confirm and render it more ſtrong from Time to Time: That in making Peace, particular Care ſhall be taken of the Commerce and Traffick of both Nations, as alſo for their Security, as well in Regard to the *Low-Countries* as the Countries adjacent: That when the War is begun, the Confederates ſhall act in Concert, according to the ſeventh and eighth Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 167$\frac{7}{8}$ between *England* and *Holland*, which is hereby renewed and confirmed; and no Peace, nor Truce, or Suſpenſion of Arms, ſhall be negotiated or made, but according to the ninth and tenth Articles of that Treaty; by which it was agreed, That when the two Allies come once to an open War, it ſhall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Ceſſation of Arms with him, who ſhall be declar'd and proclaim'd an Enemy, without it be done conjointly, and with common Conſent: That no Negotiation of Peace ſhall be ſet on Foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other: That each Ally ſhall continually, and from Time to Time, impart to the other every Thing that paſſes in the ſaid Negotiation, and ſhall ſtipulate with the common Enemy for the ſame Rights, Immunities, Exemptions, and Prerogatives

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rogatives for his Ally, as he does for himself, if so be the said Allies do not agree to the contrary.

And whereas the *French* King having got Possession of a great Part of the *Spanish* Dominions, exercised an absolute Authority over that Monarchy, having seized *Milan* and the *Spanish Low-Countries* by his Armies, and made himself Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*, and of the Ports of the *Spanish West-Indies* by his Fleets, every where designing to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce; and instead of giving the Satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, had proceeded to further Violences, and had taken on him to declare the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and had also influenced *Spain* to concur in the same Affront; her late Majesty Queen *Anne* taking Notice, that she found herself obliged, for maintaining the Publick Faith, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and to prevent the Mischiefs which all *Europe* was threatned with, to declare War against *France* and *Spain*; did accordingly in the Month of *May* 1702, in the most publick and solemn Manner, declare War against *France* and *Spain*; and in the said Declaration, placing her entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in so just and necessary an Undertaking, declared, That she would, in Conjunction with her Allies, vigorously prosecute the same both by Sea and Land, being assured of the ready Concurrence of her Subjects, in a Cause they had so openly and heartily espoused. And his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, pursuant to the Treaties aforemention'd respectively, in or about the said Month of *May*, 1702, did likewise declare War against *France* and *Spain*.

And whereas the Kings of *Portugal* and *Prussia*, the Electors of *Hanover*, *Saxony*, *Treves*, *Mentz*, Palatine of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Prince of *Hesse*, the Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*, *Mecklenberg*, and *Wirtemberg*, the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, and of the *Upper Rhine*, the Bishops of *Munster* and *Constance*, and other Princes and Powers, being invited by the said Grand Alliance, and relying on the Faith thereof, did afterwards become Parties to the said Confederate War against *France* and *Spain*; and in the Treaty entred into in or about the Month of *May* 1703, between his Imperial Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States General, and the King of *Portugal*, it is, amongst other Things expresly stipulated, That no

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no Peace nor Truce shall be made, but by the mutual Consent of all the Confederates; nor shall any, at any Time, be made, whilst the second Grandson of the most Christian King by the Dauphin, or any other Prince of the Line of *France* continues in *Spain*, nor unless the Crown of *Portugal* shall fully possess and enjoy all the Lands, Kingdoms, Isles, Castles, Cities, Towns, *&c.* with their Territories and Dependencies in *Spain*, or elsewhere, which it now possesses. And in the Treaty of *Norelingen*, ratify'd by her late Majesty, it is, amongst other Things, expressly agreed, that it shall not be allow'd to make particular Treaties, but the Peace shall be jointly treated of, and shall not be concluded without obtaining, as far as possible, the Re-Union of the Lands belonging to the Circles, and until at least the Security of the associated Circles be absolutely provided for, in the best Manner that is possible, and better than it has formerly been.

And whereas, to give the greatest Strength that was possible to the Union, so necessary to both Nations, her late Majesty and the States, by a Treaty in the Month of *June*, 1703, renewed and confirmed all Treaties and Alliances then subsisting between them; and therein it is, amongst other Things, expresly and particularly stipulated, That as the said most serene Queen, and the Lords the States-General, are now in War with *France* and *Spain*, and are reciprocally bound to assist each other, and mutually to defend, maintain, and preserve their Countries and Subjects in their Possessions, Immunities, and Liberties, as well of Navigation and Commerce, as other Rights whatsoever by Sea and Land, against and in Opposition to all Kings, Princes, and States, and particularly against *France* and *Spain*, to the End a just and reasonable Peace may the better be obtained, that may establish the Repose and Tranquility of *Europe*, it is agreed between the most serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the said Lords the States-General, that neither of the said Allies shall make a Suspension of Arms, or a Peace, with *France* or *Spain*, or any other King, Prince, or State, who shall molest or attack either of the said Allies, but in Conjunction, and by common Consent.

And whereas the said War was for several Years carry'd on with Vigour and Unanimity by her Majesty and her Allies, at a vast Expence both of Blood and Treasure; for the Support of which, on the Part of *England*, many Millions have been granted by Parliament, who, on many Occasions since, continu'd not only to express their Sense of

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of the Juſtice and Neceſſity of the War, but did frequently give their humble Advice to the Throne, that no Peace could be ſafe, honourable, or laſting, ſo long as the Kingdom of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* continu'd in the Poſſeſſion of any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

And whereas it pleas'd Almighty God to grant to the Confederate Arms, under the Command of their great and victorious General the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſuch unparallell'd Succeſſes, as exceeded even their own Hopes and Fears of the Enemy; and by the many ſignal Victories of *Schellenberg*, *Hochſtedt*, *Audenarde*, and *Ramillies*, as well as by the Conqueſts of the Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, and the Reduction of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and many other great Advantages both by Sea and Land; and by the Wiſdom and Unanimity of their Counſels, the Glory of the Confederate Arms, and the Reputation of *Great Britain* in particular, was rais'd to an higher Pitch than in any former Age.

And whereas her late Majeſty, in Conjunction with her Allies, wiſely foreſeeing that whenever the Enemy ſhould be brought to make Overtures of Peace, the ſureſt Way to put an End to the War, and prevent *France* from putting in Practice her uſual Intrigues, was by previouſly inſiſting on ſuch Conditions from *France*, that nothing might remain to be done in a general Aſſembly, but to give them the Form of a Treaty; and for thoſe Reaſons a Preliminary Treaty was concluded on, and was afterwards ſign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majeſty, of her late Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, and afterwards ratify'd by their Principals; wherein the Intereſts of the ſeveral Allies were adjuſted, in order to a general Treaty of Peace with *France*; and therein, the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, being one of the chief Cauſes for carrying on the War, is laid down as an immutable Foundation among the Allies.

And whereas in the Year of our Lord 1709, the King of *France* having firſt ſignify'd his Conſent to the Reſtitution of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſent his Miniſters to the *Hague*, to treat with the Miniſters of the principal Allies on a General Peace; and in the Conferences held thereupon, the Intereſts of all the Allies, as adjuſted in the ſaid Preliminaries, were poſitively and expreſly agreed to by the Miniſters of *France*, and particularly that of the Reſtitution of the entire *Spaniſh* Monarchy

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narchy to the House of *Austria*; and the said Negociation was afterwards broke, on no other Dispute, but on the 37th Article of the Preliminary Treaty, concerning the Time and Manner of evacuating *Spain*.

And whereas the Conferences being resum'd at *Gertruydenbergh*, in the Year of our Lord 1710, the said 37th Article became the only Subject of the Negociation which was there set on Foot, for the finding out some Equivalent, by which the same Security might be given to the Allies, as they had by the 37th Article of the said Preliminaries; and tho' it was unquestionable, that before any Negociation was begun, that while the Preliminaries were treating, that by those Preliminaries themselves, that before the last Negociation was resum'd, and all the while it lasted, the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies* was laid down as a firm and immoveable Foundation of the Negociation, and no Question remain'd concerning it with the Ministers of the Allies, or those of *France*, but touching the Security for its Execution; and tho' all reasonable and prudent Overtures were made by the Allies for settling an Equivalent, yet the Conferences were broke off by *France* without any Satisfaction therein.

And whereas the sincere Intentions of all the Allies to have settled the Peace of *Europe* on solid and equitable Foundations, were notorious and incontestable, and the Rupture of the said Negociations could only be imputed to the Enemy; her sacred Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies, renew'd their Resolutions to continue and push the War with Vigour, and to make all possible Efforts, as the only Means left to force a good and general Peace. And as her Majesty, in her Speech from the Throne, on the 15th of *November*, 1709, taking Notice of the Endeavours of the Enemy, during the said Negociations, to amuse and create Jealousies among the Allies, declar'd her Resentment thereat, and earnestly recommended the carrying on the War, and a vigorous Prosecution of the Advantages obtain'd, that she might put the last Hand to that great Work, of reducing the exorbitant and oppressive Power which had so long threaten'd the Liberties of *Europe*: And it having pleas'd Almighty God, after the said Preliminary Treaty, to bless the Confederate Army, under the Command of their consummate General the Duke of *Marlborough*, with new and signal Conquests, the Reduction of *Tournay*, the Victory of *Taſnieres*, the taking of *Mons* and *Douay*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant* and *Aire*, and the penetrating the Lines near the *Scarpe*.

And

And whereas from the proſperous Condition of the Affairs of the Allies, and the Wiſdom, Firmneſs, and Unanimity of their Counſels, nothing remain'd, in all human Appearance, but that they ſhould reap the Fruit of all their Victories, in a ſpeedy, juſt, honourable, and laſting Peace; and on the other Hand, nothing was left to raiſe the Hopes of the Enemy, whereby to defeat that happy Proſpect, but the Succeſs of their ſecret Endeavours to diſunite the Confederacy.

And whereas *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* with other evil-minded Perſons, Enemies to the true Intereſts of their own Country, as well as to the common Liberties and Welfare of *Europe*, having by many wicked Arts, and baſe Inſinuations, obtain'd Acceſs to her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and in or about the Months of *July* or *Auguſt*, 1710, being admitted into her Councils, and into Places of the higheſt Truſt; and to make Way for their wicked Enterprizes, did, by their evil Counſel and Advice, prevail on her Majeſty to diſſolve a Parliament, which had given the moſt unqueſtionable Proofs of their great Wiſdom, and of their true Zeal for the common Cauſe; for which, as well as for the many Marks of Duty and Affection given to her, her Majeſty return'd her hearty Thanks, and expreſs'd her great Satisfaction.

And whereas the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others his Accomplices, had form'd a treacherous Correſpondence with the Emiſſaries of *France*, by Means whereof, certain Propoſitions were tranſmitted from *France* to *England*, ſign'd by Monſ. *de Torcy*, Secretary of the King of *France*, in the Month of *April*, 1711, to be the Baſis of a Treaty of a General Peace; which Propoſitions, tho' her Majeſty was prevail'd on by the falſe Counſels of the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, to receive as a ſufficient Foundation for a Treaty of a General Peace, and as ſuch, to communicate them to the Grand Penſionary, and the Miniſters of *Holland*, her Majeſty however was graciouſly pleas'd at the ſame Time, to declare to them her Pleaſure by her Secretary of State, that being reſolv'd in making Peace as in making War, to act in perfect Concert with the States, ſhe would not loſe a Moment in tranſmitting the Paper of that Importance; and that tho' the Propoſitions were general, and contain'd an Air of Complaiſance to her Majeſty, and the contrary towards the States, yet that could have no ill Conſequences, as long as her Ma-

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jesty and the States understood one another, and acted with as little Reserve as became two Powers so nearly ally'd in Interest; and that the Pensionary should be assur'd, that that Rule should be inviolably kept on our Part. Which gracious Declaration of her Majesty, as well as the said Propositions, being maturely consider'd by the Grand Pensionary and the Ministers of *Holland*, an Answer was return'd from them to her Majesty, full of Duty and Thankfulness, for the obliging Manner in which she was pleas'd to communicate the said Propositions, and with the utmost Assurances of mutual Confidence, so necessary to prevent the Designs of the Enemy; but that more particularly the States desir'd, equally with *Great Britain*, to have a general, definitive, and lasting Peace, and declar'd, that they were ready to join in all the most proper Measures to procure it; that the Propositions were yet too general; and that the States desire, as *Great Britain* did, that *France* would explain herself more particularly upon the Points therein contain'd, and impart a Plan which she thinks the most proper to secure the Interest of the Allies, and settle the Repose of *Europe*; after which a more particular Negociation might be enter'd into. Notwithstanding all which Premises,

Article I. He the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having no Regard to the Honour or Safety of her late Majesty, or her Kingdoms, or to the many solemn Engagements she was then under to the old and faithful Allies of this Nation, or to the common Liberties of *Europe*; but being devoted to the Interest and Service of the *French* King, the common Enemy; and being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, contrary to his Oath, and in Violation of his Duty and Trust, and in Defiance of the Tenour of the several Treaties aforemention'd, or some of them, as well as of the frequent Advices of Parliament, and the many Declarations of her Majesty from the Throne; but more particularly in Defiance of the solemn and mutual Assurances which had been so lately renew'd between her Majesty and the States, to act in perfect Concert with them in making Peace as in making War, did, on or about the Months of *July* or *August*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, maliciously and wickedly form a most treacherous and pernicious Contrivance and Confederacy, with other evil-dispos'd Persons, then also of her Majesty's Privy Council, to set on Foot a private,

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a private, ſeparate, diſhonourable, and deſtructive Negociation of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, without any Communication thereof to her Majeſty's Allies, according to their ſeveral Treaties; and was not only wanting in his Duty and Truſt to her Majeſty, by not oppoſing, and as far as was in his Power, by not adviſing her Majeſty againſt going into any private ſeparate Negociation with *France*; but in the Execution of his Purpoſes aforeſaid, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did adviſe her late Majeſty to ſend *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; directly to the Court of *France*, to make Propoſitions of Peace, without communicating the ſame to her Majeſty's Allies. And accordingly the ſaid *Matthew Prior*, by the Advice, and with the Privity of him the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and other falſe and evil Counſellors, in or about the Months of *July* or *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, was ſent in a clandeſtine Manner from *England* to *France*, and did communicate the ſaid Propoſitions of Peace to the Miniſters of *France*; in which the particular Intereſts of *Great Britain*, as well as the common Intereſts of *Europe*, were ſhamefully betray'd: And in Manifeſtation of his ſaid Deſign to exclude her Majeſty's Allies from their juſt Share in the ſaid Negociation, an expreſs Article was inſerted in the ſaid Propoſitions, by the Privity and Advice of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, that the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept, till allow'd to be divulg'd by the mutual Conſent of both Parties; altho' the *French* King had, in the Propoſitions ſign'd by Monſ. *de Torcy*, and tranſmitted in the Month of *April* preceding, offer'd to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland*, alone, or jointly with thoſe of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*. By which treacherous and dangerous Advice, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did not only contrive and ſet on Foot a Negociation of Peace, more advantageous to *France*, than even *France* itſelf had aſk'd; but thereby did put it into the Power of the common Enemy, to create incurable Jealouſies and Diſcords between her Majeſty and her faithful Allies, and to deſtroy that Confidence which had ſo long, and ſo ſucceſsfully been cultivated between them, and which was ſo neceſſary for their common Safety.

Art. II. That the *French* King laying hold of the ſaid treacherous Overture, ſet on Foot in Manner aforeſaid, did, in or about the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, in the Year

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Year of our Lord 1711, ſend over M. *Meſnager* into *England* to carry on a clandeſtine and ſeparate Negociation of Peace; which being made known to him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, he did afterwards, in the ſaid Month of *September*, 1711, ſecretly and unlawfully, without any Colour of Authority, meet, confer, and treat with the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager*, on the Negociations of a Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; and therein he did adviſe and promote the making a private and ſeparate Treaty or Agreement between the ſaid Crowns; which ſaid Treaty or Agreement was afterwards, with the Privity, Conſent, and Advice of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, agreed, concluded, and ſign'd by the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager*, on the Part of *France*, and by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and *Henry St. John*, Eſq; two of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in Behalf of her late Majeſty, by Virtue only of her Majeſty's Sign Manual under the Signet, and without the leaſt Knowledge and Participation of the Allies. In which Treaty the immediate Intereſts even of *Great Britain* are given up to *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou* is admitted to be King of *Spain*, an expreſs Stipulation being therein made with the Sieur *Meſnager*, in the Name, and (as is therein alledg'd) purſuant to Powers from King *Philip*, as King of *Spain*. Whereby he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did not only aſſume to himſelf Regal Power, in taking upon him to meet and treat with the Enemy, without any Authority or Power from her Majeſty; but did what in him lay to ſubvert the ancient and eſtabliſh'd Conſtitution of the Government of theſe Kingdoms, by introducing illegal and dangerous Methods of tranſacting the moſt important Affairs of the State; and by which private and ſeparate Treaty, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did what in him lay to diſſolve and cancel the many ſolemn Treaties her Majeſty then ſtood engag'd in, to her good and ancient Allies; and whereby her Majeſty, even before any Thing was finally ſettled for the Safety and Advantage of her Kingdoms, was brought to this fatal Dilemma; either to ſubmit to the Dictates of *France* in the Progreſs of the ſaid Negociation, or ſo notorious a Breach of national Faith being divulg'd by the Enemy, from thence to loſe all future Confidence of her good Allies.

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Art. III. That the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, the better to diſguiſe and carry on the aforeſaid private, ſeparate, and dangerous Negociation, did, together with other evil-diſpos'd Perſons, then in high Truſt under her Majeſty, contrive and adviſe the preparing and forming a Set of General Preliminaries, entitled, *Preliminary Articles on the Part of* France, *to come to a General Peace*; and that the ſame ſhould be ſign'd by the Sieur *Meſnager* only. And the ſame being ſo prepar'd and ſign'd by the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager*, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did, contrary to his Duty and Truſt, impiouſly adviſe her ſacred Majeſty, that the ſame ſhould be, and accordingly they were receiv'd by her Majeſty, and communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies then reſiding in *England*, as the Ground of a general Negociation of Peace, and as if the ſame were the only Tranſactions that had been on this Subject between *Great Britain* and *France*. And to this End, the private Treaty, ſign'd as aforeſaid by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John* on the Part of *England*, and by the ſaid Sieur *Meſnager* on the Part of *France*, was, by the evil Advice and Contrivance of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, wilfully and induſtriouſly conceal'd, not only from all the Allies, but even from her Majeſty's Council and her Parliament. And he did further adviſe her Majeſty, not only to accept the ſaid General Preliminaries, but in her Name, and by her Authority, to communicate the ſame to the States General, as a ſufficient Foundation whereon to open the Conferences of Peace with *France*. And the more effectually to cover from the States General the pernicious Steps which his evil Influence had engag'd her Majeſty in with the common Enemy, certain Inſtructions were prepar'd, and by his Counſel and Advice were ſign'd by her Majeſty, and deliver'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, her Embaſſador to the States General; wherein the ſaid Earl of *Strafford* is directed to repreſent to the Penſionary of *Holland*, and to ſuch others as ſhall be appointed to confer with him: That when her Majeſty had receiv'd in *May* laſt, by his Excellency's Diſpatches, an Account of the Senſe which thoſe among them, who were at that Time in the Secret, had of the Overtures made by *France* for ſetting a General Negociation of Peace again on Foot, and of the Anſwer which it was deſir'd might be return'd to the Propoſitions ſign'd by Monſ. *de Torcy*; her Majeſty did immediately acquaint the Enemy, that their Offers were thought

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by her and by the States-General neither particular nor full enough: And therefore that her Majesty did insist, that they should form a distinct Project of such a Peace as they were willing to conclude. Whereas no such Instances had been made to the Enemy on her Majesty's Behalf; but on the contrary, notwithstanding her Majesty had declar'd that the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy* were thought by her and the States-General neither particular nor full enough; yet without any further Explication from the Enemy, her Majesty was prevail'd on, in Manner aforesaid, to send over Propositions to *France* as general and insnaring, and in all Respects as destructive to the Interests of *Great Britain* and her Allies, as the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy*. And the said General Preliminaries, communicated to the States in Manner aforesaid, were calculated only to amuse and deceive them into a General Negotiation with *France*. And in the Particulars abovesaid, as well as in the several others, the said Instructions contain'd Matters either false or grosly prevaricating and evasive. By which most wicked Counsels of him the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, that unquestionable Truth and Sacredness which by the Laws of Nations ought to accompany and constitute the Instructions of publick Ambassadors to Princes in Friendship and Confederacy against the Common Enemy, was most vilely prostituted to the most dangerous Purposes, to deceive and mislead her Majesty's good Allies in Matters of the greatest Importance to their own Interests, and the Interests of these Kingdoms; the Honour of her Majesty's sacred Person, and of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, which had been rais'd to the highest Pitch of Glory abroad, and had been justly held in Veneration with her good Allies, was scandalously debas'd and betray'd; and the Royal Hand, by the wicked Arts of him the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was made the Instrument to advance the Interest of the common Enemy.

Art. IV. That whereas the Earl of *Strafford*, pursuant to his said Instructions, had communicated the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager* only to the States-General, who being justly alarm'd at the pressing Instances made on the Part of her Majesty, that Conferences should be open'd on Propositions as general and uncertain as those so lately offer'd by *France*, and sign'd by *M. de Torcy*; and their High Mightinesses having been unsuccessful in their Remonstrances to the Earl of *Strafford* and opening the

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Conferences upon the ſaid Propoſitions, did ſend over Monſieur *Buys* their Ambaſſador, to repreſent to her Majeſty, as well the Hazard of meeting the Miniſters of *France* before the eſſential Articles were firſt ſettled by ſpecial Preliminaries, or at leaſt explain'd by *France*, and made Specifick; as likewiſe the Advantages to the Enemy, who being but one Body, were influenc'd by one Council, and directed by one Power; whereas the Confederates conſiſted of ſeveral Powers, whoſe Intereſts are not only diſtinct, but in many Caſes contrary to each other, whereby the *French* would have a fair Opportunity to divide the Allies, when it would be impoſſible for them to break in upon *France*; and further to repreſent, that the Propoſitions themſelves were in ſome Inſtances very prejudicial, particularly in the Articles of Commerce, *Dunkirk*, and the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*. All which Repreſentations of the ſaid Monſieur *Buys*, by the evil Influence of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, were render'd ineffectual; but in order to prevail upon the States-General to open the Conferences upon the ſaid General Preliminaries, by the Management and Contrivance of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, an Occaſion was taken to declare to Monſieur *Buys*, at a Committee of Council in her Majeſty's Name, her conſtant Affection and good Diſpoſition to their State, and to the promoting their Intereſt, and to treat with their High Mightineſſes with a perfect Confidence and Harmony: And at the ſame Time he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did then falſly and malicioufly declare, or was privy to adviſing and conſenting, that it ſhould be, and ſo it was declar'd, in her Majeſty's Name, that ſhe had made no Separate Treaty with *France*, nor ever would make any, before ſhe had fully comply'd with all Engagements to her Allies, and that each of them ſhould have Opportunity to make good their Pretenſions.

By which falſe, ſcandalous, and diſhonourable Aſſurances, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did not only highly Diſhonour her Majeſty, by whoſe Privity the ſaid Separate Treaty with *France* had been before that Time concluded and ſign'd; but their High Mightineſſes, the good Friends and Ancient Allies of her Majeſty, were groſly abus'd and thereby induc'd to enter into a Negotiation with *France*, ſo dangerous in it ſelf, and ſo fatal in its Conſequences.

Art. V.

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Art. V. That her ſacred Majeſty Queen *Anne* having in due Form of Law, and under her Great Seal, conſtituted the Right Reverend *John* Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Powers to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates, and thoſe whom the *French* King ſhall on his Part depute for that Purpoſe, the Conditions of a good and general Peace, that ſhall be ſafe, honourable, and, as far as is poſſible, agreeable to the reaſonable Demands of all Parties; he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not contenting himſelf to abuſe the Royal Authority, to the Deluſion of the States-General, the neareſt Allies of the Queen, but intending the Univerſal Prejudice of his Imperial Majeſty, and all the Allies of theſe Kingdoms, and thereby the more ſucceſsfully to carry on the Meaſures of *France*, wherein he was then engag'd, contriv'd and prepar'd Inſtructions, or was privy to, conſenting, and adviſing the ſame, for her Majeſty's ſaid Plenipotentiaries, which ſhe was prevail'd upon by the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*'s evil Counſel to ſign, and the ſame were deliver'd to the ſaid Plenipotentiaries; wherein among other Things they are inſtructed to the Effect following, *viz.* 'If it ſhall be 'thought proper to begin by the Diſpoſition of the *Spaniſh* 'Monarchy, you are to inſiſt that the Security and rea-'ſonable Satisfaction which the Allies expect, and which 'his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty has promis'd, cannot be ob-'tain'd, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* be allotted to any 'Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*:' Whereas the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* had at that Time privately and treacherouſly negotiated and agreed with the Miniſters of *France*, that *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould remain in a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and had prevail'd on her ſacred Majeſty to be Party to the ſaid private Treaty, wherein the ſame is neceſſarily imply'd. And the ſaid Plenipotentiaries are further inſtructed, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould object, as the Imperial Miniſters had done, that the Second Article of the Seven ſign'd by the Sieur *Meſnager* implies, that the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall continue on the Throne of *Spain*; you are to inſiſt, that thoſe Articles, as far as they extend, are indeed binding to *France*, but that they lay neither us nor our Allies under any poſitive Obligation: Whereby the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* baſely enter'd into a Confederacy and Colluſion even with the Miniſters of the Enemy, and prevail'd on her Majeſty to give her Royal Con-

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ſent thereto, the more effectually to impoſe on his Imperial Majeſty and all the Allies, and to conceal the ſaid ſecret Negotiations, and the Separate Treaty that had been agreed on between *Great Britain* and *France*. And the ſaid *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not only in the Particulars before mention'd, but in many others contain'd in the ſaid Inſtructions, has brought a laſting Reproach on the Crown of theſe Realms, and groſly violated the many Treaties wherein her ſacred Majeſty was then engag'd to her Allies, to act in perfect Concert with them throughout the Negotiations of Peace.

Art. VI. That the Conferences of Peace being open'd between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and thoſe of the Enemy, for the negotiating a General Peace upon the mutual and moſt ſolemn Engagements amongſt the Allies, not only to act in perfect Confidence with each other, but to promote their Common Intereſt, and to obtain from the Enemy all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction; and a Specifick Explanation of the General Preliminaries having been given in by the Enemy at *Utrecht*, whereon the Allies delivered their reſpective Demands; by the Artifices of *France*, and the ſecret Encouragement and Concurrence of the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, the Progreſs of the ſaid Publick Negotiation was delayed and kept in Suſpence, under Pretence of the Enemy's refuſing to give their Anſwer in Writing: During which Time, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, again aſſuming to himſelf Regal Power, in Derogation of the Royal Authority, to treat of Peace with *France*, which was then delegated under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, and for the promoting the Deſign of the Enemy, to the apparent Deſtruction of the Common Cauſe of her Majeſty and her Allies, contrary to the known Laws and Conſtitution of this Kingdom, in direct Violation of the ſeveral Alliances her Majeſty then ſtood engaged in, and in Oppoſition to the many Aſſurances given by her Majeſty to act in Concert with her Allies, and in Defiance of the expreſs Inſtructions given to her ſaid Plenipotentiaries; was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majeſty, as far as in him lay, to have put an End to, and prevented any further private and unlawful Negotiations with *France*, but did, with others his Accomplices, adviſe, concur, continue, and promote a private, ſeparate, and unjuſtifiable Negotiation with *France*, directly from *England* to *France*, without any Communication thereof to the Allies;

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Allies; and in such private Negotiations did concert with the Ministers of the Enemy, Terms of Peace highly prejudicial to the Interest of her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and of all her Allies, and whereby the good Effects of the said General Negotiations were entirely defeated.

Art. VII. That her sacred Majesty Queen *Anne* having been prevailed on by the false Counsels of him the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* to accept of a Treaty with *France*, on the Supposition that the *Spanish* Monarchy should continue in the Possession of a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; and it being acknowledged even by the *French* King in the General Preliminaries signed by Monsieur *Mesnager*, that the Excess of Power from the Re-union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* would be contrary to the Good and general Repose of *Europe*: He the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* having nothing so much in View, as the aggrandizing the Common Enemy, yet always intending to cover the Iniquity of his Heart under specious Pretences and false Appearances, did wickedly and treacherously advise and carry on a private and separate Negotiation with *France*, on the Subject of a Renunciation of his Right to the Kingdom of *France* by the Duke of *Anjou*, and that such Renunciation should be the Security against the Re-union of the two Kingdoms. And by the Influence of his evil Counsels, her Majesty was prevailed on to accept and finally to conclude and ratify a Treaty of Peace with *France*, wherein the said Renunciation is taken, as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs that threatned all *Europe*, in Case the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should be united upon the Head of one and the same Person; altho' he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, well knew, that a Memorial had been, during the said separate Negotiation, transmitted by M. *de Torcy*, Secretary of State and Minister to the *French* King, to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, whereby it was declared, that the said Renunciation would be null and invalid by the Fundamental Laws of *France*; which Laws were looked upon as the Work of Him who had establish all Monarchies, and which He only cou'd abolish; and that no Renunciation therefore could destroy it: And if the King of *Spain* should renounce, they would deceive themselves that should receive it as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs proposed to be avoided. By which false and treacherous Counsels, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did not only betray

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the Intereſts of the Common Cauſe into the Hands of the moſt formidable Enemy, but wilfully and maliciouſly abuſed the Power and Influence which he had obtained with her Majeſty, ſo far as to engage her ſacred Majeſty, and the Honour of the Imperial Crowns of theſe Kingdoms, to become Party with *France* in ſo fatal a Deceit.

Art. VIII. That her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* having on the 7th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, earneſtly recommended it from the Throne, That Proviſion might be made for an early Campaign, in order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the beſt Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual; in order to which, vaſt Supplies were granted, and Magazines provided at a great Expence for an early Campaign; and in Purſuance thereof, her Majeſty having ſent her Generals *Lumley* and *Cadogan*, to give early Aſſurances to her Allies of her ſincere Intentions, and likewiſe expreſly inſtructed her General, the Duke of *Ormond*, not only to renew the ſame Aſſurances, and declare her Reſolutions of puſhing on the War with the utmoſt Vigour, but to concert with the Generals of the Allies the proper Meaſures for entring on Action; and the Confederate Army, which at that Time was the fineſt and ſtrongeſt that had been in the Service during the whole Courſe of the War, and provided with all Neceſſaries to act with Vigour, having march'd, according to the Reſolution taken in Concert with her Majeſty's General, almoſt up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority both as to the Number and Goodneſs of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themſelves bravely; ſo that in all human Appearance, and with the divine Aſſiſtance, which had appeared ſo viſibly for them, on many other Occaſions, they would have been able, either by Battle or Siege, to have gained great Advantages over the Enemy, to have bettered the Affairs of Allies, and to have facilitated the Negociations of Peace: And the Miniſters of *France* having frequently and earneſtly repreſented to the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and other his Accomplices, during their ſecret Negociations, their juſt Apprehenſions from the Bravery and good Diſpoſition of the confederate Army; he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being truly informed of the ſure Proſpect which, by the Bleſſing of God, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining new Conqueſts over the Army of *France*, and whereby they would have been enabled

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bled to have forced Terms of Peace, ſafe, honourable, and laſting; in order to diſappoint thoſe comfortable Expectations of the Allies, and to give Succeſs to his ſecret Negociations with the Miniſters of *France*, was privy to, conſenting, and adviſing, together with other falſe and evil Counſellors, and together with them did adviſe and conſent, that an Order ſhould be ſent, in her Majeſty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormand* in *Flanders*, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battle, till further Orders; altho' nothing had then been ſettled in the ſaid private Negociations for the Intereſt and Security of *Great Britain*; and altho' *Philip* King of *Spain* at that Time had not conſented to the Renunciation of his Right to the Crown of *France*. And not contenting himſelf with having obtained that fatal Step, ſo highly advantageous to the Cauſe of *France*, but being wickedly determined to do all that in him lay to diſſolve the whole Confederacy, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, with others, was privy to, and did conſent and adviſe, that Orders ſhould be ſent to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, one of her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries then at *Utrecht*, to take the firſt ſolemn Opportunity to declare to the *Dutch* Miniſters, that her Majeſty look'd on her ſelf from their Conduct to be then under no Obligation whatſoever to them: Which two Declarations giving juſt Alarm to all the Allies, they repreſented to the Biſhop of *Briſtol* their general Diſſatisfaction, and the unexpreſſible Conſternation they were all in; that theſe Proceedings were the unavoidable Ruin of *Europe*: They urged Religion, Liberty, and the Faith of Treaties, to ſhew the Enormity of this Uſage; and the States expreſſed their Uneaſineſs on no Account ſo much, as that they could not come to the Knowledge of their own Lot. Which Repreſentation the Biſhop of *Briſtol* did, at the Inſtance of the Allies, ſignify to one of her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; but their High Mightineſſes finding that all Applications to the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and in particular to the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were of no Avail againſt *France*, and for the Intereſt of the common Cauſe, thought it neceſſary, in a Manner the moſt moving and reſpectful, to addreſs directly to her Majeſty by a Letter of the 5th of *June*, 1712; therein expreſſing their great Surprize and Affliction at the two Declarations afore-mentioned; and finding it difficult to conceive how ſuch Declarations, ſo prejudicial to the common Cauſe, given ſo ſuddenly without their Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the

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Knowledge of the other Allies, could agree and conſiſt with the Nature of an Alliance, and with thoſe Aſſurances and Engagements her Majeſty had ſo lately made, and not knowing how to reconcile it with the great Goodneſs and Kindneſs which her Majeſty had always honoured them with, and not being able to conceive how ſuch a ſudden Change could happen with reſpect to them, having carefully examined their own Conduct, and finding nothing therein that could have given Ground to her Majeſty's Diſſatisfaction: And having repreſented the viſible and immediate fatal Conſequences of the ſaid two Orders, not only to the common Intereſt of her Majeſty and the States, but to the whole Confederacy, and to the *Proteſtant* Religion; they beſeeched her Majeſty, with all the Reſpect, and all the Earneſtneſs they were capable of, that ſhe would not perſiſt in the Declarations made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and would be pleaſed to revoke the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, and would authorize him to act according to Occurences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the common Cauſe ſhould require. Notwithſtanding which, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being acquainted with the ſaid Repreſentations of the States, was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majeſty, and to his Oath, and the great Truſt repoſed in him, in not adviſing, as he ought to have done, her ſacred Majeſty to have hearken'd to the ſaid ſeveral Inſtances made to her; but perſiſting in his deſperate and deſtructive Meaſures, for the Advancement of the Intereſt of the common Enemy, did afterwards adviſe her Majeſty to diſregard and reject the ſame, and did countenance, encourage, adviſe, and promote the ſaid private, ſeparate, and wicked Negociations with *France*, without any Participation of the Allies, contrary to all her Majeſty's Engagements, and to the apparent Ruin of the common Cauſe. By which ſeveral wicked and perfidious Counſels, the Progreſs of the victorious Arms of the Confederates was ſtopped, and an Opportunity loſt of conquering the Enemy, the moſt favourable, in the Opinion of all the General Officers and the Quarter-Maſters of the Allies, who were ſent out to view the *French* Camp; and whereby all Hopes of Confidence between her Majeſty and her Allies was entirely deſtroyed, and the *French* King made abſolute Maſter of the Negociations of Peace, and the Affairs of *Europe* given into his Hands.

Art. IX.

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Art. IX. That to impose upon the Allies the fatal Necessity of submitting to the Terms of *France*, and, in order thereto, to leave the whole Confederate Army at the Mercy of the common Enemy, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was privy and consenting to a secret and separate Concert with the Ministers of *France*, without the Knowledge of the Allies, for the separating the Troops in her Majesty's Pay from the rest of the Confederate Army: For the effecting whereof, instead of preventing, as far as in him lay, so fatal a Step, he was not only wanting to advise against so unwarrantable a Proceeding, but did consent to and advise her Majesty, that the Duke of *Ormond*, and all the Troops then in her Majesty's Pay, or such of them as would obey his Orders, should separate themselves from the Army of the Confederates: And having Notice that the Generals of the Auxiliaries, paid by her Majesty, whose Honour and Consciences would not permit them to abandon the Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice to *France*; but for the Sake of the common Interest of *Europe*, and according to the true End and Design of their Conventions, did refuse to withdraw with the Duke of *Ormond*, without particular Orders from their respective Masters, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in Violation of his Oath, and the Duty and Trust repos'd in him, did take upon himself an arbitrary and illegal Power, to refuse and put a Stop to the Pay and Subsidies due on Account of the said foreign Troops, altho' they were entitled thereto by the Conventions enter'd into with her sacred Majesty, and by express Provision made by Act of Parliament for the Payment of the same. By which fatal Separation, which, pursuant to his evil Counsels, was afterwards made, great Numbers of the Confederate Troops, who had before, on many Occasions, signaliz'd themselves in the Defence of the Cause of *Europe*, soon afterwards, at the unfortunate Action of *Denain*, fell as Sacrifices to the Fury and Revenge of *France*; the Siege of *Landrecy* was rais'd; the important Towns and Fortresses of *Quesnoy*, *Bouchain*, and *Douay*, were retaken by the *French* Army; and not only the Fortune of the War, but the Fate of *Europe*, decided in Favour of *France*.

Art. X.

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Art. X. That in further Execution of his pernicious Deſigns, to compleat the Deſtruction of the common Cauſe of *Europe*, and to render it impracticable for her Majeſty to reſume the War againſt *France*, in Conjunction with her Allies, or to recover the Union with her Majeſty's old and faithful Allies, ſo neceſſary to the Preſervation of theſe Kingdoms, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, did carry on and concert with the Miniſters of *France*, a private and ſeparate Negociation for a general Suſpenſion by Sea and Land, between *Great Britain* and *France*; and to that End, among others, did adviſe her Majeſty to ſend over *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, one of her principal Secretaries of State, to the Court of *France*, with Powers to ſettle the ſaid Suſpenſion. In purſuance of which, a deſtructive Treaty of Suſpenſion was made in *France* on the 19th of *Auguſt*, N. S. 1712, by the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, on the Part of her ſaid Majeſty, for four Months, without the Knowledge or any Participation of the Allies, and before any Terms of Peace were ſettled with the Enemy, either for *Great Britain* or the Allies. By which evil Counſels, the expreſs Terms of ſeveral of the afore-mention'd Treaties were expreſly contravened and broken, the good Friends and ancient Allies of her Majeſty and theſe Kingdoms, were totally depriv'd of the juſt Aſſiſtance to which they were thereby entitled, and were left expos'd to the Inſults of the common Enemy; and the ſacred Ties of Union and Friendſhip between her Majeſty and her Allies being cut aſunder, her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, the Safety of her Kingdoms, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of theſe Realms, were left expos'd to the Enterprizes of her moſt formidable Enemy.

Art. XI. That whereas the States General of the *United Provinces* were, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, in Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong and important Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay*: And whereas the *French* King had, during the Courſe of the ſaid private, ſeparate, and traiterous Negociation, between him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, and the Miniſters of *France*, ſignify'd his Conſent to the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, that the ſaid Town and Fortreſs of *Tournay* ſhould remain to the ſaid States General as Part of their Barrier: And whereas her Majeſty, in her Inſtructions of *December* the 23d, 1711, to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, had expreſly directed them

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them to insist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in the general Congress, that towards forming a sufficient Barrier for the States General, *Tournay* should remain to their High Mightinesses; and did afterwards declare herself conformably thereunto, in her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 6th of *June* 1712, in which she communicated to them the Terms whereon a Peace might be made. And whereas for several Years before, and till the said Months of *September* and *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French* King, and the said War continuing for all the said Time, and afterwards, the said *French* King and his Subjects were Enemies to her Majesty; he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and a Subject of her Majesty's, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love, and true and due Obedience, which every true and faithful Subject ow'd to her said Majesty, and designing to give Aid and Succour, and to adhere to the said *French* King, did, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, 1712, during the said War, falsly, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the *French* King, then an Enemy to her late Majesty; and in the Execution and Performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, maliciously, falsly, and traiterously did counsel and advise the said Enemy, in what Manner, and by what Methods the said important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*, then in Possession of the States General, might be gain'd from them to the *French* King, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art XII. That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, not only in Pursuance of the Treaties she stood engag'd in to her good Allies, and in particular to his Imperial Majesty, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, thereby to preserve a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*, but also from her just Resentment against the Duke of *Anjou*, who then stil'd himself King of *Spain*, and who, in defiance of her Majesty's Title to the Crown, had acknowledg'd the Pretender as King of *Great Britain*; and on these just Foundations, her Majesty had, in Vindication of the Honour of the Crown, and in Justice to her People, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, and on the earnest and repeated Advices of her Parliament, prosecuted a vigorous War against the said

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ſaid Duke of *Anjou*. And whereas, in the Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, 1712, the ſaid open, bloody, and expenſive War was carry'd on between her ſaid late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and the ſaid Duke of *Anjou*, and during all the Time aforeſaid the ſaid War did continue, and for all that Time the ſaid Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subjects of *Spain* adhering to him, were Enemies of her late Majeſty; he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, and a Subject of her ſaid Majeſty, not conſidering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his true Obedience from her ſaid late Majeſty, did, at ſeveral Times, in the ſaid Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, and 1712, falſly, maliciouſly, wickedly, and traiterouſly aid, help, aſſiſt, and adhere to the ſaid Duke of *Anjou*, then an Enemy to her ſaid late Majeſty; and in the Execution and Performance of his ſaid aiding, helping, aſſiſting, and adhering, and in Confederacy and Combination with the then Enemies of her late Majeſty, and with divers other wicked and evil-diſpos'd Perſons, did, at ſeveral Times, in the Years aforeſaid, adviſe and counſel the Enemies of her late Majeſty; and in ſuch counſelling and adviſing, did concert with them, and did promote the yielding and giving up *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, or ſome Part thereof, to the ſaid Duke of *Anjou*, then in Enmity with her Majeſty, againſt the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art. XIII. That whereas the Riches, Power, and Strength of theſe Kingdoms, depend entirely on the flouriſhing Condition of Trade and Navigation, and her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* having due Regard thereto, as well as to the juſt Expectations of her People, after the vaſt Expences they had ſo chearfully undergone in Support of the War, did, on the firſt opening the Conferences for a general Peace, declare from the Throne to both Houſes of Parliament, on the 7th of *December*, 1711, that ſhe would endeavour, that after a War, which had coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, the Nation might find their Intereſt in Trade and Commerce improv'd and enlarg'd by a Peace: And on the 6th of *June* 1712, when ſhe was pleas'd to communicate the Terms on which a general Peace might be made, did declare, that nothing had mov'd her Majeſty from ſteadily purſuing the true Intereſt of her own Kingdoms, and that the Terms of Peace obtain'd for her own Subjects were ſuch, as ſhe had Reaſon to expect would make

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make her People some amends, for the great and unequal Burthen which they had lain under thro' the whole Course of the War, and hoped, that none of the Confederates would envy her Share in the Glory and Advantage; and afterwards declar'd to both Houses of Parliament her Satisfaction in the near View she had of Peace, since it would, in some Measure, recompense her Subjects for their vast Expence: And after the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *France*, did declare from the Throne on the 9th of *April*, 1713, that the many Advantages she had obtain'd for her Subjects, had occasion'd much Opposition and long Delays to the Peace; but it afforded her great Satisfaction, that her People will have it in their Power, by Degrees, to repair what they had suffer'd during so long and burthensome a War. Whereon both Houses of Parliament did from Time to Time express their grateful Acknowledgments to her Majesty, for her great Care and Concern for the Welfare of her People. And whereas, at the setting on Foot, and in the Progress of the said private, separate, and pernicious Negociations between the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France*, it was laid down as a Principle on the Part of *Great Britain*, never to be departed from, That *France* should consent to adjust the Interests of *Great Britain* in the first Place, that the Ministers of *Great Britain* might thereby be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Conclusion of the general Peace easy to *France*; and on this plausible Pretence, it was insisted on by the Ministers of *Great Britain*, to remit the Discussion of the particular Interests of the Allies to general Conferences; and throughout the whole Course of the said separate Negociation, all imaginable Concessions were not only made by the Ministers of *Great Britain* for the real Advantage of the Interests of *France* against the Allies, but all Measures were enter'd into and concerted between them, that even the Ministers of *France* could dictate, in order to strengthen their Hands, and to enable them to impose the Terms of a general Peace; he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having nothing in View, thro' the whole Course of the said Negociation, wherein he was wickedly and principally engag'd, in Concert with *France*, but the final Destruction of his Country; and to that End, the sacrificing the Commerce of *Great Britain* to the Aggrandisement of *France*; was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, in not insisting on in all Events, and not pressing, in the first Place, the most certain

tain and ſtrict Securities imaginable, for the Advantage of the Commerce of theſe Kingdom advise her late Majeſty, that in the Propoſitio his Privity and Advice, by Mr. *Prior* to *France*, the ſaid private and ſeparate Treaty, ſign'd 27th of *September*, 1711, wherein the Prelim mands for *Great Britain* more particularly were be adjuſted with *France*; the Demands for *Great* Point of Commerce, ſhould not only be made general, and inſufficient Terms, but that the Fiſhing, and drying of Fiſh on *Newfoundland*, ſho preſly given up to *France*, tho' the Reſtitution of Part of the Iſland, which *France* had taken d War, was therein referr'd to be diſcuſs'd in Gen ferences. And having, by his wicked Artifices her Majeſty in the ſaid private Treaty with *Fra* out any Security for the Commerce of *Great B* did artfully and cunningly contrive with the M *France*, to keep in Suſpenſe all Matters that conc Commerce of *Great Britain*, until, by means of h and pernicious Counſels aforemention'd, *France* come Maſter of the Negociations, and the chief tages for the Commerce of *Great Britain* by tha remaining unſettled: And the Miniſters of *Fra* wards diſputing the moſt eſſential Articles wh been in Agitation, and in particular that fund Principle of treating and being treated as *Gens An* and endeavouring to elude what had been agreed o ſaid private and ſeparate Negociation, for the Advantage of *Great Britain*; he the ſaid *Robert Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, under Pretence of re a Difficulty then depending, by an Expedient a geous to *Great Britain*, did treacherouſly adviſe the Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France* for the rendering whereof effectual, was afterward ed by the Houſe of Commons, as highly prejudici deſtructive to the Commerce of theſe Kingdoms: for the Sake of gaining that deſtructive Article fo *Britain*, as if the ſame had been advantageous, he t *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in Defia the expreſs Proviſion of an Act of Parliament, as in contempt of the frequent and earneſt Repreſentati the Merchants of *Great Britain*, and of the Commi for Trade and Plantations, did adviſe her Majeſty to agree with *France*, That the Subjects of *France* have Liberty of fiſhing and drying Fiſh on *Newfound*

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for th... to adviſe her Majeſty to make a Ceſſion to *France* ...Cingle... of *Cape Breton*, with Liberty to fortify the ...opoli... though the Iſle of *Cape Breton* was Part of the ...*Fra*... territories of the Crown of *Great Britain*; and ...figni... had declar'd from the Throne, that *France* had ...Pre... to make an abſolute Ceſſion of *Nova Scotia* or ...y wa... whereof *Cape Breton* is Part, to her Majeſty. And ...*Gr*... *obert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, intend- ...e ma... Events to ſecure to *France* the Advantages rela- ...at th... the Fiſhery of *Newfoundland* and to *Cape Breton*, ...and, ... conjunction with the Miniſters of *France*, adviſe ...ion ... to conſent, that the ſame ſhould be made an ...ken ... the Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and ...in G... Whereas the only Advantages in Trade, pretend- ...rtic... ſtipulated for *Great Britain*, being inſerted in the ...h F... of Commerce, were to depend on certain Condi- ...ires... be made good by Act of Parliament; and pur- ...the ..., and by the Influence of the ſaid evil Counſel of ...co... ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, her ...of ... Majeſty was adviſ'd to ratify the ſaid Article in the ...Tr... Treaty of Peace, and the ſaid Treaty of Commerce. By ...ch... of which pernicious Counſels, the good Intentions ...the ... ſacred Majeſty, to have obtain'd for her People ad- ...*Fr*... ...eous Terms of Commerce, were entirely fruſtrated, ...wh... ...ade and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, as far as in ...ply, render'd precarious, and at the Mercy of the Ene- ...And that beneficial Branch of Trade, always eſteem'd ...reat Support of the Naval Power, and the chief Nur- ...of the Seamen of *Great Britain*, yielded up to the Sub- ...of *France*; and the only Pretence for the avow'd and ...ious Violation of Treaties, and the carrying on the ...ures of *France*, *viz.* the adjuſting firſt the Intereſts of ...*Britain*, thro' the whole Courſe of the ſaid private ...ſeparate Negotiations, terminated at laſt in the Sacrifice ...he Commerce of *Great Britain* to *France*, without the ... Shadow of Advantage in Trade procur'd for theſe ...gdoms.

...*rt.* XIV. That he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and ...l *Mortimer* did, in Concert with other evil and falſe ...nſellors, even without any Application from his Roy- Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, and after the *French* King ...l in the Courſe of the ſaid Private and Separate Nego- ...tions, conſented that the Kingdom of *Sicily* ſhould re- ...in to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, form a Project and Deſign ... diſpoſe of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, ...m the Houſe of *Auſtria*: And to effect that his unjuſt,

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diſhonourable, and pernicious Project, he did adviſe her Majeſty to give Inſtructions, among other Things, to *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, then appointed her Embaſſador to *France*, to demand in her Majeſty's Name, of the *French* King, the Kingdom of *Sicily* for his ſaid Royal Highneſs. And a Treaty of Peace being afterwards made between the *French* King, his Royal Highneſs, and the Duke of *Anjou*, wherein a Ceſſion is made to his Royal Highneſs of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, without any Concurrence or Participation of his Imperial Majeſty; he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did baſely and ſcandalouſly adviſe her ſacred Majeſty to conſent to the ſame, by an Article inſerted in the Treaty of Peace between her Majeſty and the *French* King: And afterwards, by his Privity and Advice, her Majeſty was prevail'd on to aſſiſt his Royal Highneſs againſt the Emperor then in Alliance with her Majeſty, with a Part of her Royal Fleet, at her own Expence, in order to put him in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Kingdom of *Sicily*; whereby the greateſt Injuſtice was done to his Imperial Majeſty, in direct violation of the Grand Alliance, and contrary to her Majeſty's frequent Declarations from the Throne, and her plain and full Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, for obtaining his juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction; and whereby National Faith, and the Honour of the Crown, was vilely betray'd, and the Naval Power of theſe Kingdoms, and the Supplies granted by Parliament for reducing the Common Enemy, were perfidiouſly employ'd againſt the great and faithful Ally of this Kingdom.

Art. XV. That whereas the Dignity and Support of the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms has in all Ages greatly depended on the Wiſdom and Truth of the Communications made from the Throne, eſpecially in Parliament, as the ſure and only Means whereby the Kings and Queens of this Realm can receive the ſincere and faithful Advice of their People, in Matters of the higheſt Importance, and which, by the fundamental Laws and Conſtitution of this Government, ought to be inviolably obſerv'd, as the ſacred Band of the Duty and Affection of Subjects to their Sovereign. And whereas by the moſt antient known Laws of this Kingdom, it is indiſpenſably incumbent on the Great Officers of State that ſurround the Throne, to maintain, as far as in them lies, the Sacredneſs of the Royal Word on all Occaſions; it being moſt apparent, that the greateſt Diſhonour to the Throne, and the greateſt Danger to theſe Kingdoms, muſt inevitably enſue, whenever

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ever that Fountain of Truth, by wicked Counſels, ſhall be in any Degree corrupted, and thereby loſe its juſt Influence, and neceſſary Authority. And whereas the Power of making Peace and War, one of the ancient undoubted, and moſt important Prerogatives of the Crown, has been always exercis'd by the Sovereigns of theſe Realms, with the ſtricteſt Regard to the Honour of the Crown, and the Welfare of the People, and for that End they have in great Wiſdom in all Ages, taken the Advice of Parliament on ſuch weighty Occaſions. And whereas her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* declar'd from the Throne her gracious Intentions to communicate the Terms of Peace to her Parliament, for their deliberate and ſerious Advice therein, wiſely foreſeeing, that the Safety of her Perſon and Government, of the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown, which ſhe had neareſt her Heart, and of the Proteſtant Religion, and of the Liberties of *Europe*, did inevitably depend on the happy Concluſion of the ſaid Negociations: He the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, having taken on himſelf, throughout the ſaid Negociations, a moſt arbitrary and unwarrantable Authority, and the chief Direction and Influence in her Majeſty's Councils; and moſt wickedly deſigning to proſtitute the Honour of the Crown, and the Dignity of Parliaments, and not only totally to deprive her Majeſty of the wholeſome and neceſſary Advice of her Parliament in ſo great a Conjuncture, but by miſrepreſenting the moſt eſſential Parts of the Negociations of Peace, to obtain the Sanction of Parliament to his traiterous Proceedings, and thereby fatally to deceive her Majeſty, her Allies, her Parliament, and her People; he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was not only wanting in the Diſcharge of that Duty to his Sovereign which became his high Station, by not adviſing againſt, and as far as in him lay, in all Events, by not preventing even any Intimation from the Throne to the Parliament, which was not conformable to the exacteſt Truth and Impartiality; but taking Advantage of his ready Acceſs to her Majeſty, and his exorbitant Influence in her Councils, did prepare, form, and concert, together with other falſe and evil Counſellors, ſeveral Speeches and Declarations to be made by her Majeſty from the Throne to her Parliament, on the Subject of the ſaid Negociations of Peace, and did adviſe her Majeſty to make the ſame to her Parliament. And particularly, by Means of his falſe and evil Counſels, her Majeſty did, among

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other Things, on the ſeventh of *December* 1711, declare from the Throne in theſe Words, or to the Effect following: *That notwithſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, eſpecially the States-General, whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſeparable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence, expreſs'd their Confidence in me.* Whereas it was then notorious to all *Europe*, and the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others his Accomplices; well knew that the principal Allies of her Majeſty, and particularly the States-General, then had in the ſtrongeſt and moſt preſſing Manner repreſented, not only to her Majeſty's Miniſters in *Holland*, but afterwards by a Miniſter of their own directly to her Majeſty, the Inſecurity and Danger to the common Cauſe, by entring into general Negociations with *France* on the Propoſitions ſign'd by Monſ. *Meſnager*, and alſo their firm Opinion of the fatal Conſequences that might enſue thereon: And altho' they had ſtill great Apprehenſions concerning the Method of opening the Conferences, and the Conſequences that might happen thereupon; yet being wrought on by the Menaces and other extraordinary Methods uſed with them by her Majeſty's Miniſters, and relying on the ſolemn Aſſurances and Declarations of her Majeſty, to ſupport the Intereſt and Concern of their State, and to act in perfect Confidence and Harmony with them; they did at laſt, with the greateſt Reluctance, conſent to enter upon a general Negociation of Peace with *France*. And in the ſame Speech her Majeſty was prevail'd upon by the evil Counſels of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, to declare in the Words, and to the Effect following: *That the Princes and States which have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Treaties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecur'd at a Peace; I will not only do my utmoſt to procure every one of them all reaſonable Satisfaction, but I ſhall alſo unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace ſecure and laſting.* And in her Meſſage of the 17th of *January* following, her Majeſty again expreſſes the Care ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which ſhe propoſed to join with them. Whereas, by the evil Influence of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, her Majeſty was not only induced to enter into a private Negociation with *France*, excluſive of her Allies; but the ſame was in like Manner carry'd on by him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*

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and Earl *Mortimer*, and others. And the ſeveral Intereſts which the Allies were entitled to by their Treaties, were not only not ſecured to them by the Peace, nor any reaſonable Satisfaction given to them; but the main Intereſts of her principal Allies, eſpecially of his Imperial Majeſty, were, by the wicked Practices of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, given up to *France*; and no Engagements were obtained for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace ſecure and laſting. And her Majeſty having on many former Occaſions expreſſed her Reſolutions never to make Peace with *France* and *Spain*, ſo long as *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* remain'd in the Houſe of *Bourbon*; ſhe was prevail'd upon, by the Advice of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, to declare herſelf, in Anſwer to an Addreſs of the Houſe of Peers, the 11th of *December*, 1711, to the Effect following: *viz. I ſhould be ſorry any one could think I would not do my utmoſt to recover* Spain *and the* Indies *from the Houſe of* Bourbon. Whereas it is moſt manifeſt, that the leaving the Kingdom of *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Houſe of *Bourbon* was the Foundation of the private and ſeparate Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, which had been before that Time ſigned even with her Majeſty's Conſent; and the ſame fundamental Reſolution was immutably obſerved between them, to the Concluſion of the Peace. And her Majeſty having frequently declared from the Throne, that her Reſolutions in entring into the ſaid Negociations were to obtain a general, good, and laſting Peace; and the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* being inſtructed to treat with *France* conformably to that End, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in order to remove the juſt Suſpicions which had been conceived of his private and ſeparate Negociations with *France*, did adviſe her Majeſty to make this further Declaration in her ſaid Meſſage, the 17th of *January*, that *the World will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns; as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the leaſt Colour given:* Whereas a private and ſeparate Negociation had been carried on for five Months together between *Great Britain* and *France*; and during that Time private Propoſitions had been ſent from *England*, and a private Treaty with a Miniſter of *France* ſigned, even by her Majeſty's Privity, excluſive of all the Allies, before the ſaid Declaration made by her Majeſty. And private and

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ſeparate Meaſures were thenceforth carried on by the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and his Accomplices, on Behalf of her Majeſty with the Miniſters of *France*, even to the Concluſion of the Peace with *France*. Her Majeſty was further prevail'd on by the wicked Advice of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in her Speech of *June* 6, 1712, to declare, that to prevent the Union of the two Crowns, ſhe would not be content with what was ſpeculative, but inſiſted upon ſomething ſolid: And in the ſame Speech to the Effect following, *viz. The Nature of the Propoſal for a Renunciation is ſuch, that it executes it ſelf, and* France *and* Spain *are thereby more effectually divided than ever:* Whereas the Miniſters of *France* had before that Time aſſured the Miniſters of her Majeſty, that to accept of the Expedient propoſed on her Majeſty's Behalf, would be to build on a ſandy Foundation; and that the Renunciation would be null and void by the fundamental Laws of *France*; and that they would deceive themſelves, who accepted it as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the two Crowns. And not only in the Particulars before-mentioned, but in many others contained in the ſaid ſeveral Speeches and Meſſages made and ſent to her Parliament, even while the ſaid Negociations of Peace with *France* were depending, the moſt eſſential Points relating to Peace and Commerce, and which concerned the Intereſt as well of the Allies as of *Great Britain*, were groſly miſrepreſented. By all which wicked, treacherous, and unexampled evil Councils, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did moſt baſely, ungratefully, and ſcandalouſly abuſe the Favour of his Royal Miſtreſs, and by means of her Authority did miſlead her Parliament into groundleſs and fatal Reſolutions; and thereby not only prevented the juſt Advice of the Parliament to her Majeſty in that critical Juncture, but obtained the Approbation of Parliament to his myſterious and dangerous Practices; and did not only deprive her Majeſty of the Confidence and Affection of her Allies, but expoſed her Majeſty and her People to the Contempt of the common Enemy.

Art. XVI. That whereas the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having on all Occaſions uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to ſubvert the ancient eſtabliſhed Conſtitution of Parliaments, the great and only Security of the Prerogative of the Crown, and of the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of the People; and being moſt wickedly determined at one fatal Blow, as far as in him lay, to deſtroy

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leſtroy the Freedom and Independency of the Houſe of Lords, the great Ornament and neareſt Support of the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, and falſly intending to diſguiſe his miſchievous Purpoſes under a pretended Zeal for he Prerogative of the Crown; he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, on or about the Months of *December* or *January*, 1711, whilſt the Houſe of Lords were inder an Adjournment, and had Reaſon to expect that on heir next Meeting Matters of the higheſt Importance vould be communicated to them from the Throne, they aving ſome few Days before given their humble Opinion nd Advice to her Majeſty, That no Peace could be ſafe r honourable to *Great Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* were to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe f *Bourbon*; being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great ritain*, and one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, and aſſuning to himſelf an arbitrary Direction and Controul in er Majeſty's Councils, contrary to his Duty and his Oath, and in Violation of the great Truſt repoſed in him, nd with an immediate Purpoſe to render ineffectual the many earneſt Repreſentations of her Majeſty's Allies againſt the ſaid Negociations of Peace, as well as to prevent the good Effects of the ſaid Advice of the Houſe of Lords; and in order to obtain ſuch further Reſolutions of that Houſe of Parliament on the important Subject of the Negociations of Peace, as might ſhelter and promote his ſecret and unwarrantable Proceedings, together with other falſe and evil Counſellors, did adviſe her Majeſty to make nd create twelve Peers of this Realm, and Lords of Parliament; and purſuant to his deſtructive Counſels, Letters Patents did forthwith paſs, and Writs iſſued, whereby twelve Peers were made and created: And did likewiſe adviſe her Majeſty immediately to call and ſummon them to Parliament; which being done accordingly, they took their Seats in the Houſe of Lords on or about the 2d of *January* 1711, to which Day the Houſe then ſtood adjourned. Whereby the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did moſt highly abuſe the Influence he then had with her Majeſty, and prevailed on her to exerciſe, in the moſt unprecedented and dangerous Manner, that valuable and undoubted Prerogative, which the Wiſdom of the Laws and the Conſtitution of this Kingdom hath entruſted with the Crown for the rewarding ſignal Virtue and diſtinguiſhed Merit. By which deſperate Advice he did not only, as far as in him lay, deprive her Majeſty of the Countenance of thoſe ſeaſonable and wholeſome Coun-

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ſels in that critical Juncture, but wickedly perverted the true and only End of that great and uſeful Prerogative, to the Diſhonour of the Crown, and the irreparable Miſchief to the Conſtitution of Parliaments. All which Crimes and Miſdemeanours, committed and done by him the ſaid Earl againſt our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Intereſt of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the ſeveral Truſts repoſed in him the ſaid Earl, and he the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* was Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majeſty's Privy Council during the Time that all and every the Crimes before ſet forth were done and committed. For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do, in the Name of themſelves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours in the ſaid Articles contained. And the ſaid Commons by Proteſtation ſaving to themſelves the Liberty of exhibiting, at any Time hereafter, any other Accuſations or Impeachments againſt the ſaid Earl, and alſo of replying to the Anſwers which the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* ſhall make to the Premiſes, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accuſation that ſhall be by them exhibited, according to the Courſe and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray that the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* be put to anſwer all and every the Premiſes; and that ſuch Proceedings, Examinations, Trials and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and uſed, as ſhall be agreeable to Law and Juſtice. And they do further pray and demand, that the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

Aſſoon as the Lord *Conningsby*, and the Commoners that accompanied him, were withdrawn, a Lord moved, that the Conſideration of the *Articles* of *Impeachment* be adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, and was back'd by ſeveral Peers; particularly by Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who urged, 'That this Accuſation was of ſo 'extraordinary a Nature, and ſo very important, both in 'it ſelf and its Conſequences, that the Houſe ought to 'proceed on it with the utmoſt Caution and Deliberation.' But he was ſmartly anſwer'd, by a *Scotch* Duke, who, among other Things, ſaid, 'It was well known, the Pre-

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'late who ſpoke laſt, had, of late, ſtudy'd more Politicks 'than Divinity; and was thoroughly acquainted with the 'Subject Matter of the Articles, that lay before them; 'and therefore did not doubt, but his Lordſhip was now 'as ready to ſpeak to them, as he could ever be, if he 'had more Time to conſider of them.' After a Debate of about an Hour and a half, the Queſtion for adjourning was put, and carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 86 Voices againſt 54; and thereupon the Articles of Impeachment were read, which took up till about eight in the Evening. Then a Motion was made, (by the ſame Side that was for adjourning) that the Judges be conſulted; that the Houſe might be ſatisfied, whether the Charge contain'd in the ſaid Articles amounted to Treaſon. The Lords *Trevor* and *Harcourt*, the Dukes of *Shrewſbury* and *Leeds*, the Earl of *Poulet*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and ſome other Peers of that Side, were for the Affirmative; but the Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Argyle* and *Montroſs*, the Earls of *Nottingham*, *Sunderland*, *Dorſet* and *Iſla*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and ſome other Lords of the Court Party ſpoke for the Negative. The Lord *Trevor* having gone ſo far as to declare his Opinion, that none of the Articles amounted to High Treaſon; he was anſwer'd by the Lord *Cowper*, who urged the contrary, and challenged all the Lawyers in *England* to diſprove his Arguments. Nevertheleſs, the Tory Lords ſtill inſiſting on the conſulting of the Judges, the Earl of *Nottingham* repreſented to them, 'that inſtead of favouring thereby 'the noble Perſon who had the Misfortune to be im-'peach'd, as undoubtedly they meant it, they might on 'the contrary do him a great Prejudice; for if, upon 'conſulting the Judges, they declared the Charge to a-'mount to Treaſon, the ſaid Lord would ſtand prejudged 'before he was brought to his Trial.' After ſome other Speeches, the Queſtion was put upon the Motion before-mention'd, and carried in the Negative by 84 Voices againſt 52. And then it was moved by the Court Party, that the Earl of *Oxford* be committed to ſafe Cuſtody, which occaſion'd a freſh Debate. Several Peers of both Sides having declared their Opinion upon that Motion, the Earl of *Oxford* thought it high Time for him to ſpeak for himſelf, which he did to this Effect:

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My LORD,

IT is a very great Misfortune for any Man to fall under the Diſpleaſure of ſo great and ſo powerful a Body as the Commons of Great Britain; *and this Misfortune is the heavier upon me, becauſe I had the Honour to be placed at the Head of the late Miniſtry, and muſt now, it ſeems, be made accountable for all the Meaſures that were then purſued: But on the other Hand, 'tis a very great Comfort to me under this Misfortune, that I have the Honour to be a Member of this auguſt Aſſembly: An Aſſembly which always ſquares their Proceedings and Judgments by the Rules of Honour, Juſtice and Equity; and is not to be byaſs'd by a Spirit of Party.*

My LORD,

I could ſay a great deal to clear my ſelf of the Charge which is brought againſt me: But as I now labour under an Indiſpoſition of Body, beſides the Fatigue of this long Sitting, I ſhall contract what I have to ſay within a very narrow Compaſs. This whole Accuſation may, it ſeems, be reduced to the Negociation and Concluſion of the Peace: That the Nation wanted a Peace, nobody will deny; and I hope it will be as eaſily made out, that the Conditions of this Peace are as good as could be expected, conſidering the Circumſtances wherein it was made, and the Backwardneſs and Reluctancy which ſome of the Allies ſhew'd to come into the Queen's Meaſures. This is certain, that this Peace, as bad as it is now repreſented, was approved by two ſucceſſive Parliaments. It is indeed ſuggeſted againſt this Peace, that it was a ſeparate one; but I hope, my Lord, it will be made appear, that it was general; and that 'twas France, *and not* Great Britain, *that made the firſt Steps towards a Negociation. And, my Lord, I will be bold to ſay, that during my whole Adminiſtration, the Sovereign upon the Throne was loved at Home, and feared Abroad.*

As to the Buſineſs of Tournay, *which is made a capital Charge, I can ſafely aver, that I had no manner of Share in it; and that the ſame was wholly tranſacted by that unfortunate Nobleman who thought fit to ſtep aſide; But I dare ſay in his Behalf, that if this Charge could be proved, it would not amount to Treaſon. For my own part, as I always acted by the immediate Directions and Commands of the late Queen, and never offended againſt any known Law, I am juſtify'd in my own Conſcience, and unconcern'd for the Life of an inſignificant old Man. But I cannot, without the higheſt Ingratitude, be unconcern'd for the beſt of Queens: A Queen who heap'd upon me Honours and Preferments, tho' I never ask'd for them; and therefore I think my ſelf under an Obligation to vindicate her Memory, and the Meaſures ſhe purſued, to my dying Breath.*

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My LORD,

If Ministers of State, acting by the immediate Commands of their Sovereign, are afterwards to be made accountable for their Proceedings, it may one Day or other be the Case of all the Members of this august Assembly: I don't doubt, therefore, that out of Regard to your selves, your Lordships will give me an equitable Hearing; and I hope that, in the Prosecution of this Enquiry, it will appear, that I have merited not only the Indulgence, but likewise the Favour of the Government.

My LORD,

I am now to take my Leave of your Lordship, and of this honourable House, perhaps for ever! I shall lay down my Life with Pleasure, in a Cause favour'd by my late dear Royal Mistress. And when I consider that I am to be judged by the Justice, Honour and Virtue of my Peers, I shall acquiesce, and retire with great Content: And, my Lords, God's Will be done.

Before the Question for committing the Earl of *Oxford* to safe Custody was put, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* acquainted the House, that the said Earl was, at present, very much indispos'd with the Gravel; and therefore he hoped the House would not immediately send him to the Tower, but suffer him to be, for two or three Days, under the Custody of the Black-Rod at his own House, where he might have the Attendance and Assistance of his Relations and Servants: That however, he (the Duke of *Shrewsbury*) did not propose this as a Motion, because he was against committing him at all; but only left it to the Consideration of the House. His Grace was seconded by the Earl of *Poulet*, and no Opposition being made by the other Party, the Earl of *Oxford* withdrew, leaving Word with the Usher of the Black-Rod, that he would be at Home. After this the Question was put, that the said Earl be committed to safe Custody, which was carried in the Affirmative, by 82 Voices against 50; and so the House rose about a Quarter past one in the Morning, when the Usher of the Black-Rod went to the Earl of *Oxford*'s House; communicated to him the Order of the House of Peers, for taking him into Custody; and left some of his Officers for that Purpose in his Lordship's House. It was observ'd that when the Earl of *Oxford* went home, he was attended by a Mob that cry'd out high Church, *Ormond* and *Oxford* for ever, *&c.* It was likewise observ'd, that of twenty Bishops who were that Day in the House, six only were for the Earl of *Oxford*, *viz.* Sir *William Dawes* Archbishop of *York*, Dr. *John*

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John Robinſon Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Francis Atterbury* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dr. *George Smalridge* Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Dr. *Francis Gaſtrel* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and the Lord *Crew* Biſhop of *Durham*.

July the 11th, the Lord *Coningsby* acquainted the Commons, that he did the Saturday before, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, impeach *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, and deliver'd in the Articles of Impeachment againſt him; and did pray and demand that the ſaid Earl might be ſequeſter'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody. The ſame Day the Lords order'd, that the Earl of *Oxford* be brought to the Bar of their Houſe the next Morning, in order to be ſent to the Tower; and then their Lordſhips ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint that honourable Houſe, 'that the Lords had order'd the Black-Rod to attach and 'take into ſafe Cuſtody *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl '*Mortimer*; and that the Black-Rod had returned to the 'Lords, that he had accordingly attach'd the ſaid Earl, 'and had him now in ſafe Cuſtody.'

On the 12th of *July*, the Earl of *Oxford* was, according to Order, brought to the Bar of the Lords Houſe, where, having receiv'd a Copy of the Articles of Impeachment againſt him, he repreſented to their Lordſhips, 'that the ableſt Men in the Nation had been many Weeks 'in drawing up thoſe long Articles againſt him; and 'therefore he hoped the Houſe would allow him a pro-'portionable Time to anſwer them.' His Lordſhip took that Occaſion to return their Lordſhips his hearty Thanks for their great Humanity in not ſending him to the Tower the Saturday before; and as he ſtill labour'd under the ſame Indiſpoſition of Body, he humbly deſired their Lordſhips to permit him to continue ſome few Days more at his own Houſe under the Cuſtody of the Black-Rod. The Earl of *Oxford* being withdrawn to the Black-Rod-Room, the Lords reſolv'd to allow him a Month to anſwer the Articles of Impeachment; and as to his laſt Requeſt, Dr. *Mead*, one of his Lordſhip's Phyſicians being conſulted, and having made Affidavit, that if the Earl were ſent to the Tower his Life would be in Danger, a Motion was made, that he might continue in his Houſe till the Monday following; but this was oppoſed, and after a warm Debate, it was carried by 81 Voices againſt 55, that he ſhould be carried into the Tower, on Saturday the 16 of *July*. The moſt remarkable Paſſage in this Day's

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Day's Debate, was as follows; the Earl of *Anglesea* having said, *that it was to be feared, these violent Measures would make the Scepter shake in the King's Hands.* Most of the Members were offended at this Suggestion, and some cry'd the Tower, and others only to Order. The Earl of *Sutherland* said, 'He trembled with Indignation to hear 'such Words pronounc'd in that noble Assembly; that 'if they had been spoke any where else, he would call 'the Person that spoke them to an Account; but all he 'could do there was to move that he might explain him-'self.' The Earl of *Sutherland* was seconded by the Duke of *Roxburgh*, who, among other Things said, that the Scepter was so well rivited in the King's Hand, that instead of shaking, it would crush all His Majesty's Enemies. The Earl of *Berkley*, and some other Lords back'd also the Earl of *Sutherland's* Motion: Whereupon the Earl of *Anglesea* stood up and said, 'That it was but too manifest 'by the Riots that were daily committed in several Parts 'of the Kingdom, that the Nation in general was against 'these Impeachments. That for his own Part, he was 'so far from approving those tumultuous Assemblies and 'Disorders that he rather wish'd a stop might speedily be 'put to them, by exemplary Punishments. That he had 'on several Occasions, given sufficient Proofs of his Zeal 'and Affection for the Revolution and the Protestant Succession. That what he had now advanc'd, was the Result of the same Zeal for the Peace and Prosperity of 'his Majesty's Reign: However, if he had been so unhappy as by any unguarded or passionate Expression, to 'give Offence to that august Assembly, he was very sorry for it.' Notwithstanding this Apology, some Members were enclin'd to have his Lordship sent to the Tower, but the very Words he had spoken not having been taken down in Writing, the House admitted his Lordship's Explanation; and so that Matter went no further. It is observable, that on this Occasion, besides the six Bishops before-mention'd, Dr. *George Hooper* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and Dr. *Adam Otely* Bishop of *St. David's* voted for the Earl of *Oxford*. The House of Peers having met on the 15th of *July* they adjourn'd to the 18th, to avoid, as 'twas generally surmised, any fresh Motion which the Earl of *Oxford's* Friends might make, for deferring his being sent to the Tower, whither, according to Order, he was carried by the Usher of the Black-Rod on Saturday *July* 16th, about 8 a-Clock in the Evening, in his Lordship's Chariot, attended by two Hackney Coaches, in which were the Earl's

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Earl's Lady, his Son the Lord *Harley*, and ſome other of the Earl's Relations and Servants. Although theſe three Coaches went from his Lordſhip's Houſe near St. *James's* Palace, up St. *James's-Street*, and then through *Piccadilly*, *Gerrard-Street*, *Monmouth-Street*, *Holbourn*, and other leſs frequented Streets, with Deſign as 'twas thought to avoid a Crowd, yet were they attended by a great many of the common People, whoſe Numbers being much increaſed in their Return from the Tower, they raiſed an Uproare in the Streets, with their Cry of High-Church, *Ormond*, and *Oxford* for ever; and when they came to St. *Martin's-Lane*, *Weſtminſter*, ſome of them grew ſo outrageous as to throw Stones at, and break the Windows of ſeveral Houſes: Upon which three or four of the Mutineers were by the Conſtables and Beadles carried to the Round-Houſe.

On the 15th of *July*, the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went through *the Bill for preventing Tumults*, &c. and the next Day Mr. Attorney-General having reported the Amendments they had made to the ſame, the firſt of them was agreed to; but the further Conſideration of the ſaid Amendments was adjourn'd. After this, the Houſe being inform'd of great Diſorders in the County of *Stafford*, by ſeveral evil-diſpos'd Perſons going from Place to Place in a tumultuous and ribtous Manner, and that they had aſſaulted and wounded ſeveral of his Majeſty's good Subjects without any Provocation; and that one Mr. *Bayley* was able to give the Houſe an Account thereof, and that he was at the Door, he was order'd to be called in. Mr. *Bayley* being call'd in accordingly, gave the Houſe an Account of what had happen'd in that County, as follows, *viz.*

'THAT there are three *Preſbyterian* Meeting Houſes, 'which are not very remote from each other, *viz.* 'at *Dudley*, *Weſt-Bromwitch* and *Oldbury*. That the Pro- 'prietors of them, obſerving that ſeveral Meeting-Houſes 'in that County had been pull'd down by the Mob, they 'adviſ'd with Lawyers about the Lawfulneſs of defend- 'ing themſelves, and then took a Reſolution of doing it, 'and to aſſiſt each other. They procured a Warrant from 'Sir *Henry Gough* to the Conſtable of *Weſt-Bromwitch*, to 'keep ſuch ſufficient Watch and Ward as might be able 'to diſperſe tumultuous Rioters. On *Tueſday* laſt, the 'Mob came to *Bromwitch*, but the brave Men who were 'ſet to guard the Meeting-Houſe beat them off, and with 'Hand-

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'Hand-Whips and Cudgels made ſeveral of them ſmart, 'ſo that on their Knees they ask'd pardon, pray'd for 'King *George*, and promis'd not to offend any more; but 'like true *Jacobites* broke their Promiſe, and came next 'Day in greater Numbers, and with more deſperate Wea-'pons; ſuch as Scythes, Reaping-Hooks ſet in proper 'Handles about two Yards long; large Clubs, and ſome 'Fire-Arms: But as ſoon they came up to the Guard, 'their Courage fail'd them, they flung down their Arms, 'and fled, many of which were pick'd up by Women 'who came out of their Houſes to that purpoſe. It was 'thought proper to take ſome of them Priſoners; accor-'dingly they purſued them, and took 36, and placed 'them in a publick Inn, with a ſtrong Guard upon them, 'in order to take them before a Juſtice of Peace next 'Day: But that Night about 12 a-Clock there came a 'Mob from *Birmingham* of about a Hundred, intending to 'releaſe them. They fired upon the Guard without Doors, 'and at the ſame Time attack'd the Houſe and broke it; 'but the Guard beat them off, and took ſeveral Priſoners, 'which were the next Day, with the reſt, had before 'Sir *Henry Gough* and his Son, who committed Part of 'them to *Stafford-Goal*, and bound over others to the 'Aſſizes. The ſame Day, which was *Thurſday* laſt, the 'Mob came again, and now they came on with more 'than their uſual Courage, which caus'd the advanc'd 'Guard to draw back nearer their main Body. The Re-'bels ſtill came on with Fury, and as ſoon as they came 'within reach, fired upon the Guard, who then call-'ed up their Men, who had Fire-Arms, to their Aſſiſtance, 'who came, and quickly diſpers'd them; a Gentleman 'had his Horſe ſhot dead under him, and another mor-'tally wounded: Some of the Guards are very much 'wounded, but it's hoped not mortally. They took ſe-'veral Priſoners, amongſt which are the two Captains, 'one of which is ſaid to be the publick Cryer of *Wolver-'hampton*. Some of thoſe taken appear to be known *Ro-'man* Catholicks. Whilſt the Priſoners were under Ex-'amination, being ask'd who encourag'd them on to 'this Work? Two of them had the Confidence to ſay, 'they were told that two Gentlemen of Note, *viz.* Mr. '*Vernon*, and Mr. *Lane*, would give 60 Guineas a-piece to 'encourage the Mob: It is likewiſe reported in the 'Country, that the Mob boaſted the latter of theſe Gen-'tlemen was to head them.

'When

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'When the Mob pull'd down the Meeting-Houſe at *Wolverhampton*, one of their Leaders getting on the Top of the ſame, flouriſh'd his Hat round his Head, and cry'd, *G— d—— K.* G—ge, and the D. of *Marlborough*. A Fellow at the ſame Place, ſtanding by as an idle Spectator, was charg'd by the Rioters with being a Spy; and to attone for his ſuppoſed Offence, they made him go down on his Knees, and cry *God bleſs K.* James *the Third.*'

Mr. *Bayley* being withdrawn, Mr. *Bratebridge*, a Member of the Houſe for *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*, acquainted them of a Letter wrote from that Country, relating to thoſe Diſturbrnces, which he read in his Place; and the ſaid Letter having been order'd to be brought up to the Table, and read, it was reſolv'd *Nemine contradicente*, 'that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleas'd to give Directions to the ſeveral Magiſtrates throughout the Kingdom, that the Laws be put in a ſpeedy, and the moſt vigorous Execution, againſt all ſuch Perſons who ſhall be found any way concerned in the late rebellious and tumultuous Riots and Diſorders committed, and now carrying on, in ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, by Perſons diſaffected to his Majeſty and his Government; and that a ſtrict Enquiry be made, who are the Promoters and Authors of the ſaid Tumults and Riots; and that an Account be taken of ſuch Juſtices of the Peace as have failed in the Diſcharge of their Duty on theſe Occaſions; and that ſuch Juſtices, who ſhall appear to his Majeſty to have neglected their Duty, be forthwith put out of the Commiſſions of the Peace; and that ſuch other Magiſtrates who ſhall appear likewiſe to have neglected their Duty therein, may be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law; and that his Majeſty will likewiſe be pleaſed to direct, that an exact Account may be taken of the Loſſes and Damages which his Majeſty's Subjects have ſuſtained, by reaſon of theſe tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings; and that the Sufferers may have full Compenſation made them for their Damages; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that all ſuch Expences as his Majeſty ſhall be at on that Account, ſhall be made good to his Majeſty out of the next Aids that ſhall be afterwards granted by Parliament; and alſo that the Laws againſt *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* may be effectually put in Execution.'

Then the Commons reſumed the Conſideration of the Amendments made to the *Bill for preventing Tumults*, &c. which,

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which, with other Amendments made to them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engroſs'd.

On Monday the 18th of *July*, the ſaid Bill was read the third Time, (and after ſeveral Amendments were made to it) paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords. And *Mr. Lechmere*, Sollicitor General, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Addreſs to his Majeſty, having reported the ſame, it was agreed unto by the Houſe, *Nemine Contradicente*, being as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, being highly concern'd at the continu'd Endeavours of the Enemies of your Perſon and Government, to diſturb the Tranquillity and Happineſs of your Kingdoms, and to deprive your People of the great Bleſſings they enjoy under your auſpicious Reign: And it having appear'd to us, that, by the Encouragement, and the falſe and traiterous Inſinuations of Perſons diſaffected to your Title and Government, great Numbers of your poor deluded Subjects have been prevail'd upon, in many Parts of the Kingdom, to aſſemble together, and in a tumultuous and rebellious Manner, to commit great Diſorders, and do great Injuries to others of their Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Proteſtants, we think it our indiſpenſable Duty on this Occaſion, to expreſs our utmoſt Abhorrence of all ſuch traiterous Proceedings, and our higheſt Reſentment againſt the Authors and Promoters of them; and to renew to your Majeſty the hearty and vigorous Reſolutions of your faithful Commons, to ſupport your Majeſty and your Government againſt all your open and ſecret Enemies; and to contribute the utmoſt in our Power to the Honour and Safety of your ſacred Perſon, and the Quiet and Security of your Government.

And to that End, we crave Leave moſt humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleas'd to give Directions to the ſeveral Magiſtrates throughout your Kingdom, that the Laws now in Force may be put in a ſpeedy, and in the moſt vigorous Execution, againſt all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be found any Way concern'd in the rebellious and tumultuous Riots and Diſorders which have been committed, and are now carrying on, by Perſons diſaffected to your Majeſty and your Government; and that a ſtrict Enquiry may be made to diſcover the Authors

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and Promoters of them, ſo as they may be brough
dign Puniſhment.

And it being apparent, that the Neglect or
vious of many Juſtices of Peace, and other Ma
hath given great Encouragement to the ſaid D
we crave Leave, in all Humility, to beſeech
jeſty, that an Account may be taken of ſuch J
the Peace as have fail'd in the Diſcharge of their
theſe Occaſions; and that ſuch of them as ſhall
your Majeſty to have neglected their Duty, may
with put out of the Commiſſions of the Peace;
ſuch other Magiſtrates as ſhall likewiſe appear
Majeſty to have neglected their Duty therein, may
ceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

And as your loyal Commons are fully aſſur'd,
the Wiſdom and Steadineſs of your Adminiſtrati
Scepter in your Royal Hand will ſoon become a T
all thoſe, who, by open or ſecret Practices, ſhall an
abet the Enemies of your Perſon or Governme
from our moſt dutiful Regard to your Majeſty,
Juſtice to thoſe of your Subjects, who, for their Z
firm Adherence to your Majeſty and your Gover
have been Sufferers in the ſaid tumultuous and tr
Diſorders; we do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty
you will be moſt graciouſly pleas'd to give Dire
that an exact Account be taken of the Loſſes and D
which any of your Subjects have ſuſtain'd, by Re
the ſaid tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings, and
the Sufferers may have full Compenſation made the
their Damages; your faithful Commons moſt h
aſſuring your Majeſty, that all Expences which ſh
incurr'd on that Account, ſhall be made good to your
jeſty, out of the next Aids that ſhall be afterwards gr
by Parliament.

And for the Security of your ſacred Perſon, and
quieting the Minds of your faithful Subjects, we d
ther moſt humbly adviſe your Majeſty, that you w
graciouſly pleas'd to give Orders, that the Magiſt
throughout the Kingdom, in their ſeveral Stations
ſpeedily and effectually put the Laws in Execution ag
Papiſts and Nonjurors.

This Addreſs having the next Day (*July* 19) been pre-
ſented to the King by the whole Houſe, his Majeſty was
pleas'd to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

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they may be

lemen,

k you heartily for your Addreſs, and the many Marks
eal and Affection which you expreſs for my Honour and
and the Security of the Kingdom.

give immediate Directions for putting in Execution
ral Matters which you ſo juſtly recommend to me;
I am reſolv'd, on all Occaſions, to follow the Advice of
liament, ſo I have no Doubt, but that, by the Bleſſing
ighty God, and your ſeaſonable and vigorous Aſſiſtance,
ſoon be enabled effectually to ſuppreſs that Spirit of Re-
which is ſo induſtriouſly fomented among us, and to eſta-
e Peace and Proſperity of my People.

ſame Day likewiſe the Commons order'd, that the
end Dr. *Linford*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, be deſir'd
each before the Houſe at St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*,
the 1ſt Day of *Auguſt* next, being the Anniverſary
is Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown. Then
ouſe proceeded in the further Hearing the Merits of
Election for the County of *Bedford*; and reſolv'd,
John Harvey, Eſq; ſitting Member, was not duly
ed, and, on the contrary, that *John Cater*, Eſq; Peti-
er, was duly elected a Knight of the Shire to ſerve
his preſent Parliament for the ſaid County. After
it was order'd, That ſuch Members of the Committee
ecrecy, who are Juſtices of the Peace for the County
Middleſex, do examine ſuch Perſons as they think fit
the ſaid Committee, touching Matters contain'd in the
eral Books and Papers before them.

July 20. The Governor of the Bank of *England* being
ll'd in, laid before the Houſe a Propoſal for the publick
rvice; which was referr'd to the Grand Committee on
ays and Means; into which the Houſe reſolv'd itſelf
mediately, and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, the Report
which was order'd to be made the next Day. After
his, the Commons were acquainted by a Meſſage from
he Lords, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the *Bill for*
relieving William Paterſon, *Eſq*; *&c.* and to the Bill, en-
tirled, *An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies,*
and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing of the Rioters,
without Amendment. Then the Speaker of the Houſe of
Commons having reported his Majeſty's moſt gracious An-
ſwer to their Addreſs, it was reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradi-*
cente, that the humble Thanks of this Houſe be return'd
to his Majeſty.

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The ſame Day, the King went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills.

An Act to explain the Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of King William the Third, *entitled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.*

An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing Rioters.

An Act for making perpetual an Act of the 7th and 8th Years of the Reign of his late Majeſty King William the Third, *entitled, An Act that the ſolemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People call'd Quakers, ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form; and for explaining and enforcing the ſaid Act in Relation to the Payment of Tythes and Church Rates; and for appointing the Form of an Affirmation to be taken by the ſaid People call'd Quakers, inſtead of the Oath of Abjuration.*

An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of Robert Blackburn, *and others, for the horrid Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his late ſacred Majeſty King* William the Third.

And to nine private Acts.

Then his Majeſty was pleas'd to declare from the Throne, that he had given Direction to the Lord Chancellor to declare to both Houſes a Matter of the greateſt Importance in his Majeſty's Name and Words; and accordingly the Lord Chancellor read a Speech deliver'd into his Hands by his Majeſty from the Throne, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal you have ſhewn for preſerving the Peace of my Kingdoms, and your Wiſdom in providing ſo good a Law to prevent all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings, give me great Satisfaction; but I am ſorry to find that ſuch a Spirit of Rebellion has diſcover'd itſelf, as leaves no Room to doubt, but theſe Diſorders are ſet on Foot and encourag'd by Perſons diſaffected to my Government, in Expectation of being ſupported from Abroad.

The Preſervation of our excellent Conſtitution, and the Security of our Holy Religion, has been, and always ſhall be, my chief Care; and I cannot queſtion but your Concern for theſe invaluable Bleſſings is ſo great, as not to let them be expos'd to ſuch Attempts as I have certain Advices are preparing by the Pretender

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Pretender from Abroad, and carrying on at Home by a reſtleſs Party in his Favour.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

In theſe Circumſtances, I think it proper to ask your Aſſiſtance, and make no Doubt but you will ſo far conſult your own Security, as not to leave the Nation, under a Rebellion actually begun at Home, and threaten'd with an Invaſion from Abroad, in a defenceleſs Condition: And I ſhall look upon the Proviſion you ſhall make for the Safety of my People, as the beſt Mark of your Affection to me.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, it was reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the moſt humble and dutiful Thanks of this Houſe to his Majeſty, for communicating to his Parliament, the Advices he has receiv'd of an Attempt preparing to be made upon the Nation from Abroad, abetted and encourag'd by treaſonable Practices at Home, in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will, with their Lives and Fortunes, ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty againſt all his open and ſecret Enemies; and to deſire his Majeſty, that he will immediately give Directions for fitting out ſuch a Number of Ships as may effectually guard the Coaſts, and to iſſue out Commiſſions for augmenting his Forces by Land; aſſuring his Majeſty, this Houſe will, without Loſs of Time, effectually enable him to raiſe and maintain ſuch a Number of Forces, both by Sea and Land, as ſhall be neceſſary for the Defence of his ſacred Perſon, and for the Security of his Kingdoms. After this, Mr. *Freeman* ſtood up, and repreſented, 'That in ſo important 'a Juncture, they ought to loſe no Time in drawing up 'an Addreſs; and therefore mov'd, That the ſaid Reſolu-'tion be forthwith laid before his Majeſty by the whole 'Houſe." He was ſeconded by the Lord *Guernſey*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Ailesford*, who ſaid, 'It was well 'known he had, on many Occaſions, differ'd from ſome 'Members in that Houſe; but being now convinc'd that 'our Liberty, Religion, and all that is dear to *Engliſhmen*, 'were aim'd at, he would (laying his Hand on his Sword) 'rather die with his Sword in his Hand, than ſurvive 'the Pretender's coming in, tho' he were to enjoy the 'greateſt Honours and Preferments under him." Mr. *Hampden* did likewiſe back Mr. *Freeman*'s Motion, which paſs'd into a Reſolution, *Nemine Contradicente*; and Mr. Controller, who was order'd to wait on the King to know

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his Majeſty's Pleaſure, when he would be attended by the Houſe, having, about ſix a-Clock in the Evening, reported, that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint immediately at his Palace at St. *James's*, the Houſe went thither with their Speaker, and laid before his Majeſty the ſaid Reſolution, to which the King was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for this Addreſs. The Zeal and Vigour which you ſhew upon this Occaſion, will, I truſt in God, enable me to defeat the evil Deſigns of our Enemies. I will immediately give Directions for ſuch an Increaſe of our Forces, by Sea and Land, as I ſhall judge neceſſary for your Security; and will order Eſtimates of the Charge thereof to be laid before you.

The ſame Day, before the Commons waited on the King with the Addreſs before-mention'd, they reſolv'd, immediately to take into Conſideration his Majeſty's gracious Speech, that Day made to both Houſes; and the ſame being again read by Mr. Speaker, upon a Motion made, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, That the Houſe would the next Morning, reſolve itſelf into a Grand Committee to conſider of that Motion. Accordingly, on the 21ſt of *July*, it was reſolv'd to grant his Majeſty a Supply; which Reſolution was, on the 22d, reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to by the Houſe.

July 21. The Houſe being mov'd, that the Act of the 31ſt Year of King *Charles the Second*, entitled, *An Act for the better ſecuring the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Impriſonment beyond the Seas:* And alſo an Act of Parliament of *Scotland*, of the 31ſt of *January*, 1701, entitled, *An Act for preventing wrongous Impriſonment, and againſt undue Delays in Trials*, be read; the ſame were read accordingly: After which it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a *Bill to impower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government.* Hereupon Mr. Solicitor General immediately preſented to the Houſe, a *Bill to impower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government*; and the ſame was receiv'd and read the firſt Time, and order'd to be read a ſecond Time. The Bill was accordingly immediately read a ſecond Time, and committed

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ted to a Committee of the whole House for the next Day. It was observ'd, that Mr. *Shippen* only made a slight Objection against the bringing in of the said Bill; which on the 22d of *July*, went through the Grand Committee, and was order'd to be ingross'd.

The same Day (*July* 21) Mr. *Farrer* reported also from the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Resolutions they had came to, *viz.*

1st, That the Proposition presented by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, and referr'd by the House to this Committee, for supplying out of such a Fund as is therein mention'd, the additional yearly Sum of 120000 *l.* during his Majesty's Life, (which God long preserve) for the Service of his Houshold and Family, and other his necessary Expences and Occasions; and a further yearly Sum of 54600 *l.* to be a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding 910000 *l.* as Part of the Supply granted for publick Services, upon such Terms and Conditions, and in such Manner, as in the said Proposition are express'd, be accepted.

2dly, That for answering the Sum of 28000 *l. per Annum*, or thereabouts, mention'd in the said Proposition, the Duties on Hops, which have Continuance until the 1st of *August* 1715, be further continu'd and made payable to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, subject nevertheless to Redemption by Parliament.

3dly, That such of the Duties and Revenues for raising the general Fund to be establish'd pursuant to the said Proposition, as are now temporary, be made perpetual, subject also to Redemption by Parliament.

4thly, That if the Revenues settled by the Act of the 1st Year of his Majesty's Reign, (entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain) together with the said additional Revenue of 120000 *l. per Annum*, shall produce more in clear Money than the yearly Sum of 700000 *l.* to be reckon'd from *Michaelmas* 1715. Then the Overplus of such Produce be made Part of the general Fund to be establish'd as aforesaid, and be appropriated, issu'd, and apply'd accordingly, until all the Exchequer-Bills shall be paid off, or the said general Fund shall be redeem'd by Parliament; and that afterwards such Overplus exceeding 700000 *l. per Annum*, be not issu'd, granted, dispos'd, or apply'd to any Use or Purpose, or upon any Pretext whatsoever, without Authority of Parliament.

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5thly, That any Sum, not exceeding 77694*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* of Publick unappropriated Monies, which came into the Exchequer before the 12th of *June* 1714, be apply'd towards defraying his Majeſty's extraordinary Expences relating to the Civil Government between the Time of his Acceſſion to the Throne and *Michaelmas* 1715.

6thly, That the ſaid Sum of 910,000*l.* for publick Uſes, be rais'd, by ſettling a perpetual Annuity after the Rate of *6 per Cent. per Annum*, to be redeemable by Parliament.

7thly, That ſo much of the Sum of 180000*l.* which was borrow'd on the former Act for laying the Duty upon Hops, and the Intereſt thereof, as is deficient and remaining unpaid, be ſatisfy'd out of the Sum of 910000*l.* to be rais'd as aforeſaid. Theſe Reſolutions having been read, and agreed to by the Houſe, it was order'd, That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the ſame.

On the 22d of *July* the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, *To make the Militia of the Kingdom more uſeful*, and read the ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the *Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, &c. The ſame Day alſo Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, by his Majeſty's Command, preſented to the Houſe an Eſtimate of the Charge of 3000 Dragoons and 4000 Foot *per Annum*, and of Levy-Money for the ſame; which Troops the King, with the Advice of his Privy Council, thought fit to raiſe at the preſent Juncture: And the ſaid Eſtimate being read, was referr'd to a Grand Committee on the Supply. Then the Houſe proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Burghs of *Aberdeen*, *Montroſe*, *&c.* and reſolv'd, That *James Erſkine*, Eſq; ſitting Member, was not duly elected; and on the contrary, that *John Middleton*, Eſq; was duly elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Burghs.

On the 20th of *July* the Lords reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was the ſame Day drawn up and agreed to, as follows;

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty the moſt humble Thanks of this Houſe, for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Aſſurances, that the Preſervation of our excellent Conſtitution, and the Security of our Holy Religion, has been, and always ſhall be, your

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your chief Care; and for communicating to your Parliament the Advices from Abroad of an intended Invasion of these Kingdoms, countenanc'd and encourag'd by Insurrections here at Home, fomented and stirr'd up by the Abettors and Supporters of the Pretender's Interest. And we do most humbly assure your Majesty, that this House will stand by and assist your Majesty, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, in Support and Defence of your sacred Person, and your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, in Defiance of all your open and secret Enemies.

This Address being the next Day presented to the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most gracious Answer:

My LORDS,

I Thank you for the zealous Affection you express towards me, and the Assurances which you give me in this Address; and you may depend on my punctually making good all those which I have given to my People, either on this or any former Occasion.

On the 23d of *July*, the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords by Mr. *Hampden*, the ingross'd *Bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain suspected Persons*, &c. After which, Mr. *Pulteney*, by his Majesty's Command, presented to the House, an Estimate of the yearly Charge of four Companies, to compleat the *Coldstream* Regiment of Foot Guards to two Battalions, and for Levy-Money for the same; which Estimate was read, and referr'd to the Grand Committee on the Supply. Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and came to these two Resolutions, *viz.*

1st, That a Sum not exceeding 26575*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty for the Pay of 3000 Dragoons and 4000 Foot, Commission Officers and Non-Commission Officers included for one Year, and for the Charge of Levy-Money for the same.

2dly, That a Sum not exceeding 5458*l.* 10*s.* be granted to his Majesty for the Charge of four Companies, to compleat the *Coldstream* Regiment of Foot-Guards to two Battalions for one Year, and for Levy-Money for the same.

After this it was order'd, That the Grand Committee appointed to consider of the *Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, &c.* have Power to receive

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ceive a Clauſe, *to enable his Majeſty to grant a Commiſſion to adminiſter the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Abjuration to all Officers, common Seamen, and Soldiers.* Then the Houſe reſolv'd itſelf into that Committee, and made ſome Progreſs in the ſaid Bill; but were interrupted by two Meſſages, one was from the Lords, to acquaint them, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Bill, entitled, *An Act to empower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government*; the other Meſſage was from his Majeſty, who being come to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, and the Commons ſent for up, and attending, his Ma. was pleas'd to give the Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Bill.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, upon a Motion made by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been, or ſhall be guilty of rebellious Practices againſt his ſaid Majeſty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been or ſhall be incurr'd there on any ſuch Account; as alſo for calling any ſuſpected Perſon or Perſons in* Scotland *to appear at* Edinburgh, *or where it ſhall be judg'd expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour.* And that Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*, the Lord *William Powlet*, and Sir *David Dalrymple*, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

On the 25th of *July*, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Reſolutions taken the Saturday before in the Grand Committee on the Supply, which were agreed to. After which, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Baſcawen*, it was order'd *Nemine Contradicente*, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the *Bill for the further Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princeſs* Sophia, *being Proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and ſecret Abettors*, is committed, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe for rendering more effectual the Proviſion made in an Act of the 1ſt Year of his Majeſty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great Britain, for ſeizing and ſecuring the Perſon of the Pretender, by providing the Sum of 100,000 *l.* which ſhall be paid to any Perſon or Perſons, being Natives or Foreigners, who ſhall ſeize or ſecure, alive or dead, the Perſon of the Pretender, whenever he ſhall

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all land, or attempt to land in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, r any other his Majesty's Dominions.

July 26. Mr. *Carter* reported the Amendments made to he *Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and overnment*, &c. which, with Amendments to some of hem, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. fter this, Mr. *Walpole* made a Speech, wherein he took otice, 'Of the Measures the King had taken, pursuant to the Desire and Advice of that House, to secure his Dominions; but represented, that in Case of an Invasion, the Standing Troops and new Levies would hardly be sufficient; and as he thought it necessary, so he mov'd, that the Officers in Half-Pay should be put in a Capacity to serve the Nation, by allowing them Full Pay.' General *Stanhope* seconded Mr. *Walpole*'s Motion; nd General *Ross* only having made a slight Objection to ; suggesting, that, to save Expences, the Standing Reiments might be augmented, it was resolv'd, That an umble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would graciously pleas'd to allow Full Pay to such Half-Pay fficers as were not otherwise provided for; and that his lajesty would give Orders to the said Officers to hold emselves in a Readiness, to be employ'd in such Manr as his Majesty should think fit; and to assure his Maty, that this House will supply such extraordinary Exence as his Majesty should be at on this Account, out of e next Aids to be afterwards granted by Parliament. his Address being the same Day presented to the King, is Majesty was pleas'd to say, *That he look'd upon it as a esh Instance of the Duty and Affection of this House, and of eir Zeal for the Security and Preservation of his People and overnment.* The same Day likewise, upon a Motion ade by Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd be brought in, *For the enforcing and making more effectual n Act of this present Parliament*, entitled, *An Act for the tter regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's rvice, and for the Payment of the said Forces and their uarters, for the better preventing Mutiny and Desern*: Which Bill was, the next Day, presented to the louse by Mr. *Pulteney*, and read the first Time; as was lso, a *Bill to make the Militia of this Kingdom more useful.*

July 28. The Commons read the third time the engross'd ill *for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Governent*, &c. which, with several Amendments made to it, vas pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

July 29,

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July 29, Upon the reading of a Petition of the Truſtee for ſettling the poor *Palatines* in *Ireland*, praying, *That Time may be allow'd them wherein they might take the Oath in order to intitle them* (mentioned in a Liſt annexed the Petition, being two hundred and thirteen Famili who are ſettled in *Ireland*,) *to all the Benefits intended the Act of the 7th Year of her late Majeſty's Reign*, (for n turalizing foreign Proteſtants) *they having elapſed the Ti for taking the ſaid Oaths:* A Bill was order'd to be brou in, purſuant to the Prayer of the ſaid Petition. Then the *for enlarging the Fund for the Governor and Company of Bank of* England *relating to* Exchequer Bills, *&c.* was re the firſt Time: After which Sir *James Bateman*, Sub-G vernour of the *South-Sea* Company preſented to the Ho *a Propoſal from the General Court of the* South-Sea *Compa for raiſing the Sum of* 822032 l. 4 s. 8 d. *for the Service the Publick*; which was read, and referr'd to the Conſi ration of the grand Committee on Ways and Means raiſe a Supply. Then the Houſe having reſolved it into the ſaid Committee, reſolv'd to accept of the Propoſition: Which Reſolution, and ſome others for Relief of ſeveral Merchants, were, the next Day, rep ed by Mr. *Farrer*; and a Bill or Bills order'd to be brou in thereupon.

July 30, Mr. *Walpole* reported from the Committee of Secrecy, that they had directed him to exhibit fur ther Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Miſ demeanours, againſt *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, which he read in his Place, and afterwards de liver'd them in at the Table, where they were read. And a Motion being made and the Queſtion put, that the further Conſideration of the ſaid Articles be ad journ'd till the Tueſday following, it paſs'd in the Negative. After this it was order'd, that the ſaid Ar ticles be read Article by Article; which was done ac cordingly, and, with Amendments to one of them, upon the Queſtion ſeverally put thereupon, they were agreed to by the Houſe; and order'd, firſt, that the ſaid Articles be engroſſed; ſecondly, that a Clauſe be pre pared for ſaving Liberty to the Commons to exhibi any further Articles againſt the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxfor* and Earl *Mortimer*. Then the Commons, by reaſon of the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, which fell on Monday the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, ad journ'd to Tueſday the 2d; when the ingroſſed further Articles of Impeachment againſt *Robert* Earl of *Oxfor* ap

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nd Earl *Mortimer*, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, were read; after which it was order'd, that the Lord *Coningsby* do carry the said Articles to the Lords; which his Lordship did immediately. The said further Articles are as follow:

Art. XVII. That whereas in or about the Month of *January*, in the Year $17\frac{1}{1}^{0}$, a dangerous and destructive Expedition had been projected and set on foot, under Pretence of making a Conquest on the Possessions of the *French* King in *North-America*, but with a real Design to promote his Interests, by weak'ning the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, and dissipating the Naval Force of this Kingdom, as well as for the Sake of the private Interests and corrupt Gain of the Promoters of the said Expedition; he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then one of her late Majesty's Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, was not only wanting in his Duty to her late Majesty, by wilfully and industriously absenting from the Meetings of other Persons, then in High Trust under her Majesty, wherein the said Expedition was concerted, and by not advising her Majesty against, and doing what in him lay, to have prevented the putting the same in Execution, but did, contrary to his Oath, and the high Trust then reposed in him, advise her Majesty to consent to the making an Expedition for the conquering *Canada*, and the City of *Quebeck*, on the River of St. *Lawrence*, in *North-America*; and in Execution of his said evil Counsels, he did further advise her Majesty to give Orders for detaching several Battalions of the Forces then in the Service of her Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies in *Flanders*, and to send the same with a large Squadron of Men of War, on the said Enterprize; altho' the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, well knew, that the said Project or Expedition having been frequently deliberated on and maturely consider'd, a short Time before, in a Committee of Council, was then laid aside as dangerous and impracticable. And a Demand being made at the Treasury, on or about the Months of *May* or *June* 1711, for the Sum of 28000 *l.* or thereabouts, on Pretence of Arms and Merchandise said to be sent in the said Expedition to *Canada*, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, tho' he well knew, or had Reason to suspect, that the same was

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an unjuſt and exorbitant Demand, and a great Abuſe on her Majeſty and the Publick, and ſuch as ought not to have been comply'd with, was not only wanting in his Duty, to her Majeſty, in not giving his humble Advice againſt the ſaid Demand, or at leaſt in not repreſenting to her Majeſty the Grounds of ſuch his Suſpicions, but did, contrary to his Oath and his Duty, adviſe her Majeſty that the ſaid Sums ſhould be iſſued and paid, and did accordingly counterſign a Warrant to the Paymaſter of her Majeſty's Forces, for the Payment of the ſame, purſuant to which the ſame was afterwards iſſued and received. And in further Violation of his Oath, his Duty and Truſt, and with the moſt corrupt Deſign to prevent the Juſtice due to her Majeſty and the Nation, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and exerciſing a moſt unexampled arbitrary Power, not only in her Majeſty's private Councils, but extending his evil Influences to the great Council of the Nation: After the ſaid Expedition had prov'd unſucceſsful, and it had been diſcover'd to him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, that the Nation had been cheated of above twenty thouſand Pounds on that Account, did moſt ungratefully and corruptly employ his wicked Arts, and the Credit which he had gain'd, by his falſe and crafty Inſinuations and Practices, to keep the Houſe of Commons from examining that Affair. And in or about the Month of *Auguſt* 1714, in a Letter or Memorial, under his own Hand, to her late Majeſty, he did preſume, not only to inſinuate the ill Opinion he therein pretended always to have had of the ſaid Expedition, but did declare the Suſpicions he had of the great Injury and Abuſe done to her Majeſty and the Publick, in the Demand of the ſaid 28000 *l.* even at that Time, when the ſame was made, and that the Publick had been cheated of above 20000 *l.* on that Account; and in the ſaid Memorial did preſume further to declare to her Majeſty, that he was forc'd to uſe all his Skill and Credit to keep the Houſe of Commons from examining that Affair the laſt Parliament, thereby vainly, but moſt wickedly, recommending himſelf to the Continuance of her Majeſty's Favour, by the Succeſs of his moſt profligate Meaſures. By all which unparallell'd Corruptions, and moſt dangerous Counſels and Practices of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, the good and faithful Allies of her Majeſty were deprived of the Aid of her Majeſty's Troops, to which they

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they were intitled by their Conventions, and the Confederate Army in *Flanders* was greatly diminish'd, to the apparent Advantage of the common Enemy. The publick Money, granted by Parliament for reducing the Power of *France*, and which was expresly appropriated for other special Services, was arbitrarily and illegally misapplied, embezil'd, and an heavy Debt incurr'd on the Nation, not only sitting the Parliament, but even in Contempt and Defiance of a Representation made by the House of Commons to the Throne, even whilst the said Expedition was concerting, and whereby the highest Injustice was done, in suppressing an Enquiry, so just to her Majesty and her People, and a lasting Reproach and Scandal brought on that House of Commons of which he boasted, as having been wrought on by his corrupt Influence, not to examine into so high and so scandalous an Abuse,

Art. XVIII. That the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not contented with the high Employments and Places of Honour and Profit bestow'd on him by her late Majesty, nor with the large and excessive Gains by him made by the Incomes and Profits of the said Employments, on or about the Month of *October* 1711, whilst the Nation was engaged in a most expensive War against *France* and *Spain*, for preserving the Ballance and Liberties of *Europe*, and greatly exhausted with the Supplies and Taxes for carrying on the same, and was under such heavy Debts as were impossible to be satisfy'd, without the utmost Frugality or laying grievous Taxes upon the Commons of *Great Britain*: Contrary to his Oath and his high Trust, and making a most dishonourable and ungrateful Use of the ready Access he had to her late Majesty, did prevail on and advise her Majesty to sign a Warrant to himself, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, for the Issuing and Payment of the Sum of thirteen thousand Pounds to *John Drummond*, Esq; or his Assigns for such special Services relating to the War as her Majesty had directed; and the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, on or about the 24th of *November* following in pursuance of the said Warrant under her Majesty's Sign Manual, did sign a Warrant for the Payment of the said thirteen thousand Pounds for such special Services of the War, as her Majesty had directed, altho' no special Services had been, or were at any time afterwards directed by her Majesty, to which the said Monies were to be applied. And the said *Robert*

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Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having privately deſir'd Leave of the ſaid *Drummond* to ſtrike ſome Tin Tallies in his the ſaid *Drummond's* Name, he did purſuant thereto, direct that Orders amounting to the Sum of thirteen thouſand Pounds ſhould be charg'd in the Regiſter of the Exchequer on the Monies ariſing by the Sale of Tin in the Name of the ſaid *John Drummond*: And tho' the ſame were accordingly ſtruck in the Name of the ſaid *Drummond*, in or about the Month of *November* 1711, they were not deliver'd out to the ſaid *Drummond*, but were kept in the Treaſury-Chamber, or elſewhere in the Power or Cuſtody of the ſaid Earl, till the End of *January* following; when the ſaid *Drummond* having Occaſion, as the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* well knew, to go into *Holland*, at the Deſire and Requeſt of the ſaid Earl, he indors'd his Name on the ſaid Orders, and by the Direction of the ſaid Earl the ſame were left in the Hands of Mr. *John Taylour* a Clerk of the Treaſury; and the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did in or about the Month of *June* 1712, ſend an Order in Writing to the ſaid Mr. *Taylour* to deliver the ſaid Tallies, (he having before that Time got Poſſeſſion of the Orders) to a Servant of the ſaid Earl, which was done accordingly, the ſaid Indorſements not being at that Time fill'd up: And the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* having by theſe corrupt and ſcandalous Methods got the ſaid Tallies and Orders into his own Hands, did afterwards fill up the Order of twelve thouſand Pounds, Part of the ſaid thirteen thouſand Pounds to himſelf, and the remaining Part to ſuch other Perſons as he thought fit; and did afterwards on or about the Months of *Auguſt*, *October* and *November* 1713, at ſeveral Times diſpoſe of the ſaid Orders and Tallies to his own private Uſe and Advantage. And to cover the ſaid ſcandalous Embezilments, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did afterwards, as he pretends, adviſe and prevail on her Majeſty, on or about the 14th of *December* 1713, being near two Years after the Indorſement by the ſaid *Drummond*, and ſome Time after the Earl had diſpos'd of the ſaid Orders and Tallies to his own Uſe, to ſign a Warrant prepar'd by himſelf, wherein after the Recital of *(His own good and faithful Services, which had tended to the Quiet, Safety and Proſperity of her Majeſty and her Realms, tho' accompanied with great Hazard to himſelf, and his Family; and that her Majeſty was reſolv'd to beſtow upon him a Sum of ready Money: But the ſaid Earl repreſenting to her Majeſty,*

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Majesty, that the Arrears then due to her Servants and Tradesmen were very great and pressing, her Majesty did therefore agree and determine that he should have to his own Use the said several Sums amounting to thirteen thousand Pounds compris'd in the Orders aforesaid, which were then not due in Course of Payment.) It was directed that the said *Drummond* should assign the said Orders, and the whole Right and Benefit thereof to the said Earl and his Assigns; altho' the said Earl had privately and clandestinely procur'd from the said *Drummond* an Assignment of the said Warrant and Orders near two Years before, and had fraudulently and corruptly dispos'd and converted them to his own Use without her Majesty's Privity or Consent, some Time before her Majesty was prevail'd on to sign the said Warrant. And tho' the last mentioned Warrant, if any such there be, was not communicated to the said *Drummond* by the said Earl during her Majesty's Life, nor was the same counterSign'd nor entred in the Treasury, yet he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, even after his said Corruption had been discover'd in Parliament, did presume, even without the Knowledge of the said *Drummond*, to send the said Warrant to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, desiring that the same might then have been entred in the Treasury; but the same was with great Honour and Justice refus'd to be so entred. By which most vile and scandalous Corruption, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was guilty of the most notorious Breach of his Oath and Trust as Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, of the highest Abuse of her Majesty's Goodness, and Embezilment of her Treasure, and of the greatest Injustice and Oppression of other her Majesty's Subjects.

Art. XIX. That whereas by the establish'd and known Laws of this Kingdom, the Allowances or Appointments for the Maintenance and Support of Embassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, and other publick Ministers of the Crown in foreign Courts, ought to be ascertain'd in due Form of Law, as well in Honour as in Justice to the imperial Crown of these Realms, and whereas the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, in or about the Month of *July* or *August* 1712, sent *Matthew Prior*, Esq; an Instrument and Creature of his own, into *France*, for the carrying on his separate and dangerous Negociations; and did afterwards, in the Month of *November* 1712, by his evil Counsels prevail on her late Majesty, without the Privity of, or any Communication with her Allies, to

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ſend the ſaid *Matthew Prior* as her Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the *French* King, with Inſtructions to treat and conclude Matters of the higheſt Importance, relating to the general Negociations of Peace; but the ſame was a treacherous and wicked Contrivance of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, for the more effectual carrying on and promoting his private, ſeparate, and dangerous Practices, with the Miniſters of *France*, and the Enemies of her Majeſty and her Kingdoms: He the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not regarding his Oath, or his high Truſt, or the Laws of the Kingdom, did moſt corruptly and ſcandalouſly combine with the ſaid *Matthew Prior* for the defrauding her Majeſty of very great Sums, under the Colour of his ſaid Employments in *France*; and to that End, the ſaid Earl did contrive that the ſaid *Prior* ſhould be ſent into *France*, with the Character aforeſaid, but without any ſettled Appointments and Allowances; but in the Stead and Lieu thereof, he the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did give the ſaid *Matthew Prior* an unlimited Credit, and did promiſe to anſwer and pay ſuch Bills as the ſaid *Prior* ſhould draw on him during his Reſidence in *France*; purſuant to which Contrivance and corrupt Agreement, he the ſaid *Matthew Prior* did between the 27th of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1712, N. S. or thereabouts, and the 10th of *July* 1714, at ſeveral times draw Bills of Exchange, to the amount of twelve thouſand three hundred and ſixty Pounds, or thereabouts, on him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, which he being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, did adviſe and prevail on her Majeſty to ſign Warrants for the Payment of, and did counterſign the ſame, altho' the ſaid *Prior* was no way intitled to any ſuch Allowances by Reaſon of his ſaid Employment, and the ſame greatly exceeded the Allowance even of an Embaſſador of the Crown of *Great Britain*. And the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, without any Colour of Authority, but for the further promoting his corrupt and wicked Purpoſes, prevail on and adviſe her Majeſty to ſign Warrants, which were counterſign'd by himſelf for the Payment of the Sum of five thouſand five hundred and ſixty Pounds, or thereabouts, to the Uſe of *Thomas Harley*, Eſq; a near Relation and Emiſſary of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, out of the Monies appropriated to the Uſe of her Majeſty's Civil Liſt, and did, in like Manner, at ſeveral Times in the

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the Years aforesaid, most illegally, fraudulently, and corruptly issue or direct, or advise the Direction and Payment of several other large Sums of Money, to other Persons out of her Majesty's Treasury: By which most illegal and scandalous Management the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* has introduc'd a Practice highly prejudicial to, and utterly inconsistent with the Constitution of this Kingdom, and of the most pernicious Consequence, by opening a Way for the most dangerous Corruptions; and was not only guilty of a notorious Breach of his Oath, but enter'd into the most base and scandalous Combination with the Persons above-mention'd, and others, under Pretence and Colour of promoting her Majesty's Service, to defraud her Majesty of the publick Money, which he was intrusted with the Management of, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

Art. XX. That whereas the Revenues arising to the Crown from the hereditary Excise and Post-Office, or some Parts thereof, were by virtue of Letters Patents of the late King *James* II. charged with and made liable to certain Annuities or yearly Sums, in Trust for, or to the use of, *Mary* the Consort of the said King *James* II. But the said Revenues were afterwards by several Acts of Parliament granted and settled for the Support of the Royal Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; or for other publick Uses, without any Saving or Exception of the said Letters Patents. And whereas by an Act made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds was granted to her late Majesty for the Discharge of divers Arrears of Salaries, Diet Monies, and other Allowances, and sundry Debts for Pre-emptions, Provisions, and other Causes, which had then incurr'd and grown due to her late Majesty's Servants, Tradesmen, and others, and were occasioned by several extraordinary Expences since the Act for the better Support of her Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the said Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds was expresly appropriated to the Uses aforemention'd, in Aid of the said Revenues or Branches which were appointed for the Support of her Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And whereas by an Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth Years of his late Majesty King *William* III. It was enacted, for preventing traiterous Correspondence between his Majesty's Subjects and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, or his Adherents; *That if any of*

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the Subjects of the Crown of England *from and after the firſt Day of* March 1701, *ſhould within this Realm or without, hold, entertain, or keep any Intelligence or Correſpondence in Perſon, or by Letters, Meſſages or otherwiſe, with the ſaid pretended Prince of* Wales, *or with any Perſon or Perſons employ'd by him, knowing ſuch Perſon to be ſo employ'd, or ſhould by Bill of Exchange or otherwiſe, remit or pay any Sum or Sums of Money for the Uſe or Service of the ſaid pretended Prince of* Wales, *knowing ſuch Money to be for ſuch Uſe or Service, ſuch Perſon ſo offending being lawfully convicted, ſhould be taken, deemed and adjudged to be guilty of High Treaſon, and ſhall ſuffer and forfeit as in Caſes of High Treaſon.* He he ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having by the Means of the ſaid *Matthew Prior*, held a private and unlawful Correſpondence with the ſaid Conſort of the late King *James* II. then reſiding in *France*, and being determin'd ſecretly to promote as far as in him lay, the Intereſt of the Pretender, but yet contriving to avoid the ſaid Penalty of High Treaſon; and the ſaid Conſort of his late Majeſty King *James* II. having empower'd Abbot *Gualtier* (a Popiſh Prieſt, and buſy Emiſſary between *Great Britain* and *France*, during the ſaid private and ſeparate Negociations of Peace, and who was particularly entruſted as the common Agent between the Miniſters of *Great Britain* and *France*, in tranſacting the moſt ſecret Affairs relating to the Pretender) to concert with the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* the ſettling the Payment and Remittance of a very great yearly Sum out of her Majeſty's Treaſury into *France*, under Colour and Pretence of the ſaid Letters Patents; and the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having held frequent clandeſtine Conferences with the ſaid Abbot *Gualtier* on the Subject aforeſaid, and having by his evil Counſels ſacrificed to *France* the common Intereſts of *Europe*; and being reſolved that the firſt Fruits of the Peace with *France*, ſhould be an Offering made, by his immediate Procurement, to the neareſt and moſt avowed Adherent of the Pretender, tho' at the great Expence of the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and her People, did ſoon after the Concluſion of the Peace with *France*, agree and undertake to procure the Payment of the yearly Sum of forty ſeven thouſand Pounds and upwards to or for the Uſe of the ſaid Conſort during her Life. And in Execution of his ſaid Purpoſe did afterwards on or about the 23d of *December* 1713, being then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and of her Majeſty's Privy Council, adviſe her late Ma-

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jesty to sign a Warrant to himself in the Words, or to the Effect following, *(viz.)* Anne R. *Whereas our late Royal Father King* James II. *by Letters Patents under his Great Seal, bearing date on or about the 28th Day of* August 1685, *did grant unto* Laurence *Earl of* Rochester, Henry *Earl of* Peterborough, Sidney *Lord* Godolphin, Robert Worden *Esq*; *and Sir* Edward Herbert *Knt. (who are all since deceased) divers Annuities, or yearly Sums amounting to thirty seven thousand three hundred and twenty eight Pounds thirteen Shillings an seven Pence, to hold to them and their Heirs during the Life of his then Royal Consort,* Mary *now Queen Dowager in Trust for her; and by other Letters Patents bearing date on or about the 3d Day of* December 1686, *did also grant unto the said Queen, a farther Pension or yearly Sum of ten thousand Pounds to hold during her natural Life, all which were made payable in such Manner as in the said several Letters Patents is more fully exprest. Our Will and Pleasure now is, and we do hereby direct, authorize and command, that you cause Payment to be made to the Heirs of such of the said Trustees as was the longest Liver of them, of so much as since the 25th Day of* March *last* 1713, *is incurred or grown due on the said Annuity or yearly Sums amounting to thirty seven thousand three hundred twenty eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven Pence, and to the said Queen* Dowager *on her Assigns of so much as since the said 25th of* March *last* 1713, *is incurred or grown due on the said Annuity, of ten thousand Pounds, according to the Purport of the several Grants, or Letters Patents above recited, as also of what shall hereafter become due and payable upon the said several Annuities Quarterly, during the Life of the said Queen* Dowager, *and for so doing, this shall be your Warrant given at our Court at* Windsor-Castle *the 23d Day of* December 1713, *in the twelfth Year of our Reign.* And he did afterwards, on or about the 24th of *December* following, sign a Warrant to the Auditor of the Receipt of her said Majesty's Exchequer, requiring him to make and pass Debentures for paying to such Person or Persons, as is, are, or shall be authorized to receive the Sum of nine thousand three hundred thirty-two Pounds three Shillings and four Pence three Farthings for one Quarter incurr'd upon the said several yearly Sums therein mentioned from *Lady-Day* to *Midsummer* following, and appointed the same to be satisfied out of the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds appropriated by an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, for or towards payment of such Debts and Arrears as were therein mentioned. And another Warrant to the said Auditor to make and

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paſs Debentures for paying to the ſaid Queen, or to her Treaſurer, or Receiver, the Sum of Two thouſand five hundred Pounds, for one Quarter incur'd on the Penſion of ten thouſand Pounds from *Lady Day* 1713, to *Midſummer* then laſt paſt, and appointed the ſame to be ſatisfy'd out of the Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds appropriated by an Act paſs'd the then laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for or towards Payment of ſuch Debts and Arrears as were therein mention'd; whereby the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did moſt wickedly betray the Honour of her late Majeſty and the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, in adviſing her Majeſty, under Colour of the ſaid Letters Patents, and without the Advice of her Council or her Parliament, to direct the iſſuing of the Revenue provided by Parliament, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of her Crown, to the Uſe and Benefit of the open and avow'd Adherents of the Pretender; and did moſt arbitrarily, illegally, and corruptly adviſe the Imbezilment and Miſapplication of ſo much of the ſaid Sum of Five hundred thouſand Pounds, in Contempt and Defiance of the expreſs Appropriation of an Act of Parliament.

Art. XXI. That whereas by the ancient and undoubted Laws of this Kingdom, no Perſon being a natural-born Subject of this Realm, or within any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, and having committed and being under the Guilt of High Treaſon, ought to be receiv'd within this Kingdom, as a publick Miniſter, or with any Character from any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate: And whereas ſome Time in the Year 1713, one *Patrick Lilech*, ſtiling himſelf, and commonly call'd Sir *Patrick Lawleſs*, an *Iriſh* Papiſt, (who had ſerv'd with the late King *James the Second*, in the War in *Ireland*, againſt his late Majeſty King *William the Third* of ever glorious Memory; had follow'd the ſaid King *James* into *France*, and continu'd in the moſt open and avow'd Manner in his Intereſts and Service, and in Rebellion againſt his ſaid Majeſty King *William*, had bore high Commiſſions, and been in open Arms againſt her late Majeſty Queen *Anne* in the late War in *Spain*) did come into this Kingdom, and pretended to have; and did take on himſelf the Character of a Miniſter ſent from *Philip* King of *Spain*, to her late Majeſty, to treat of Matters of the greateſt Importance to the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and her Kingdoms, and having given Notice of the ſame to *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and of her Majeſty's Privy Council, and

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who then assum'd to himself the supreme Direction in her Majesty's Counsels; he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, in not advising her Majesty against receiving and admitting the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless* in the Quality aforesaid; but did, together with other false and evil Counsellors, advise her Majesty to receive and admit him as a Minister from his said Catholick Majesty. And the said Earl did presume frequently to meet, confer, and negociate the most important Affairs of this Nation with the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless*, in the Quality aforesaid. And the better to conceal his said illegal and dangerous Measures from her said Majesty, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, was privy, consenting, and advising, that the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless* should be introduc'd to her said Majesty, and should be receiv'd and treated with by her Ministers, under the false and disguised Name of *Don Carlo Moro*. And the House of Lords, some time in the Months of *April*, 1714, having taken Notice of the said dangerous Attempt of the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless*, on or about the 9th of the said Month, made an humble Address to her Majesty, *That she would be graciously pleas'd to issue her Royal Proclamation, commanding all proper Officers and Magistrates to make diligent Search for, and to apprehend all Popish Priests, and to put the Laws in Execution against them, and likewise to enquire after, and apprehend all such Persons as had serv'd in Arms against her Majesty, or their late Majesties King* William *and Queen* Mary, *and who were then within this Kingdom, contrary to Law, to the End they might be brought to Justice:* To which her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to return an Answer to the Effect following, *viz. That she would give Orders pursuant thereunto*, and a Proclamation did accordingly issue: And on the said 9th Day of *April*, the House of Lords having under their Consideration what further Security could be provided for strengthening the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, came to the following Resolution, *viz. That no Person, being a natural born Subject of* Great Britain, *or within any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, and who having traiterously serv'd against her Majesty, ought to be receiv'd as a Publick Minister, or with any Character within this Kingdom:* Notwithstanding which, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having no Regard to the Safety of her Majesty's Person, or to the Security of the Protestant Succession, and setting himself in utter Defiance, not only of the Advice and Resolution

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of the House of Lords, but of her Majesty's Assurances to that House of Parliament, and of her Royal Authority and Command by her Proclamation under the Great Seal; instead of doing what in him lay to have apprehended, and brought, or caus'd the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless* to be brought to Justice; did afterwards, on or about the 15th of *March*, 1714, most wickedly and treacherously advise her Majesty to sign a Warrant, directing the Payment of One Thousand Pound Sterling to *Daniel Arthur*, Esq; for Special Services, which being accordingly issu'd and receiv'd by the said *Arthur*, he the said Earl did privately and corruptly direct the said *Arthur* to pay the same, and accordingly the said Thousand Pounds was paid to the Use of the said *Lawless*: And the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did, at other Times, in a fictitious and scandalous Manner, direct the Payment of other considerable Sums of Money out of her Majesty's Treasure, to the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless*, which were accordingly paid to him; altho' it was notorious, that the said *Lilech* alias *Lawless* had not only traiterously serv'd in Arms against her Majesty, but had been the Minister and Agent of the Pretender at the Court of *Madrid*, and was under strong Suspicions of being sent into *England* under the Pretences aforesaid, secretly to promote the Interest of the Pretender in these Kingdoms. By all which corrupt and evil Counsels, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did most basely and ungratefully expose the Person of her Sacred Majesty, did what in him lay to enervate and render ineffectual the Advice of Parliament, and her Majesty's most solemn Declarations, in a Matter of nearest Concern to her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and by countenancing, in the most corrupt and scandalous Manner, the secret Emissaries of the Pretender, did, by that Means, greatly encourage his open Adherents, to the apparent Danger of the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

Art. XXII. That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, after several unsuccessful Attempts, in Conjunction with her Allies, to establish his present Imperial Majesty on the Throne of *Spain*, being inform'd, that the People of *Catalonia* were inclin'd to cast off the Yoke impos'd upon them by the *French*, and to return to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, and her Majesty being desirous to maintain and improve that good Disposition in them, and to induce them to put the same speedily in Execution, did send *Mitford Crow*, Esq; to them, with necessary Powers

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and Instructions to carry on so great a Work, for the Advantage of her Service, and the Good of the common Cause; and to that End, to treat with the *Catalans*, or any other People of *Spain*, about their coming into the Interest of King *Charles the Third*, his present Imperial Majesty, and joining with her Majesty and her Allies against the common Enemy: And her Majesty, after her gracious Assurances to assist them with Men and Money, was pleas'd to authorize her said Minister, to give them her utmost Assurances to procure the Establishment of all such Rights and Immunities, as they had formerly enjoy'd under the House of *Austria*; that for their further Satisfaction, she had sent for Powers from King *Charles the Third* for confirming the same, and was willing to become Guarantee that it should be done: Nevertheless, on this express Condition, that they should receive the said King *Charles* as lawful King of *Spain*, and utterly renounce the House of *Bourbon*. And, together with the said Instructions, her Majesty was pleas'd to sign, and cause to be deliver'd to her said Minister, Credential Letters to the Nobility, Magistrates, and all other Officers Civil and Military of *Catalonia*, desiring them to depend on the Promises he should make them in her Name. And in her Majesty's Instructions to the Earl of *Peterborough*, and to Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, in or about the Month of *May*, 1705, they are order'd to use their utmost Endeavours to induce the *Catalans* to join with them in their Undertaking, and to assure them of her Majesty's Support, and to promise them, in the Queen's Name, that she would secure them a Confirmation of their Rights and Privileges from the King of *Spain*, that they might be settled on a lasting Foundation to them and their Posterities. And in Case Perswasions should not prevail, and the *Catalans* should not make a suitable Return to those kind Offers, they were order'd to annoy their Towns on the Coasts of *Spain*, and to reduce them by Force. And, in Conformity to these Instructions, a Manifesto or Declaration was prepar'd, by the Privity and Advice of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, then one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and deliver'd to the said Earl of *Peterborough*, full, on the one Hand, of the Assurances afore-mention'd, and, on the other Hand, of Menaces to them, in Case they declin'd her Majesty's Overtures, which Manifesto was afterwards publish'd by him the said Earl of *Peterborough* in *Catalonia*: And whereas the Nobility,

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Clergy, and the whole Principality of *Catalonia*, and the Inhabitants of the Isle of *Majorca*, relying on the Faith of those Royal Assurances, did utterly abandon the House of *Bourbon*, and acknowledg'd King *Charles the Third*, his present Imperial Majesty, for their lawful Sovereign, and did join their Arms with those of her Majesty and her Allies against the Duke of *Anjou*: And it having pleas'd Almighty God so far to bless her Majesty's pious and generous Undertaking, as by most signal Successes, in a short Time, to deliver the Principality of *Catalonia* from the heavy Yoke of *French* Bondage; and great Supplies having been granted by Parliament, for the reducing the whole Kingdom of *Spain* to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, the Arms of her Majesty and her Allies were attended with vast Successes, having twice enter'd the Capital City of that Kingdom, and obtain'd many other signal Conquests, to the great Advantage of the common Cause. And thro' the whole Progress thereof, the Bravery and Firmness of the *Catalans* being always remarkable, thereby, as well as from the repeated Assurances given to them from Time to Time in her Majesty's Name, by every General and Minister sent from *Great Britain* to *Spain*, the Hearts of that brave People were united by the strongest Tyes of Affection and Gratitude to her Majesty, and were justly held in the strictest Dependence on the Continuance of her Royal Protection; he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, being an Enemy to the common Liberty of *Europe*, and having traiterously enter'd into Conspiracies with the Ministers of *France*, for subjecting the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon*, and designing most maliciously the utter Ruin and Destruction of the ancient Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of the *Catalans*, who had made so glorious a Stand for the Preservation of them, did, together with other false and evil Counsellors, form a most dishonourable, wicked, and cruel Contrivance, not only for abandoning the *Catalans* to the Fury and Revenge of the Duke of *Anjou*, and his Adherents, but for the final Extirpation of all their Rights, Liberties, and Privileges: And in Execution of that his Intention, during the private, separate, and pernicious Negociation of Peace, which was carry'd on between him and the Ministers of *France*, and before any Negociation of Peace was set on Foot, in due Form of Law, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, did advise her Majesty to give Directions to the Lord *Lexington*, her Embassador to the Court of *Spain*, to acknowledge

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acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*; but was greatly wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, in not advising her to give Instructions to her said Minister, at the same Time, peremptorily and absolutely to insist on the securing the *Catalan* Liberties at the Conclusion of the Peace. And altho' the private, separate, and treacherous Practices of him the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, in Combination with the Ministers of *France*, did afterwards, on or about the 18th of *March*, 1712, necessitate his present Imperial Majesty to conclude a Treaty for the evacuating *Catalonia*, (whereof her Majesty was Guarantee) without any express and positive Stipulation for the *Catalan* Liberties. (his Imperial Majesty relying, in that Respect, on her Majesty's Declaration, to interpose for them in the most effectual Manner, and on the Promises of the *French* King to join his Endeavours for the same Purpose) And altho' her Sacred Majesty did, both before and after, frequently declare to her Ministers in *Spain*, that she thought herself under the strongest Ties of Honour and Conscience, not to abandon a People, whom the Necessity of the War had oblig'd her to draw into her Interest. And tho' the *French* King did not join his Endeavours for the Purposes aforesaid, he the said *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, together with their false and wicked Counsellors, having from Time to Time amus'd and deceiv'd the distress'd *Catalans*, with groundless Hopes of her Majesty's effectual Interpositions in their Favour, and thereby engaging them in a more obstinate Defence of their Territories against the Duke of *Anjou*, was not only highly wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, by not doing what in him lay, as a faithful Minister, to have prevented the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with *Spain*, till just and honourable Conditions were secur'd for the *Catalans*, but did falsly, maliciously, and treacherously advise her Majesty to conclude a Peace with the King of *Spain*, without any Security for the ancient and just Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of that brave, but unhappy Nation; and did further advise her Majesty to send Sir *James Wishart*, her Admiral, with a large Squadron of Men of War, at a great Expence, to favour the King of *Spain* in the Siege of *Barcelona*, the Capital City of *Catalonia*, and with express Instructions, that, in Case the Inhabitants of *Majorca* should refuse the Terms that should be offer'd them by the Duke of *Anjou*, to employ his Squadron in countenancing and assisting all Attempts that should be made for reducing them to a due Obedience,

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Obedience. By which moſt vile and deteſtable Counſels, her ſacred Majeſty, contrary to her pious Intentions, the Faith of Nations, aud the Duties of Religion and Humanity itſelf, and contrary to her moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, was prevail'd on to abandon a diſtreſs'd People, drawn in and engag'd by her own Invitation, into an open War with the Duke of *Anjou*, for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and the Perſons, Eſtates, Dignities, Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of the *Catalans*, were given up as a Sacrifice to the implacable Reſentment of their enrag'd and powerful Enemy; and the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation, always renown'd for the Love of Liberty, and for giving Protection to the diſtreſs'd Aſſertors of it, was moſt baſely proſtituted, and a free and generous People, the faithful and uſeful Allies of this Kingdom, were betray'd, in the moſt unparallel'd Manner, into irrecoverable Slavery: And in Conſequence of which moſt diſhonourable and perfidious Counſels, the moſt execrable Hoſtilities, Burnings and Plunderings were committed upon them throughout the whole Province, without ſparing the Effuſion of innocent Blood, and without the Diſtinction of Age or Sex; and that unfortunate People were afterwards forc'd to undergo the utmoſt Miſeries of a Siege, in their Capital City of *Barcelona*, during which, great Multitudes of them periſh'd by Famine and the Sword; many of them have ſince been executed; and great Numbers of the Nobility of *Catalonia*, who for their Conſtancy and Bravery, in Defence of their Liberties, and for their Services in Conjunction with her Majeſty, and her Allies, had, in all Honour, Juſtice, and Conſcience, the higheſt Claim to her Majeſty's Protection, are now diſpers'd in Dungeons throughout the *Spaniſh* Dominions; and not only the *Catalan* Liberties extirpated, but, by thoſe wicked Counſels of him the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, *Catalonia* itſelf is almoſt become deſolate.

All which Crimes and Miſdemeanors were committed and done by him the ſaid Earl againſt our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown, and Dignity, the Peace and Intereſt of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the ſeveral Truſts repos'd in him the ſaid Earl.

And he the ſaid Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* was one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, during the Time that all and ſve-

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ry the Crimes before ſet forth were done and committed.

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do, in the Name of themſelves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours in the ſaid Articles contain'd. And the ſaid Commons by Proteſtation ſaving to themſelves the Liberty of exhibiting at any Time hereafter, any other Accuſations or Impeachments againſt the ſaid Earl, and alſo of replying to the Anſwers which the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* ſhall make to the Premiſes, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accuſation that ſhall be by them exhibited, according to the Courſe and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, be put to anſwer all and every the Premiſes; and that ſuch Proceedings, Examinations, Trials, and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and uſed, as ſhall be agreeable to Law and Juſtice. And they do further pray and demand, that the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* may be ſequeſter'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

Aug. 2. The Commons order'd the Thanks of their Houſe to be given to Dr. *Linford*, for the Sermon by him preach'd the Day before at St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, before the Houſe. Then the engroſs'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for making more effectual her late Majeſty's gracious Intentions for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*, was read the third Time, and reſolv'd, That the Bill with the Amendments do paſs. The ſame Day the King went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for and attending, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills.

An Act for the better preventing Mutiny and Deſertion, by enforcing and making more effectual an Act of this preſent Parliament, entitled, An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majeſty's Service, and for the Payment of the ſaid Forces and their Quarters.

An Act for making more effectual her late Majeſty's gracious Intentions for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

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An Act to reſtrain all Waggoners, Carriers and others, from drawing any Carriage with more than five Horſes in Length.
And to three private Bills.

On the 3d of *Auguſt*, the Commons, before they went into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon *the Bill for enlarging the Fund of the Bank of* England, *&c.* order'd, that it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe for explaining the Act which paſſed in the twelfth Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne* (of bleſſed Memory) for Payment of Debts and Arrears to her Servants, Tradeſmen, and others, ſo far as the ſaid Act did relate, or was intended to relate, to the Debt which was owing by her Majeſty for Works performed and Materials delivered for the Building at *Blenheim*, and was incurred within the time during which the ſaid Building was carried on at her Majeſty's Expence. After this, the Committee went through the ſaid Bill, and made ſeveral Amendments to it, which, the next Day, were reported, agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingroſſed.

On the 4th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Walpole* from the Committee of Secrecy acquainted the Houſe, that the Committee had in Obedience to the Commands of the Houſe, prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours againſt *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*; and that the Committee had commanded him, at the ſame Time, to acquaint the Houſe, that they ſhall, in a ſhort Time, have further Articles to lay before the Houſe againſt the ſaid Viſcount; and that the Committee had directed him to report the Articles already prepared, to the Houſe. Then Mr. *Walpole* read the ſaid Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them at the Table where they were once read, and afterwards a ſecond Time, Article by Article, and upon the Queſtion ſeverally put thereupon, agreed unto by the Houſe; and order'd firſt, that the ſaid Articles be ingroſſed; 2dly, that a Clauſe be prepared, for ſaving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles againſt the ſaid *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke*; and that he may be ſequeſtred from Parliament and committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

On the 5th Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Commons, that their Addreſs of the 17th of *June* laſt relating to the Coining of Halfpence and Farthings, having been preſented to his Majeſty, his Majeſty was pleaſed graciouſly to anſwer, *that when his Majeſty ſhall think proper to give Order for Coining new Halfpence and Farthings, he will take*

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take Care that it be done in the most advantageous Manner for the Publick.

On the same Day, Mr. *Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, that the Committee had, in Obedience to the Commands of the House, prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, against *James* Duke of *Ormond*, which they had directed him to report to the House. Then Mr. *Walpole* read the said Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were once read; and afterwards a second Time, Article by Article. A Motion being made, and the Question put, that the House agree to the first Article, there arose a warm Debate, in which several remarkable Speeches were made. Among the rest, a Member said, that the Report of the Committee of Secrecy had begun to open his Eyes; and that the Duke of *Ormond*'s Flight had fully convinc'd him, that the Heads of the Tory Party were a Set of Knaves and Villains, who design'd to have ruin'd their Country, and made it a Province of *France*. The Lord *Stanhope* eldest Son to the Earl of *Chesterfield* said, he never wish'd to spill the Blood of any of his Countrymen, much less the Blood of any Nobleman; but that he was perswaded, that the Safety of his Country required that Examples should be made of those who had betray'd it in so infamous a Manner. The Lord *Finch*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, spoke also on the same Side; and after some other Speeches, the first Article was agreed to by a Majority of 177 Voices against 78; and then the other Articles, upon the Question severally put thereupon, were also agreed unto by the House: After which it was order'd, 1st, that the said Articles be ingrossed; 2dly, that a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, and that he may be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody.

August 6, the said ingrossed Articles, against *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke*, were read, after which it was order'd, 1st, That Mr. *Walpole* do carry the said Articles to the Lords; 2dly, That Mr. *Walpole* be directed (before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords) to impeach *Henry* Viscount *Bolingbroke* to the Effect following, *viz.*

My

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My Lords,

The Commons aſſembled in Parliament having receiv'd Information of divers traiterous Practices and Deſigns of a great Peer of this Houſe, Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke, *have commanded me to impeach the ſaid* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours: And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of* Great Britain, *impeach the ſaid* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours. I am further commanded by the Houſe of Commons to pray and demand of your Lordſhips, that the ſaid* Henry *Viſcount* Bolingbroke *may be ſequeſtred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.*

Accordingly, the ſame Day, Mr. *Walpole* accompanied by a great many Members of the Commons, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, impeached *Henry* Viſcount *Bolingbroke* of High Treaſon, and other High Crimes and Miſdemeanours; and deliver'd in the Articles of Impeachment againſt him; and did pray and demand that the ſaid Viſcount might be ſequeſtred from Parliament; and forthwith committed to ſafe Cuſtody.

When we firſt ſet about this Work, we propoſed to our ſelves to reduce the Whole into one Volume; but finding our Subject grow upon our Hands, and that the Relation would be imperfect if we confin'd our ſelves to ſo narrow a Compaſs, we are obliged to make two Volumes of this Hiſtory; and therefore will here cloſe the Firſt, and begin the Second with the Articles abovemention'd.

The End of the Firſt Volume.

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